THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 92

ATLANTIC EDITION

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower News

By Clearway

Right Concepts War Not The Conqueror's Return But Men Continue Helping

¶ **European Shadows**—Portentous clouds hover over Europe, throwing on its wide terrain the shadow of a mailed fist. But no name is in the cloud, no race, no political symbol, for the shadow over Europe is a composite of fears, intolerances, resentments, acquisitiveness, pride—an age-brewed poison of human frailties, to which many people, nations, races have contributed, and against which many peoples have built bulwarks of individual spiritual understanding which will prevail long after the clouds have departed. • Thus may one view the disturbing scene with a degree of mental poise, knowing that in ratio to the stability of a world's thinking will stability be brought to the world.

¶ **Berlin's Day**—Dressed in gala attire, with swastikas elbowing from every available wall space, and garlands of green spanning its streets, Berlin is on the qui vive over the arrival of Reichsführer Hitler from his Austrian triumph. Like the return of a victorious Caesar, he enters the German capital to find a populace gripped in frensied enthusiasm. Flags, flowers, uniformed men, marching regiments, a sea of upraised arms. It is the sort of contagious enthusiasm which carries thought along toward massed action, unrelated to reason.

¶ **Italo-German Alliance** — Whispers of a secret military alliance between Rome and the Reich bring furrows to the brow of European democracies—or, rather, officials thereof. If it is true, as charged, that the price of Italy's acquiescence over Austria is the influx of some 30,000 German troops into Spain, then Prime Minister Chamberlain's realistic foreign policy becomes a sadly obsolete gesture, and Anthony Eden's sterner proposal, while vindicated in theory, seems more like a "voice in the wilderness" than a "stitch in time." So the British Cabinet discusses a stiffening of policy, a speeding up of rearmament; and France (whose interests are more directly threatened) dispatches an appeal to Britain to co-operate toward a Spanish armistice; while Russia agrees with Paris to send troops to Czechoslovakia, should Germany's ultimatum to the Czechs be followed by military action similar to its ultimatum to the Austrians.

¶ **Flower Show**—New Englanders prove that their traditional interest in gardens and flowers remains vital, when 5,000 of them debark from special trains in New York City to participate in the Silver Jubilee of the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace. The occasion sees on display some 2,000,000 blooms, with attractions ranging from the world's smallest plant to a grapefruit tree in fruitage. The infinitesimal plant, by the way, is the wolffia arrhiza (in case you wish to try it over on your piano), a native of the Mississippi Valley which, seen through a magnifying glass, is represented as a tiny point of green, floating on water. There are also dates from California deserts, and —a novelty among first prize winners—an exhibit of date palm blossoms and ripe fruit against a background of fronds. • How can war scares exist in the same world that enjoys such things?

¶ **Olympiad Announced** — From Cairo, Egypt, comes refutation of a possible postponement of the next Olympics in Japan. The proposal of Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese delegate, that the games be withdrawn from any country at war is rejected by the International Olympic Congress. The 1940 Olympiad, therefore, will be held in Tokyo, Sept. 21 to Oct. 6. The Congress decides to accept Japan's invitation in view of assurances from Tokyo that Japan is able to prepare and hold the games and the Olympic charter. • The Olympiad represents a thought of valor which commends itself to modern interpretation. In preparing for the good sportsmanship of 1940, there's a tremendously wide opportunity for development of that quality in the battlegrounds of today.

¶ **Automobile Uses** — Huntsville, Ala., demonstrates a new use for automobiles, as well as a wedding of the automotive and aeronautic facilities, when 18 army fliers, caught in a storm, are aided in a forced landing by hundreds of automobile owners summoned by state police to train their lights on a landing field and thus guide the airmen to earth. And while we're on the subject, it is interesting to note that radio activity has also joined hands with the automotive world, for a new radio invention described at Gary, Indiana, is prepared to flash a red light on the dash board of automobiles and cause the radio loudspeaker to blare a warning if trains are near. The device includes a small radio transmitter at grade-crossings, actuated by approaching trains. • The two incidents are pleasant to contemplate at this time. They indicate one human aspect that remains stable. Men go right on helping one another.

TVA Begins To Bargain For Private Plants

Negotiates for Purchase of Commonwealth and Southern Properties

Probe Draws Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The relationship of Government with business, a dominant issue in Washington since the very start of the New Deal, is the connecting thread in half a dozen major developments in the capital today.

1. **Power:** David E. Lilienthal, a director of TVA, opened negotiations here today with Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern, on the terms for the proposed sale of private utilities to communities in the TVA area. At the same time Congress seethed with the struggle between Liberals and Conservatives to control the expected congressional investigation of TVA, on charges of inefficiency.

2. **Tax:** The strongly conservative Senate Finance Committee prepared to brush aside Administration wishes, and on the plea of aiding recovery to substitute a straight corporate tax for the much-debated undistributed profits tax. Eyes of the business world are on the discussions of the $5,330,000,000 tax bill, but the Committee's prospective action will meet strong opposition in the House and possibly the Senate itself.

3. **Railroads:** Following the conference at the White House yesterday, the President made clear that he is looking for some means of compelling the mergers, consolidations and efficiencies which most experts agree are the only way out for the harassed railroads, short of bankruptcy. Thirty per cent of all railway mileage, it is pointed out, is now being run by receivers, with another batch of receiverships anticipated by the RFC this year.

British Pact Opposed

4. **Tariffs:** At the open hearings on the proposed Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty Gov. Charles P. Hurley of Massachusetts expressed brief opposition to the pact in behalf of New England. Here again is an illustration of the almost continuous affect, for better or worse, which government has in every direction on the fortunes of individual firms. A recent poll of public opinion, in this instance, is alleged to show 70 per cent of the general public favoring the Anglo-American pact.

5. **Corporation licensing:** Among other congressional hearings, which fill committee rooms these days, the continued discussion of the proposed Borah-O'Mahoney federal incorporation law goes on. Today, James A. Emery, General Counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers assailed the proposed bill, which would substitute a system of federal licensing for the "Delaware corporations" which now escape control. As in the tax situation, the present business reces-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

In the Boston Section:

Labor threatens third party in Massachusetts' governorship fight.

Bickford charges gangsters are running race tracks.

Davis charges Government legislating water traffic out of business.

New law opens way for insurance companies to release millions for low-cost housing.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Transatlantic Planes Carrying 120 Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Five proposals for an ultra-modern type of transport equipment designed for transatlantic service were studied by officials of Pan American Airways today after receipt in sealed form of plans from leading American manufacturers.

The proposed airplanes, according to requirements established by the company last fall, would be capable of carrying 100 passengers, a crew of 16 and necessary baggage on non-stop flights of at least 5,000 miles. Cruising speeds of the airliners would range from 200 miles an hour at near sea level to nearly 300 miles an hour at altitudes around 25,000 feet.

Preliminary designs submitted by the builders were being distributed to members of a technical committee of which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is chairman, it was announced. Should any one of the plans be acceptable, the line expects to award engineering contracts for detailed drawings and then to negotiate for the construction of an airplane fleet in lots of three, six and 12 units.

Four manufacturers with broad experience in the construction of large airplanes were listed among those responding to the invitation of Pan American to submit preliminary designs for the transatlantic equipment. They were the Douglas Aircraft Company, of Santa Monica, Calif.; the Boeing Aircraft Company, of Seattle, Wash.; the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, of San Diego, Calif., and the Sikorsky Aircraft Company, of Bridgeport, Conn. A fifth builder—the Seversky Aircraft Corporation of Farmingdale, N. Y.—made a proposal on its own initiative for the construction of an airplane far larger than asked by the Pan American Lines.

While the Seversky Company has in the past specialized in the production of small military, training and amphibion craft, its proposal to Pan American calls for a flying boat to carry 120 passengers at a speed of 300 miles an hour. The company estimated two years would be required to build its airplane and that the cost of the first unit might be $7,000,000.

Among the preliminary designs submitted to Pan American only that for the Seversky equipment was made public.

Col. Alexander P. Seversky, president of the corporation, described his airplane as a great flying wing which could in time of war be transformed into a super-aerial dreadnaught with a capacity of carrying ten 2000-pound bombs for 12,000 miles at a speed of 300 miles an hour. If the bomb load were reduced to 6400 pounds, the airplane could fly 3000 miles at a speed of 380 miles an hour, he said.

Auto Radio Warns of Trains

GARY, Ind., March 16 (AP)—A red light will flash on the dashboard and the automobile radio will blare a warning of trains approaching grade crossings with a new radio invention described here today.

Designed to work in automobiles that are within the danger zone when a train approaches a crossing, the device signals the automobile dashboard at the same time that it starts the usual crossing red lights and bells.

Its inventors are J. Edwin Smith of Gary and Leroy M. E. Clausing, Chicago radio consulting engineer. The device, they said, worked at a private demonstration held recently in Chicago. Public showings are planned for this spring.

The device, Mr. Clausing explained, consists of a small radio transmitter placed at grade crossings and actuated by approaching trains as are warning bells and gates. A wire is strung from the transmitter to a distance of about one-quarter mile along the road on both sides of the crossing.

Waves emanating from the wire within a 100-foot radius are picked up by a mechanism installed in automobile radio receiving sets. The pickup in the radio can be set to operate at varying distances from a crossing. It operates only when a train is approaching. Even if the radio is playing music, the warning signal will drown out the harmony, said its inventors. Installation of the red warning light on the dashboard can be optional.

The pickup, it was said, could be built into radio sets for from $3 to $4, and the crossings transmitters could be installed for small cost

Girl Shipmaster Went to Sea When Babe of 3 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—On most ships it's "Aye, Aye, Sir," but on the Adelphie out of Montreal it may hereafter be "Aye, Aye, Ma'am."

For youthful Francoise Lemay, with 22 years and 9 months of sailing experience to her credit—has just received her master mariner papers and will assume command of her father's 125-ton oil tanker, on which she had previously served as first mate.

Making her first voyage when she was three months old, Miss Lemay has sailed the seas ever since.

Economics in the News

End of the Schilling—How Little Austria Ended Currency Control and Returned to Freedom—Example to the World

By H. B. E.

Germany's annexation of Austria spells, I suppose, the end of the schilling, a sturdy currency which of late years has been able to stand on its own feet in the markets of the world, without the crutches with which the German mark is supported.

The schilling will be mourned by economic internationalists no less than by Austrians as a potential member of a world system of monetary units all related to each other without benefit of nationalist crutches. Now the schilling used to be propped up in the same way as the German mark. But, contrary to all experience, the Austrians saw that permanent infirmity lay in this reliance, an infirmity which would spread from the currency to trade, and from trade to persons. Accordingly the liberty-loving schilling, with a strenuous effort, became self-supporting. It was an example in this autarchic or economically nationalistic world which world minded writers had begun to propagandize.

On several occasions little Austria has had a decisive influence upon economic happenings. Everybody remembers the run on the Kreditanstalt on May 8, 1931. It is usual to give that event as a secondary date of the world depression. What happened was that foreigners, fearing the insolvency of the Austrian bank, began to withdraw their money, and take it home. Panicky Austrians with foreign connections followed the rush to the country's exits. Then the Austrian authorities, in self-defense, had to close their currency doors, and supervise the exchangeability of the schilling. But the run on this Austrian bank spread to Germany and then to other countries till it wound up in the currency crisis in America in the spring of 1933.

The upshot of this breakdown in private credit was to introduce permanent monetary and economic authoritarianism in the continent of Europe. Germany is the most extreme example. Nothing like the 1931 crisis can ever occur again in Germany, because a German, let alone a foreigner, must get permission to transfer assets out of Germany. Other countries copied the German police system, though not to the same extent, and Austria was one of the first.

In Austria the process of control started when Austrians were notified that the authorities required registration of all foreign currency holdings. This was followed by a demand for them. In return the Austrian holders received Austrian currency at the official rate. The object was to prop up the exchange value of the schilling—accomplished by using the holdings for official purchases instead of buying more foreign money. Other countries, themselves with ailing currencies, preferred to perform the surgical operation known as devaluation. This shrinks the unit, but leaves it free. However, Austria feared to indulge in such a radical remedy so soon after its post-war currency disorganization.

When a government controls the currency relations of its citizens with the outside world, it must sooner or later control the foreign trade. This is what happened in Austria. An importer could not buy what he wished from abroad because the foreign currency which would have had to be bought in payment of his goods would have affected the schilling. Accordingly permission had to be obtained for all foreign purchases. Eventually the controls moved in from the ports to the personal transactions of Austrians. In November, 1931, it was suggested that Austrian holders of foreign securities should turn them over to the National Bank and receive payment in Austrian schillings. A similar scheme was carried out in Italy in 1935, but in 1931 the Austrians refused to agree, and the suggestion was abandoned.

From then on the Austrians, seeing the handwriting on the wall, underwent the rigors necessary to put the schilling on its own feet. The easy-going Viennese, generally speaking, are irked by discipline. But in this case they were equal to the exertions which John Stuart Mill says are always necessary to preserve our liberties.

Exports were developed by the reduction of costs, trade channels with Danubian neighbors were cleared by Austrian de-control examples, debts were adjusted by a common recognition of ability to pay. Currency de-control set in in 1932. By April, 1933, free dealings in foreign currencies were restored, and the discount on the schilling was officially recognised. Thus Austria is the one country which has completed the transition from freedom to control and from control to virtually complete freedom again.

Now the German mark has swallowed the schilling, just as it had begun to hold up its head again, proud, independent, and healthy; serving an economy devoted to the arts and crafts, the graces and amenities, of peace. The currency in which the Austrian unit is now absorbed is merely the servant of a war economy.

Lewis Speech Indicates Split With New Deal

Tells Europe by Air U. S. Political Leaders Are Incompetent

Has Recovery Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—John L. Lewis indicted America's political leadership with incompetence and failure in a radio speech here last night which was promptly interpreted in many quarters as an open break with the Administration and his first positive bid for political leadership.

Nominally, the chief of the Committee for Industrial Organization was speaking across the Atlantic Ocean to the audience of the British Broadcasting System. For his overseas audience he painted one of the most dismal pictures of the American economic situation that has yet emanated from any prominent individual here.

This he followed with an outline program "for a change" in the United States which is accepted here as the Lewis formula for recovery. He said:

"It is time for Americans to co-operate. It is time for Americans to recognize each other's right of individual existence. It is time for capital to recognize labor's right to live and participate in the increased efficiency of industry and the bounties of our national resources. It is time for labor to recognize the right of capital to have a reasonable return upon its investment. It is time for statesmen to recognize their Nation's peril and to decide to co-operate with labor and industry, to rationalize the Nation's processes and alleviate a nation's distress."

Says Labor Is Willing

And to this program he added his assurance that "labor is willing to co-operate now."

"Let the leaders of the Nation's business step forward. Let the statesmen of the Nation do the same. Let the council of reason and mutual toleration be convened. American leadership can accomplish this task, and in so doing will preserve its governmental structure and its democratic institutions," he concluded.

Mr. Lewis' version of the economic condition of the country and the futile approach of Congress and Administration leaders was devastating and uncompromising.

"Thirteen million Americans are now unemployed," he said. "Their numbers are steadily increasing, as the Nation drifts with terrifying and deadly sureness to the never-never realm of financial bankruptcy, economic collapse and human tragedy. This is appalling, true despite the fact that Government has dipped into the public purse to make possible the granting of huge subsidies to industry, agriculture, banking and finance."

He said that since 1933 these grants had amounted to a total of $22,000,000,000 until "our national internal economic has attained the amazing condition where it appears that practically all of our major enterprises are unable to exist or function on their own responsibility." He cited the banking structure, the shipping industry, agriculture and railroads as specific instances of enterprise which has been kept alive solely by public financial support.

In Economic Reverse

"America," he continued, "is moving in economic reverse. Our consumer goods industries began to slow down in June, 1937, and by October of the same year, our heavy industries began to feel the icy hand of depression. Since that time the drift has been constant—shut downs in industry being the order of the day—while the number of human be-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Colored Radiators Cornell's Remedy For Cold Houses

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16 (AP)—Radiators can be painted any color of the rainbow without running up the coal bill.

This is true, it was declared today at the Engineering College of Cornell University, despite the fact that a black radiator will radiate more heat than a red one. A bright white radiator radiates the least, about 25 per cent slower than black.

It is a seeming paradox that this makes no difference in fuel bills. The paradox was explained today because of a published misunderstanding about Cornell's recent report of the radiator color experiments. Here is the explanation:

"If a radiator is painted so that it emits heat more rapidly, it will cool off that much more rapidly, unless additional heat is continually supplied. In other words, if the furnace supplies a certain amount of heat, the old radiator might take an hour to emit it into the room, and the new radiator only three quarters of an hour. The amount of coal burned would be precisely the same.

"Take another example. Suppose the old radiator has been unable to heat the room properly. If the new radiator is able to emit the extra heat required, it will make extra demands on the furnace, which will have to burn more coal."

The moral seems to be—think what color the radiator is before you start shoveling.

Blum Seeks Truce in Spain; Russo-French Aid for Czechs; Italy to Defend Own Frontier

Accepts Hitler's Entry in Austria—See Axis Strengthened

European Peace TheAim,DuceSays

Speech Gave Impression of Little Enthusiasm in Reference to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 16—Endeavoring to calm popular apprehensions over the forcible German annexation of Austria, Premier Mussolini told members of the Fascist Parliament this afternoon that the Rome-Berlin axis had survived its great test; that it was solid as ever and that the association between these two totalitarian States was directed to restore equilibrium among European powers over the peaceful development of the Continent.

Italy, the Duce declared in a firm tone, has nothing to fear because Germany has now a common frontier with Italy, not only because Herr Hitler has solemnly pledged to respect it but because Italy was strong enough to defend it. The tone of the speech was remarkable for its moderation and for the lack of any enthusiastic references to Germany. The Duce gave the impression that Italy had accepted Anschluss as an accomplished fact, although it would have preferred to see Austria continue to live as an independent State.

Italians Reassured By Mussolini's Pledge To Defend Frontiers

ROME, March 16 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today promised his people that the Pan-German expansion never would penetrate Italian frontiers but at the same time pronounced a benediction on Adolf Hitler's absorption of Austria.

"Our frontiers are sacred," the Duce shouted to an assemblage that filled the Chamber of Deputies.

"We will not discuss them. We will defend them."

His promise was broadcast to all Italy. It was the Premier's reply to doubts of his own people alarmed over the extension of a mighty German state to the Brenner Pass, gateway between Austria and Italy.

People's Anxiety Appeased

In public squares throughout Italy Signor Mussolini's followers gathered around loudspeakers to hear the Duce, hoping for reassurance concerning the German surge southward.

Neither the declaration of Saturday's Fascist Grand Council nor repeated assertions in the press that the Anschluss bore no menace for Italy had entirely appeased popular anxiety and chagrin.

Signor Mussolini declared it would have been "an historical and political absurdity" for Austria, a German State, to have remained independent and anti-German.

The Duce referred to his dispatch of Italian troops to the Brenner Pass when Austria's Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss was assassinated July 25, 1934—a gesture to prevent Nazification of Austria.

"No Austrian ever thanked me for that," he said.

He declared that the Versailles Treaty provision that Austria must

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Wide World

Premier Mussolini of Italy

Spanish Loyalists Beg French Aid to Stop Insurgent Drive

Cabinet Session Called by Blum

To Decide Steps to Guard Pyrenees Border and Routes to Africa

Europe's conflict-laden council tables saw new problems developing today—sequels to the new "Austro-German Empire" and the situations in Spain and Rome.

As France and Russia pledged military aid to Czechoslovakia, against German aggression, the Czech Minister in Paris warned that his little Republic could not stand alone. He pleaded for British as well as French assistance.

British help, meanwhile, was urgently solicited by France in an effort to obtain an armistice in Spain. There, Loyalist Government troops were falling back before a vigorous Insurgent campaign which appeared to be driving a wedge toward the coast midway between Valencia and Barcelona.

Premier Mussolini, speaking in Rome, approved Reichsführer Hitler's union of Austria and Germany, but warned that Italy could and would defend its own frontiers.

Meanwhile, reports of a critical situation between Poland and Lithuania were current, despite Warsaw's denials that Poland had issued an ultimatum as the result of a border incident March 11. It was denied that Poland was seeking to use the shooting of a Polish soldier by a Lithuanian guard as a pretense for Polish territorial expansion.

PARIS, March 16 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum today dispatched an urgent appeal to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to join him in immediate attempts to bring about a Spanish armistice.

At the same time Premier Blum requested that Britain take concerted action with France to ward off the danger which he declared the great number of Italian and German troops in Spanish Insurgent ranks constituted for French and British communications in the Mediterranean.

Premier Léon Blum summoned his Cabinet meanwhile to decide on steps to safeguard the frontier with Spain and France's Mediterranean route to its African colonies.

The Premier conferred through the night with Defense Ministers and the General Staff.

Premier Juan Negrin of Spain was said to have told France yesterday in a flying visit that the Spanish Government was unable to hold out against the Insurgent drive unless immediate aid were forthcoming.

The Spanish Premier's hurried visit to Paris was kept secret until he had returned by plane to Barcelona, Spanish Government capital now threatened by advancing Insurgents. Premier Negrin was said to have pleaded with French Government officials to send him 200 planes and large quantities of munitions to stave off the Insurgent attack.

Barcelona dispatches said the Spanish Premier summoned his ministers into meeting as soon as he reached his temporary capital.

France Ready to Mediate

Shortly after Senor Negrin left Paris, Premier Blum called a meeting of France's military chiefs and National Defense Ministers to consider what they saw as threatening changes in both Spain and Austria.

At almost the same time Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour told the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, France was ready to participate in any mediation of the Spanish Civil War by foreign powers, though both Spanish Government and Insurgent sources denied any move had been made for an armistice.

Officials made known France was considering "precautions" against the threat that German and Italian forces in Spain presented at the Pyrenees, the Franco-Spanish border.

What answer the Spanish Premier gained from French officials could not be learned for Senor Negrin's visit was shrouded in secrecy.

French Troops Near Border

Over 70,000 French troops were reported garrisoned near the Spanish frontier, principally at Perpignan, Pau, and Tarbes. Several of the regiments are motorized and could be moved to the frontier quickly if necessary.

The French officials viewed uneasily the presence of thousands of fresh Italian and German troops in Insurgent Spain and the tramp of field gray National Socialist sentries along the Czech frontier.

Three French warships steamed at forced draft to Barcelona to protect French interests and evacuate French citizens if necessary.

Foreign Office officials expressed the belief the Spanish Government might be forced to ask foreign mediation for an armistice because of the difficult situation of the Government army.

The Foreign Minister said France was ready to join in mediation on

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Russia Supports France on Aiding Czechoslovakia

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Britain's new Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, tonight warned Germany if she wished to "see European peace maintained" she must respect the assurance she gave to Czechoslovakia following Adolf Hitler's Austrian coup.

PARIS, March 16 (AP)—France and Russia agreed today that both would fight to defend Czechoslovakia if she were attacked.

Jacob Suritz, Soviet Ambassador to France, called on Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour at the Quai d'Orsay and delivered assurances similar to those delivered by the Soviet Ambassador to Prague—that Russia would fight for the defense of her Czech ally.

M. Paul-Boncour replied to the assurances with a promise that France, too, would fight in the same cause.

Incorporation of Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans is believed by many to be an objective of Herr Hitler's Pan-Germanism.

Both France and the Soviet Union planned to rush fighting and bombing planes to Czechoslovakia if Herr Hitler resorted to force to achieve this objective, informed sources said. These aerial forces would act as a buffer for the Czech Army while it was being mobilized.

Russia, it was said, informed France that Soviet railway lines recently had been connected with Czechoslovakia's transportation network through an intervening Rumanian railway.

Both France and the Soviet Union—themselves bound by a mutual assistance pact — have treaties directly with Prague, pledg-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

London Reports Polish Denial Of Ultimatum to Lithuania

KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 16 (AP)—Lithuanian officials asserted today that their Government already had made one approach to Poland, through her neighbor, Estonia, in an effort to settle the March 11 border incident, but that Poland had rejected the overture.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 16—Advices from Poland, that the Government press bureau has formally denied that Poland has delivered an ultimatum to Lithuania, has served to lessen concern over a new coup, reported as imminent in the midst of a difficult political situation on the Continent.

Reports from Berlin said that the Poles—as the result of a border incident on March 11, in which a Polish soldier was shot by a Lithuanian guard—had issued an ultimatum. The implication was that Poland might use the incident as a basis for aggression calculated to carve a new corridor to the sea.

Denial that any such steps had been taken seems to afford the opportunity for solution of the border problem which has disturbed Polish-Lithuanian relations for 18 years.

In proposing that a commission be formed, the Lithuanian Government is understood to have wanted the investigation to go much further than the single border incident. The hope was to obtain the appointment of plenipotentiaries, with power to discuss the situation on the Polish-Lithuanian "administration line." This line takes the place of a frontier between the two states.

Lithuanians, there is reason to believe, would be prepared to give a wide interpretation to the phrase "permanent arrangement," enabling the whole question of the settling of the old Vilna feud to come under review. But it is felt that it would be unwise to be overoptimistic at this early stage, for recent events in Austria have had profound repercussions both in Warsaw and Kaunas.

Lithuanians realize that Reichsführer Hitler, having now got Aus-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 16, 1938

A Colonial Woman's "Diary"	2
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	7
"Self-Help"—No. 5	7
The Home Forum	8
Divine Love the Regenerator (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
The Week in New Hampshire	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Shopping Column	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	10
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

Labor's Quarter-Century of Progress	1-2
Humor's Family Tree	3
"Earth Laughs in Flowers"	4
Crisis in British Films	5
South of the Frost-Line	6
Things or Thoughts?	7
Freight Must Go Through	8-9
Books and Features	10-11

Mr. Squirrel Knows

Of all the wild creatures in the animal kingdom, the squirrel gives the best example of *saving with a purpose.* By accumulating during the days of plenty he makes sure he'll not go hungry when times are bad. Instinct gives him this wisdom, which man sometimes achieves only through bitter experience. Why not look ahead, and bank something every pay day at this reliable old mutual savings bank?

$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Even your Umbrella takes to Color this Spring 2.95

The fashionable, popular oiled silks with two-tone bands, flower motifs, stripes, all-over designs! Practically every gay color imaginable.

Street Floor

100 Page Garden Book

FREE

Send for this Beautiful Illustrated Seed Catalog. It contains valuable hints on growing your favorite flowers and vegetables.

Sent Postpaid on Request.

THOMAS J. GRAY CO.
"The Seedsmen" Since 1888
16 SOUTH MARKET STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Phones: CAP. 7476-7477

ALTA

Feet First

In any fashion picture, feet assume a leading role when graced with Foot Rests' glamorous style, their dignity of quality, the obvious ease provided by the famous Metatarsal Cushion and other Four-Spot Comfort features. Everything modern women demand—style, comfort, quality—in a wide variety of new materials.

FOOT RESTS

give all this, and footwear takes its rightful place in your attire. See and try on Foot Rests tomorrow. $6.85 to $7.50

A—Heel Cushion absorbs shocks in walking.
B—Rolled Insole aids balance and poise.
C—Metatarsal Cushion makes your step light and buoyant.
D—Sang Heelset assures perfect heel fit and saves your hose.

ARLENE

Send for free style folder and list of dealers.

THE KRIPPENDORF-DITTMANN CO.
350 E. Seventh Street Cincinnati, Ohio

Jury Acts on Public Demand For Reform in San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16—San Francisco has a new Grand Jury whose foreman promises to continue the investigation of the city's gambling and graft problems, as opened up by the 1937 Grand Jury, "if it is evident such an investigation is warranted."

Foreman Edward F. Sixtus, a Pacific Electric Manufacturing Corporation executive, takes over the reins laid down by Marshall Dill, 1937 Foreman, whose Grand Jury probed into San Francisco's graft conditions and quietly slid out of office with what is officialy termed "but a mild statement" reproving the municipal government.

The lack of vigorous action charged against the 1937 Grand Jury is regarded as placing added responsibility on the 1938 body as well as challenging it to investigate anew some of the rumors and charges arising out of the 1937 jury's hearings.

Mr. Dill's Grand Jury came into office just as the Edwin N. Atherton vice and graft report, ordered by the city, ended. Several changes in the city's police commission resulted, and a bail bond broker, termed by the Atherton report the city's "fountainhead of corruption," refused to testify on constitutional grounds, only to see the Legislature pass two bills that caused his license to be revoked.

Report Found Mild

Considerable dissatisfaction is being voiced over the "mild" 1937 Grand Jury's report, particularly because the Jury itself was split—with one vote deciding—on whether or not it would "name names and make recommendations" or release the foreman's report. The chairman's report was finally released, and a quick adjournment prevented an official minority report.

The only statement made by the minority was to the effect that "we feel the morale of the Police Department is at its lowest ebb, due to the great amount of internal intrigue, now existing in the Department, that will continue during the life of the present administration of this particular branch of our civic government."

The regular report of the Jury, however, stated that a study of Police Department affairs "seems to justify the conclusion that a much higher standard of conduct has been achieved in the Department and that honesty of purpose and renewed morale is becoming increasingly apparent."

The public, reading both statements, appears hard put to it to know what to believe; and through civic organizations and the press it demands that the 1938 Grand Jury shall make clear what the condition of the Police Department actually is.

The Dill report, however, took a strong stand against the State gambling laws which make horse race betting a felony anywhere but at the race tracks, and asked the Legislature to lend "serious consideration" to the problem facing judges in the various cities of the State with local gambling cases before them.

He charged that there probably was not so much co-operation between the Board of Equalization and the Police Department as there "should have been" in the matter of liquor control. Police are unable to enforce the laws, unless an officer actually sees a violation on the premises of a liquor-selling establishment.

The Dill report hinted that there were certain city officials who make private use of their offices for personal gain. Referring to this alleged condition, it said:

"It is often patent that elective or appointive officers use their offices to augment their business or professional incomes." And further on, "Public officials should not be paid both salaries and 'opportunities.' The Jury suggests this matter receive the attention of the Legislature, in order that very definite limitations be placed on the business or professional activities of a man holding public office."

New Anaheim Rises From Mud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Ripped through by the most destructive flood of its history, this city has set for itself a new goal.

It will recover from its scars and be a city more beautiful and useful than ever.

For a decade, efforts have been made to establish a model section for Anaheim's Mexican population. These people are the laborers who work the productive Valencia orange groves which have made Anaheim famous. They are needed by the citrus growers.

But they have resisted efforts to replace their houses, often nothing more than huts, with modern residences. No matter how miserable their dwellings appeared to others, to the occupants they were homes.

What civic leaders failed to accomplish in 10 years, the flood achieved in about 10 minutes, or less.

About 4 o'clock the morning of March 3, the Santa Ana River swept into Anaheim after breaking its dykes nine miles away. The water came without warning, catching virtually the entire city of 13,000 people in bed.

The wave dashed down all but the sturdiest houses, and some of these were lifted from their foundations. The homes of the Mexicans were demolished. Some of the occupants themselves were lost; the rest became refugees to be cared for in camps until new homes can be erected.

Steps have been taken to build these new homes into the model settlement so long hoped for.

Homes must be erected for 200 families. The Red Cross has taken charge and will support these families until the citrus marketing season opens about May 1, and longer if necessary. Houses will be built and furnished.

While this work is being planned, Orange County and the Federal Government are driving ahead with plans which will make floods impossible in the future.

Already the county had approved bonds for $2,500,000 as its required portion of finances for a flood control program. The Federal Government will spend about $13,000,000 in the erection of dams which will stop floods and conserve water. Engineering plans are virtually complete for the largest of the dams. This structure will hold back a maximum of 180,000 acre feet of water on the Santa Ana River, and construction is expected to begin promptly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

FLOWERS BY WIRE

sent anywhere —any time

Penn the Florist

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FLOWER SHOW

OPENS TOMORROW
2 to 10 P.M.
SUNDAY 1 to 10 P.M.—OTHER DAYS 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

A rare scene of floral splendor.
Beautiful naturalistic displays.
Gardens, Rare Plants and Fragrant Flowers.

LECTURES • EXHIBITS • SPECIAL HOUSE

Admission $1.00

Ford Helps to Build Youth

Wide World

Learning to Operate Metal Lathe

Spending the winter at Ways, Ga., Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, takes a great deal of interest in an educational program designed to benefit children of the community. In the picture above, the industrialist is shown with a group of students in his manual arts school as one of the pupils learns how to operate a metal lathe.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Monday, January 16

Aboard the Good Ship Godolphin

Sails set, we leave within the hour, and the tide be right.

God be thanked the sun does shine on us and the waves look not so mountainous as I did fear they would.

Our cabin none too commodious. And though the wind be fresh, there be odors such as never have I smelled! We be guests of His Excellency, General Gage, and all possible is done most elegantly for our comfort, albeit the Officers do look down their noses at our Patriot friends here to bid us Godspeed. I did feel all held me in condemnation except Dolly Quincy, and she full of envy and spleen that she be not in my place. A surfeit of gifts, and I, weeping afresh at each kindness, need not have wearied myself wiping my hood from tears. 'Tis a wreck now and past mending.

Upsetting Days in New York

The others have gone ashore but Sam Adams still sits closeted with Henry. He did make no remark on my presence which does show him the man of sentiment he is, despite his shabby coat. All most touching. It falls out that again our wretched Governor is collecting evidence against Sam and John Hancock and there is once more grave fear that they may be sent to England for trial. Sam makes light of it, but both he and Henry do know that this may be good-bye in very truth. Alack, I weep again.

We go into days of danger in New York as well. There has been held a great public meeting there, of which word has but reached us. This meeting did call for the reading in the Assembly of the letter which the Massachusetts Colony had sent to her sister Provinces near a year agone, inviting united measures to obtain redress of grievances.

My Lord Hillsborough, bitterly opposing such action, has been powerless to stop the citizens of New York, and now the freshest news is that the Assembly hath declared for an exact equality of rights among all His Majesty's subjects in the several parts of the Empire; (I do but quote from the News Sheet which lies by my hand) "the right of Petition, that of Internal Legislature, and the undoubted right to correspond and consult with any of the neighboring Colonies or with any other of His Majesty's subjects outside of this Colony, whenever they conceive the rights, liberties, interests or privileges of this House or its constituents be affected,' 'and appointed a committee of correspondence.

At this their Governor Moore so wrathy he did dissolve the Assembly, and there is to be a new election on the twenty-third of this month of January, at which time, alack, we shall be there.

Sybil Is Self-Reproachful

All these words, for aught I know, make not much sense, for they are writ because I scarce dare put down that which is in my thought. Oh, what is my Baby doing? What is my Baby doing?

Henry has tasted naught since sun-up. His dinner went by untouched, as I well could see, and I who would be helpmeet, am but one sore burden. How clearly I discern it now when I would not!

I much misdoubt if Henry will accept His Excellency's hospitality, and disputes political grow more hot. I know my dear husband, and this journey will drain him of what silver we have left.

A little white dog hath just gone by on deck. I wonder if there be another female aboard, for sure no man would have so wee a creature.

Sam has commended a good Inn, the Queen's Head, owned by one Sam Francis, who, although he be dubbed by all "Black Sam," which sounds none too endearing, he is held to be of French descent and a good Patriot.

The Sailor Men have begun a chanty. My hands so cold I scarce can hold the quill. Oh, if only my husband had held me to his will. God wot, the female understanding is truly weak. And no harm befall us through this mad venture, never again shall I lift my voice against his dear authority.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the thirty-second installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Eight Young Writers Win Awards Of Film Group's Bureau of Plays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Eight of America's most promising young writers had tangible encouragement today through awards and fellowships made here by the Bureau of New Plays, an organization sponsored by seven major motion picture companies to provide financial aid and dramatic criticism.

Announced by Theresa Helburn, director of the bureau, winners of the second annual play competition are:

Helene Hanff of Philadelphia, a fellowship of $1,500 for her play, "These Your Children," and other work.

Philip Freund of New York City, a fellowship of $1,500 for his play, "Fire-Bringers," and other work.

Daniel Taradash of Hollywood, Calif., a fellowship of $1,500 for his play, "Thy Mercy." Mr. Taradash is a graduate of Harvard University.

Honorable mention was awarded to John M. Caldwell, New York City; Nicholas Beal Jacobson, Norwich, Vt.; Rosalie Moore, Berkeley, Calif.; Thomas R. Moore, New York City, and Dr. Winn F. Zeller, Whittier, Calif.

College students and recent graduates submitted 160 plays for consideration by judges in the contest. The ceremony of making the awards was broadcast last night over radio station WOR and the Mutual Broadcasting System. Included in the program was an excerpt from a winning play, "Thy Mercy."

Relic of North Carolina History Crumbles Unheeded Near Busy Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A pre-Revolutionary house in Mecklenburg, N. C. where history was enacted is crumbling into ruin.

Along a highway that follows the trail of Beatty's Ford Road, which went from Charlotte into the unknown West, Mecklenburgers today speed past the McIntyre farmhouse, seven miles from Charlotte, few realizing it was the scene of one of the most remarkable skirmishes of the American Revolution.

The old house, once a solid two-story building of huge logs notched at the ends, sits back less than 100 yards from the highway. Two markers on the roadside tell of the skirmish there on Oct. 3, 1780—four days before the Battle of Kings Mountain.

The old house is deserted. Long ago it passed from the ownership of the McIntyres, and now even the renters have left it. Only a few makeshift supports propped against one corner are holding the great logs in place.

Years ago, General Cornwallis, hard pressed in Charlotte, sent foragers up the Beatty's Road to obtain provisions for hungry troops. A roadside marker says 14 Americans—and it lists their names—defeated and drove back to Charlotte some 600 British soldiers who had stopped at the McIntyre place to pillage it.

History relates that the Redcoats had become involved with many beehives they were attempting to rob, and the stings of the bees added to the confusion caused by the muskets of the patriots cancealed in the woods around the house.

The Americans, according to the marker list, were Lieut. George Graham, Francis Bradley, James Henry, Thomas Dickson, John Dickson, John Long, Robert Robinson, George Houston, Hugh Houston, Thomas McClure, Edward Shipley, George Shipley, John Robinson and James Thompson. The British force, commanded by Maj. John Doyle, included 450 infantrymen, 60 cavalrymen and 40 wagons.

City-Owned Utilities Pay Half of Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va., March 16

A financial report on the Danville, Va., public utilities operations during 1937 shows that after payment of all operating expenses in the electric, water and gas plants, $520,400.94 was turned into the general fund of the City—a sum larger than the aggregate of tax returns.

Danville does not segregate income from the municipally-owned utilities but turns the net profits into the general fund. This, it has been argued, keeps the City tax rate at a low figure.

Profits from the electric department were larger than in any other year. The electric division contributed 75 per cent of the total turned into the treasury; the gas department, 12 per cent, and the water department, 13 per cent.

Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)

ings being thrown out of employment was augmented day by day.

"In the months that have ensued, neither industry nor government has come forth with constructive proposals, designed to meet the problems of the depression. The Federal Congress, lacking adequate or competent leadership, in continuous session for months past, has failed to devise or enact a single statute that would cause a glimmer of hope to penetrate the minds of millions of despairing Americans."

"Meantime, caviling and confusion prevails, and our statesmen, and those carrying the responsibility of the Nation's manifold enterprises, are reviling each other with an anger and bitterness that defiles, sears and destroys. Meantime, the population suffers, and a creeping paralysis progressively impairs its functions."

Calls C. I. O. Peaceable

Not all of the speech was devoted to this searching of the Nation's general problems. For the benefit of British laborites, who were presumably listening in on the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Lewis outlined the split in the American labor movement, stoutly insisting on the C. I. O.'s willingness to make peace, but arguing that refusal of the American Federation of Labor to accept what to the C. I. O. would be fair terms, has made reunion impossible.

He claimed a total membership for the C. I. O. of about 4,000,000. He said that due to the C. I. O "the labor movement in America has been reborn." He remarked with pride that the C. I. O. movement "has been called dangerously radical and dangerously conservative." And he said labor has as a result of the C. I. O. "become organized and articulate."

"It is henceforth capable of assuming a major degree of responsibility and leadership in the rehabilitation of economic America," he declared.

All of which to political observers here appeared to mean that Mr. Lewis is definitely determined now to throw his potential political influence still more aggressively into politics.

4,000 Police Agencies Report to Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Monthly reports from nearly 4,000 police departments helped the Government keep a better tab on crime during the past year. They came from cities, villages, sheriffs, state police, and eight agencies in territories and possessions, and linked the local and state picture of crime with the national one.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police first called for such reports in 1927. Later standards for uniform crime reports were set up and the system taken over by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Now the Government can see what, where, when and how crime is being committed, and how many cases cleared by arrest.

Knox Finds Fate Of Democracy Is In People's Hands

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 16 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, told North Carolina Republicans today that the American people should decide whether they want democracy and free competition or planned economy and a government vested in a Supreme Executive Authority.

The 1936 Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, keynoting the Republican State Convention, said in a prepared address that "the 'controls' which Mr. Roosevelt would establish are impossible under our present form of government and under our present economic policy."

Comparing conditions in 1933 with those of today, he commented that although the Government had spent more than $40,000,000,000 since 1933, "we are back substantially where we started five years ago, and we are back there principally because those responsible for national policy fail to recognize, understand and give heed to this simple truth—that democracy and free competition are inseparable.

"You cannot have one without the other. You cannot, for instance, have democracy and a planned economy, and you cannot have free competition under a dictator."

Colonel Knox predicted the Crop-Control Law "like the NRA and the Triple A will end in a humiliating and expensive failure."

He described the Wagner Labor Act as a "thoroughly one-sided law," discriminating against employers, and urged a law patterned after Great Britain's.

The Social Security Act, Colonel Knox said, is "discriminatory" and has put a "deadening weight of taxes on workers and employers.

"The relief situation in America is nothing less than a national scandal," he said. "To a degree that is positively shocking relief funds have been employed for political purposes."

Own Firm Fights His Ethyl Claim To $500,000,000

TRENTON, N. J., March 16 (AP)—Francis A. Howard's right to sue Standard Oil, General Motors, and others for $500,000,000 was under attack today by the Howard-Vaughan Company, Inc., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the corporation he organized.

Mr. Howard, a Hoboken resident, filed suit on the ground he had invented anti-knock gasoline using tetraethyl lead, that he authorized Howard-Vaughan to manufacture and sell the fuel, but that the company failed to carry out the contract, and the secret was obtained fraudulently by Standard Oil (New Jersey), Standard Oil Company of New York, and General Motors, which then formed the Ethyl Corporation.

Counsel for Howard-Vaughan told Vice-Chancellor Malcolm G. Buchanan yesterday that Mr. Howard had no right to bring suit or to ask an accounting of the ethyl gasoline profits, which he estimated at half a billion dollars. They argued that he had given the formula to the company in 1916 in return for its common stock and had no further right to it. Mr. Howard's counsel maintained he had merely given the company a license to manufacture and sell the product.

Expatriate Canadians Are Returning Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Return of 5064 Canadian born, British born outside Canada, and naturalized Canadians to the Dominion during the year ending March 1937 was noted in a recent annual report of the Department of Mines and Resources.

This number compares with a peak since statistics were collected of 56,957 in 1926, and is some 800 lower than that for the fiscal year 1935-36.

World's Largest Selling Oil Burner . . .

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

. . . because it is the world's best!

Factory: Bloomington, Ill.

Markilo Markers

Five regular styles and many plain. Charred permits and wreaths. Cathedral Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.

The Deane System, a Booklet, 25c

MARKILO COMPANY
3633 So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill.

TIME and AGAIN . . .

Guests say—orally and by voluntary letter—that they enjoy The Vanderbilt . . . These tributes are significant of the enviable reputation The Vanderbilt has established. Single from $4. Double from $6. Suites from $10.

The VANDERBILT HOTEL
Park Ave. at 34th St., New York

Delicious
Orange MARMALADE

Made "as you would make it"—in small individual batches—using only the finest "fancy" table oranges and pure cane sugar.

Send for one of our get-acquainted packages of six half pint jars delivered anywhere in the United States for two dollars. Send money order or check.

C. Clyde Van Gorder
Delicatessen Kitchen
645 N. E. Laddington Court
Portland, Oregon

Your memory does it!

Once you've stopped at the Sherry-Netherland, you will need no reminder to go there again when in New York... Your pleasant recollection of the quiet luxury, the *personal* hospitality and the considerate rates of this distinguished establishment will provide a most potent urge to repeat the experience!

Illustrated brochure on request.

The SHERRY-NETHERLAND
FACING THE PARK
FIFTH AVENUE AT 59th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Eugene Voit-Manager

perfect permanent wave

CREATED BY EUROPEAN HAIR STYLIST, YOUR TYPE INDIVIDUALLY STUDIED

$10.00 Complete
MONITOR READER'S SPECIAL:
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING
CASTILE SHAMPOO
INDIVIDUAL FINGERWAVE
HAIR STYLING
$2.50
FREE CONSULTATION ON ALL HAIR PROBLEMS WITHOUT OBLIGATION
PERSONALLY BY
Mons. Francois
LEADING AUTHORITY ON HAIR STYLING
11 East 45th St., Near Fifth Ave.
Phone MUrray Hill 2-2868
NEW YORK CITY

Insurance Company of North America

Founded 1792

PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE

PHILADELPHIA

Surplus to Policyholders
Over $77,000,000

Any Agent or Broker can get you a North America Policy

WILL YOU HELP US SAVE PETS LIKE THESE?

Over 400,000 dogs are vivisected each year in this country. Experimenters may burn, freeze, poison, starve or mutilate them without fear of punishment.

PROTEST By Joining

With your help we will carry on the battle to save our strayed and stolen pets from such a fate.

The New England Anti-Vivisection Society

6 Park Street, Boston Lafayette 6020
Associate Membership $1.00 Active Membership $5.00
This organization is dependent upon dues, donations, and bequests.

MEIGS
Announces a Complete Line of
Joyce Hubrite FROCKS
All price ranges.
As advertised nationally in the Monitor.
Downstairs Dress Shop
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

89¢
New improved DRY MOP HEAD!

FOR YOUR
Fuller Dry Mop
Handle

Your FULLER Dry Mop Handle is good for many years of wear—but the head may be worn and inefficient. We're making a special Mop Head replacement offer—only 89c for a new FULLER Improved Dry Mop Head. The soft yarn in this Improved Fuller Mop is now arranged in varying lengths, so that the loose ends spread evenly over a large area. Gathers more dust and lint from a larger space in less time. Doesn't pack or mat—and is much easier to shake out.

COMPLETE NEW DRY MOP

If you haven't a Fuller Dry Mop Handle, order a complete new Dry Mop today from your Fuller Dealer. With the new Improved Head, this Dry Mop is a value that can't be beat for convenience and quick-dusting, quick-cleaning action.

$1.29

Order from your Fuller Brush Dealer or Fuller Brush Branch Office nearest you, or, write to The Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn.

Prices apply in Continental U.S. only, and are guaranteed for but 30 days.

FULLER BRUSHES
LOWEST IN PRICE AGAINST
ALL COMPARISON

COME TO NEW YORK

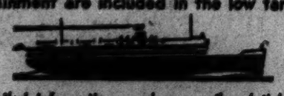
ALL the requirements of a fine hotel. Mid-city location, excellent reputation, luxurious accommodations, moderate rates. 21 stories. *Every* room with private bath. From $2.50 single—from $4.00 double.

Main Dining Room Feature
Dinner $1 . . . . . Luncheon 65c

HOTEL PARAMOUNT
46th STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SPRING CRUISES
from Boston » Philadelphia » Baltimore » Norfolk » Savannah » Jacksonville » Miami

Follow the sea for the most delightful Spring vacation imaginable. Enjoy bright, sunlit days and genuinely restful nights aboard one of the popular ships of the M. & M. Line. Fine food, comfortable stateroom accommodations and special entertainment are included in the low fares.



For detailed information, apply any railroad ticket agent or authorized tourist agency; or Merchants & Miners Line in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, St. Petersburg, West Palm Beach.

MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

New York to Pacific by Phone: Number?—Two Minutes—Hello

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Go back a mere 10 or 15 years in long-distance telephone history, and you would find that such floods as occurred recently in the Los Angeles area would have disrupted long-distance telephone service for a week, perhaps much longer; whereas the inconvenience and delay recently encountered by hundreds of persons on the East and West Coasts who wanted to make inquiries or reports about the well-being and whereabouts of friends and relatives was purely nominal.

"Calls were delayed, and that's a fact," the telephone people say. "In some cases house telephones were washed out, but we've got a technique of repair and restoration of lines that puts us one-up on any such situation nowadays. Fifteen years ago? Well, we'd rather not think of it."

Few persons who called friends and relatives during the two or three anxious days and nights have any visualization of the means by which communication was established. Long-distance telephoning is one of the minor mysteries to most people—and not so minor, sometimes. It is the most perfect mechanical illustration in modern times of the theory educated in that fantastic song success of a couple of winters ago "It goes in here—and it comes out there!"

Eardum of Nation

You might say the eardrum of the Nation is in the region of Wild Cat Canyon in Montana. Transcontinental telephone lines pass through Wild Cat Canyon. They are built to withstand the most outlandish weather ever encountered by man or beast, for, sooner or later, it will be encountered in that particular area. They are under constant, minute supervision, for if the lines stretching across the bleak length of the canyon get out of whack, the whole transcontinental telephone system is rendered useless. And how would that be, in these days when business firms do a large percentage of their coast-to-coast business by telephone?

Perhaps you are in New York, and want to telephone to San Francisco. It is only a few years ago that such a thing was undertaken only after a meeting of several boards of directors, and a good deal of individual trepidation. And what happened if you did decide to take the jump? You explained your presumptuous errand to the local operator with some hesitation. You then waited. You didn't grow impatient because the idea of telephoning coast-to-coast was sufficiently awesome in itself to convince you that, if you ever got the call, it was some kind of wonder.

When your telephone bell rang you were given a further impression of the outlandishness of the undertaking in which you were engaged, by hearing voices of operators at intermediate switching steps on the transcontinental routes. They came to you faintly and unbelievably, like the cries of coyotes on remote hillsides.

But now?

Well, you dial 211, which is the magical open sesame to all transcontinental conversation—as it is if you are in Boston and want to speak to someone in the White Mountains. Dialing 211 connects you automatically with the Long Lines Building, down in Sixth Avenue, and the long-distance switchboard. This line is in "multiple"—that is, it terminates in "jacks" or sockets, in front of several operators at this board. The moment a connection is made, tiny lights flash below each jack. The multiple arrangement assures a quick answer to your call. Usually "quick" means less than 10 seconds, because at least one of the several operators will be free to plug in and find out what you want.

You say you want to talk to San Francisco. The girl with the nice voice puts down what you want on a "ticket." Whether you want to talk person-to-person, or just to the number you are calling.

If you don't know the number you want, she will find it for you because she has got information—literally within arm's reach—of every telephone in every city, town and hamlet in the country.

Armed with the number to be reached, long distance operator plugs in on a line to a "toll tandem" switchboard, also in the Long Lines Building. There are two toll tandem boards, and from them radiate direct wires to cities and towns in every direction, linking New York with more than 70,000 major points. The line from long distance operator terminates in a cord in front of one of the tandem operators and when long distance plugs in on this line, there is a kind of "zip zip," which tells her she has tandem on the line and ready to receive the name of the city wanted.

Plugs Into Line

"San Francisco" says long distance, and tandem picks up the cord indicated by the light and plugs it into a San Francisco line.

From the Long Lines Building the San Francisco line travels over an underground cable to the outer suburban fringe of New Jersey, thence overhead by way of Chicago to Omaha, Neb. From there it traverses prairie, mountain and desert over an aerial wire line, to another cable at Sacramento, Calif., through which it continues to the Golden Gate.

The action of the New York operator, plugging in, sends an electric impulse over this chanel, lighting a lamp on the "inward" switchboard at San Francisco. An operator on this board answers by plugging into the jack (socket) corresponding to the lighted lamp. On receiving the desired number from the New York operator, she picks up the mate to the cord with which she answered the signal and plugs it into a line to the Jackson central office. The number is repeated to the Jackson operator, who picks up the cord back of the lamp lighted by the inward operator, tests for busy signal, plugs in on the number, and rings.

Just Couple of Minutes

That's all there is to it. All! It usually takes less than a couple of minutes. The average is a minute and a half. Very little, considering all the apparatus that makes it possible; so little as to seem fantastic.

Every now and again you may see advertisements in your local newspaper, inviting you to drop in at the Telephone Company office and see how telephoning is done. Every now and again you may have noticed a young man, festooned with coils of wire, and encircled by a leather safety belt, clambering up a telephone pole where he inserts himself among the maze of wires and begins to pick and choose, and use his pliers. Then you've forgotten about it.

"Trouble shoters" are what the linemen call themselves. They're like beagles, sniffing out breaks in lines. Winter and summer, rain and snow, moonlight, sunup, they're poking around about their business. They've been "done" in the movies. Mostly they laugh at the creatures the silver screen has made of them. "Aw, we're just ordinary guys," the typical trouble shooter will say.

But look carefully at them clinging to poles up through Wildcat Canyon and you'll wonder.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE Social CANDIES

CHUCKLES
SPICED STRINGS AND DROPS
10¢ A PACKAGE
At Leading Candy Counters Everywhere

CHUCKLES
MAKE A HAPPY WORLD!!
FRED W. AMEND CO. DANVILLE, ILL.

Oil Interests In Mexico Flatly Reject Pay Code

MEXICO, D. F., March 16 (AP)—Mexico's foreign oil interests declared last night the "last word" had been uttered in their notification to the Department of Labor that they could not accept an arbitral award of higher wages and other benefits to their 18,000 employees.

The statement, signed by the managers of most of the 17 American and British companies, followed the Labor Ministry's announcement it would enforce the award today.

The companies lost an appeal to the Supreme Court two weeks ago, but have refused to comply with the award which they estimate would increase their expenses $12,000,000 a year.

"It is a finish fight and we are not going to yield a step," declared a high official of the $400,000,000 industry.

Officials of the companies have removed all personal property and confidential files from their offices, fearing Government intervention. President Cardenas was reported reliably to have rejected an appeal by high Government officials for eleventh-hour mediation.

The managers' statement charged enforcement of the order would mean "ruination" of their interests, but spokesmen for the oil workers' syndicate expressed optimism that the companies would accept nevertheless.

"It is up to the Labor Department to declare the companies in rebellion if they don't accept," a union official said.

Parking Rules Don't Bother

Wilmington's Willing Wheelers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 15—Something new in the way of after-school relaxation is being offered in Wilmington, where theater managers view with pleasure the increased gate receipts from "bicycle matinees." They please the youth of the city, too, for it means that one needs only a "bike," a dime and a "jitney" to see a popular picture.

For a quarter of a mile around, the theater area presents a scene not unlike a bicycle-riders convention. Tom, Dick, and Harry, Skinnay, Slim, and Sam—to say nothing of things S. S. & G (sweet, simple, and girlish)—find their wheels a decided asset when it comes to locating a pair of prize ducats at bargain basement prices. Needless to say, not a delapidated, schoolboy's "squad car" was in sight.

Chilean-Argentine Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chileans, ever anxious to develop tourist traffic, are happy over a new commercial agreement with Argentina, indorsed by Carlos Saavedra Lamas during his last day as Foreign Minister of the River Plate Republic, which mutually eliminates the necessity of passports for nationals of the two countries when crossing the frontier.

The new agreement is designed to increase the freight carried by the trans-Andean railroad which is being rebuilt by the Argentine Government, and which is being bought outright with Congressional consent.

One of the principal concessions to increase this trade is made by Chile, which will allow the importation by rail or mountain pass of an annual maximum of 60,000 head of cattle free of duty. Additional cattle will be admitted on a sliding tax scale, adjusted to market prices in Chile. Further south, on the Patagonian Frontier sheep will be admitted for consumption, free of duty.

The eight-year-old customs war, which first closed the trans-Andean railroad is finally liquidated with this cattle agreement. It commenced in the first place with a Chilean tax of $100 per head of Argentine cattle. The latest agreement is also expected substantially to cheapen the price of beef for the consumer in Chile for whom the Government recently was forced to take ameliorative action.

Chile has also won concessions. Argentina has reduced the duties on Chilean beans, lentils, lumber, sulphur, nitrate, and sulphates. Both countries undertake to employ all available exchange from their increased inter-trading for mutual payments.

The travel clause in the agreement abolishes passports for trans-Andean trips in both directions, Chileans and Argentines requiring only to possess their customary identity carnet with a certificate of residence. This new rule came into force as from the beginning of March and is expected to give an immediate fillip to Argentines visiting the central seaside and southern lake districts of Chile.

'Career Woman' Marks 25 Years As Film Cutter

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 16 (AP)—The movies' first "career woman" quietly celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary in pictures this week.

Her name is Anne Bauchens. Long before women producers and directors were heard of, and before women were active in any phase of pictures except the acting and secretarial brackets, Anne Bauchens became a cutter.

She first came to Hollywood as secretary to William De Mille, but she soon switched to his brother, Cecil B.

In those early days every director cut his own film. But Miss Bauchens began to take over some of the duties of shearing and splicing. Thus she became one of the first cutters, male or female, and she is still at it.

"I've weathered all the upheavals in this business and painstakingly learned all the new tricks that have crept into an art that was none too simple in the first place," she says.

"One comes to adopt a certain philosophy about cutting. After a while you stop asking yourself why directors shoot more footage than they need, because you know that each scene has to be made from many angles. And you learn, also, that some of the best scenes and touches are often the result of gambling a few extra feet of film."

It was Miss Bauchens who put together the scenes of the two armies of knights in armor riding madly across a field and crashing together at full tilt in "The Crusades." It was an astounding scene.

"I put two 'sets' of charging knights together, coming from opposite directions, to get that scene," says Miss Bauchens. "Then I fused and synchronized two sound tracks.

"That, roughly, is what the film cutter does to make pictures exciting. And, if you don't mind, I'll cut right here."

Spring Springs Early Surprise In North Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Spring has come unusually early along the coast of the Pacific Northwest, from Portland to Victoria. Growing things are a month and even two months ahead. The Weather Bureau reports that there has been an "excess temperature" since the first of the year.

By March 1 crocuses were an old story, frogs had been "croaking" for weeks, pussy willows had long passed the pussy stage and were pale white fluffy bushes beside the perpendicular catkins of the alders, and daffodils on the sunny side of the house were in bloom. By Feb. 21, the birds had mistaken it for March 21, and led by the robins were producing their symphony at dawn.

There were even gay March winds in February and children flew their China Clipper kites high in an April sky. A postman who always plants his potatoes and peas on Washington's Birthday told the women on his route that he regretted that he had not put them in on Lincoln's Birthday this year.

February has usurped March's program and March, in turn, is creeping up on gentle April. Children have discarded their winter coats for sweaters. The sidewalks are marked up with hop-scotch squares, and the warm ground is traced with rings for games of marbles.

ROUTE OF THE TRAVEL-WISE!

39% LESS OCEAN TO EUROPE

It's the famous St. Lawrence Seaway route . . . nearly two-fifths of your journey in sheltered waters with lovely French-Canada on each side. Imagine *scenery* on the way to Europe!

Sail from Québec on the speedy *Empress of Britain* or *Empress of Australia*. Boat trains go direct to ship-side. From Montreal and Québec on the spacious *Duchesses*, $122.50 up Tourist Class. Also economical *Mons* ships. Round-trip reductions.

• Folders, rates, sailing dates from YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or Canadian Pacific 405 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 5656.

Canadian Pacific

Four Planes Cover Oklahoma In Day in Mail Delivery Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 16—Four speedy airplanes zoomed up from the airport here March 12 and headed off in as many different directions. Late the same day each glided back to a landing and dumped out into awaiting mail trucks some 503 pounds of mail, including 27,000 letters, picked up on routes taking in 37 cities and covering practically every section of the state.

These rural airmail men not only blazed paths for possible feeder airmail service for the State, but provided a test for such feeder airmail service which Government officials will use in consideration of a nation-wide application of the idea.

The full efficiency of airmail service is now confined to the larger cities at which the regular mail planes stop. Mail from the outlying areas must come in by truck or train. Extension of regular airmail service to the rural areas has long been considered by the Post Office Department but little has been known about the cost or the possibilities of working out adequate schedules. When all facts and figures in conection with the test here are made known to Post Office Department officials in Washington those who handled arrangements here believe the feasibility of such a feeder system will have been proved.

The planes took off at 9:30 a. m., and after making a circuitous tour, each stopping for about 20 minutes at from seven to nine communities, arrived back at 4:30 p. m. Private pilots were sworn in for the occasion as airmail pilots.

The test was held in connection with a three-day aviation conference here. Representatives of private, commercial, and governmental flying institutions discussed the need for education of the public as to the practicability of air travel, and extension of express, passenger, and mail service, to more remote sections of the country.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Assistant Chief of the U. S. Army Air Corps, urged state legislation providing for uniform local zoning ordinances surrounding airports, and Government participation in airport construction and maintenance.

"The loose ends of aviation," he said, "should be pulled together under one head, one method of supervision, such as a federal commission."

The conference passed a resolution calling for:

Federal appropriations for ground facilities and an increased air corps personnel by 1940.

Repeal of all state taxes on aviation gasoline.

Government assistance in experimental work on civil aircraft, such as is given to military aircraft contractors.

A national system of airports under which the Government would share costs of construction maintenance, and improvements.

Uniform state enabling laws for zoning, regulation and protection of approaches to airports.

Elimination of inconsistencies in stability requirements of the Bureau of Air Commerce and the National Advisory Committee for Aerial Findings.

Elimination of governmental "red tape" in manufacture of new craft and improvements.

End of discrimination against non-scheduled and private fliers.

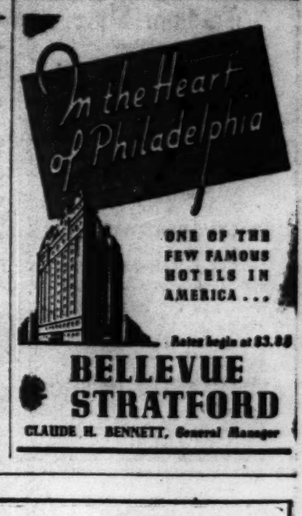
Anti-C. I. O. Mayor Wins Re-election in Maryland

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 16 (AP)—Dr. Thomas W. Koon, Cumberland's veteran mayor who campaigned on a one-plank platform of opposition to the C. I. O., won re-election to his eleventh term it was indicated by late returns early today.

The C. I. O. contributed $2,000 to the Cumberland Labor Nonpartisan League, including C. I. O. and A. F. of L. groups, which supported Harry W. Matheney for Mayor. Mr. Matheney, as City Councilman, voted last summer against a picket-control ordinance. Dr. Koon voted for the ordinance, which was passed. The League campaigned sharply for repeal of the ordinance. Dr. Koon polled 6,884 votes to Mr. Matheney's 5,374.

"IT'S THE CLIP"

GRAYCO End-Lock TIES
ALWAYS STAY IN PLACE
At Better Men's Shops Everywhere



BELLEVUE STRATFORD
CLAUDE H. BENNETT, General Manager

Howard Drape Suits
For a Smart Spring Start!

THE HOWARD DRAPE is designed to give you a graceful, easy fit. The shoulders are broader...the chest is full and the waist and hips are slenderizing.

Howard suits and topcoats for Spring prove that smart styling and excellent tailoring need not be expensive. Howard offers you clothes that are style correct in every respect . . . clothes of balanced excellence . . . clothes that you will be proud to wear.

We particularly call your attention to the modish new styling of the Howard drape suit, depicted above . . . but only when you inspect and try on one of these new creations can you completely understand why Howard styles and Howard values are hailed everywhere as outstanding. Tastefully, these garments express the best ideas in modern clothes design. If you pride yourself on your smartness not only in style sense but in your judgment of value, Howard Clothes are bound to appeal to you.

Made by the highest skilled Union Tailors

HOWARD SUITS..TOPCOATS
REVERSIBLE TOPCOATS
TUXEDOS and FULL DRESS
$22.50

Expert fitting service . . . No charge for alterations

10 weeks to pay if you prefer that way

Our 10 pay plan permits you to select the Howard garment you prefer and pay for it in weekly or twice monthly installments. You pay the one and only Howard cash price plus a dollar service fee . . . Open an account today.

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY
1268 BROADWAY
1695 BROADWAY
145 EAST 42d ST.
500 SEVENTH AVE.
972 THIRD AVENUE
149 E. 125th STREET
101 W. 125th STREET
2321 THIRD AVENUE
17 CORTLANDT ST.
254 E. FORDHAM RD.
100 DELANCEY ST.
JAMAICA, L. I., 165-10 JAMAICA AVE.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. 352 SO. SALINA ST. Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1215 MARKET ST. 1511 CHESTNUT ST.
JERSEY CITY, N. J. 320 CENTRAL AVE. Corner Griffith St.
PITTSBURGH 233 FIFTH AVENUE Bet. Wood & Market
NEWARK, N. J. 82 MARKET ST. S. W. Cor. Wash. St.
PROVIDENCE 200 WEYBOSSET ST. Crown Hotel Bldg.
BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE.
671 BROADWAY
330 FULTON STREET
55-45 MYRTLE AVE.
1558 PITKIN AVE.
1772 PITKIN AVE.
180 JAY STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT ST. Near Scollay Sq.
605 WASHTON ST. Bet. Avery and Boylston St.
WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET Corner Church
CHICAGO
220 SO. STATE ST. Corner Quincy

Mail Orders . . . 160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCHMIDT'S
KUMFORT SHOES
Headquarters for
Heywood Shoes
FOR MEN
Tredmor Shoe
FOR WOMEN
Fitted by X-Ray Method
PITTSBURGH
525 Smithfield St., Cor. Oliver Ave.

Pittsburgh's Advance Showing of
SMART SPRING FURS
Silver Fox in twins, singles, capes and Boleros—also Sables, Martens, Kolinskys in different shades.
ABRAVANEL FUR SHOP
204 5th Ave. At. 1686
PITTSBURGH, PA.

She seems to be one of those women who know the secret of always looking well groomed. She says!—"ZORIC DRY CLEANING will keep a woman's clothes looking their best—all the time." Let us arrange to call for yours and see for yourself—all you do is CALL US AT—
Fairfax 3810
NORTH SIDE LAUNDRY CO.
Zoric Dry Cleaners
PITTSBURGH, PA.

British Premier Urged to Act Against Fascist Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 16—A rising tide of feeling here, while supporting Britain's expanded armaments program, is also pressing the Government hard toward firm treaties of mutual assistance with Czechoslovakia and other States that appear to be threatened with totalitarian aggression.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at the moment is hesitating. He had no difficulty in the House of Commons yesterday in defeating a Labor Party demand for an aviation inquiry. The largeness of the majority of 253 votes to 139 which he obtained on this point shows that he had behind him all except the small regular Labor opposition in his policy of refusing to harass the Air Ministry with a "court martial" at a time when urgent necessity exists for it to "get on with the job" of strengthening the Air Force.

On the other hand many of his own followers are among those who disagree strongly with his coolness toward the question of making collective security a reality.

Strong Call for Action

Four influential Government supporters, Capt. Victor Cazalet and Sir John Withers, Conservatives, Mr. Harold Nicolson, National Labor, and Sir Murdoch MacDonald, Liberal National, have given notice of a resolution for debate in Parliament disapproving Germany's action in Austria. They are asking the Government "to make public its determination to oppose with others any similar aggression in Southeast Europe."

Mr. Robert Boothby, another Conservative, goes further. He declared in the press today for a "pact of mutual assistance between those powers which are resolved of effective resistance to further aggression in Europe."

He indicates that this should include co-operation with France to prevent the coercion of Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile, he says, the British national rearmament effort should be greatly speeded up and that any Anglo-Italian agreement should be conditioned by withdrawal of foreign troops and arms from Spain.

Appeal to Little Entente

The Cabinet met today and the difficulty in its reaching agreement is suggested by Mr. Chamberlain's refusal in Commons last night to fix the date for the expected new pronouncement on his foreign policy.

In this connection prominence is given in Liberal circles today to Mr. Winston Churchill's Monday declaration that the countries of the Little Entente could make an exceedingly valuable contribution to the contemplated League of Mutual Assistance because they are "very powerful, vigorous States, and united are a Great Power."

This drawing together of Mr. Churchill with the Liberals is a feature of present situation, talk having become general of the possibility—if Mr. Chamberlain does not fall in with this movement—of forming a new Government in which Liberals and Labor would participate with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden in prominent places.

Returns to Collective Security

Concerning this possibility the News Chronicle, Liberal, says such new Government could only be formed at "a time of grave national emergency," also that neither Labor nor Liberal leaders would enter it unless the Cabinet pronounced for a "whole-hearted League policy such as advocated by Mr. Churchill, Clement R. Attlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair Monday night."

Straws in the wind are plentiful. Two are noticeable in the past 24 hours. One was the big Left Wing procession in North London last night headed by the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, pledging support for France in keeping Czechoslovakia free.

The other was the resolution submitted by Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, at a joint session of Labor and the Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions in Paris yesterday declaring for an unequivocal rally to the "principle of collective security."

King Carol Defers Visit to London

By the Associated Press

London, March 16

Postponement of the state visit of King Carol II of Rumania to London was announced officially last night.

"Recent developments in the international situation," were given as the reason.

King Carol was due to arrive here next Tuesday for a three-day visit.

Concession by Italy

ROME, March 16 (AP)—Italy today announced withdrawal of troops sent several weeks ago to reinforce two army corps stationed in African Libya, and the gesture was interpreted here as an indication that Italian-British friendship talks were making satisfactory progress.

Reduction of the Libyan garrison, it was generally agreed, was one of the concessions Britain sought from Italy as a basis of rapprochement.

Diplomatic circles believed an announcement of Italian-British agreement might come in a few days. The Earl of Perth, British Ambassador, is to see Foreign Minister Count Ciano on Friday for what may be a conclusion of their peace talks.

Japan Sees Gain

TOKYO, March 16 (AP)—Japan's reaction to German absorption of Austria has been of unmixed rejoicing.

Japanese newspapers were unanimous today in agreeing German pressure on Russia would increase now, causing Soviet influence to wane in the Far East.

One paper comparing Germany with Japan warned that "the lesson taught by Anchluss is that natural expansion cannot be hampered even if it is incompatible with the wishes of powers favoring the status quo.

"Obstruction must result in tragedy."

Canada to Sift Plea of Illegal Japanese Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, March 16—Promises of increased federal vigilance against illegal Japanese immigration will be translated directly into action when the new Dominion Board of Review, designed to sift allegations of illegal entry into Canada, meets for organization here on March 21.

Appointment of this Board of Inquiry, announced by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in the House of Commons, grows out of incessant West Coast demands that Ottawa investigate reports of grave violations of the Canadian-Japanese "gentleman's agreement" which limits entry of Japanese into Canada to 150 a year. British Columbia newspapers, recently concerned with these reports, will be authorized to tell the public through special notices when the Board is ready to hear cases.

Japanese Deny Illegal Entry

The Board is composed of Dr. L. H. Keenleyside, Department of External Affairs, chairman; F. W. Taylor, District Superintendent of Immigration, Vancouver, and Inspector G. W. Fish, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Vancouver.

The Mackenzie King Government holds that this appointment merely adds new teeth to already existing measures against smuggling of Orientals. Mr. Mackenzie King recently declared that since 1931, 145 Japanese have been deported for illegal entry, the yearly totals ranging from four in 1931 up to 26 in 1933 and back to nine in 1937.

Spokesmen for Japanese in British Columbia continue to deny reports of illegal entry. Prof. Kaju Nakamura, foreign affairs expert to the Seiyukai Party in Japan, speaking from Victoria, declared that assertions of illegal entry of Japanese along the west coast of Vancouver Island are incorrect.

Professor Nakamura, who is a

Not the Whole Question

Ottawa hardly expects this federal inquiry to halt British Columbia agitation. Left untouched is the high birthrate among West Coast Japanese, which is estimated to be between 25 and 50 per thousand while the rate among British Columbia whites remains at 18 per thousand. Informed opinion believes that this, more than the smuggled aliens, is the basic danger.

Dr. W. A. Carrothers, Chairman of the British Columbia Provincial Economic Council, estimates that during 1938 some 623 Japanese men and women will enter the provincial labor market. From apparently reliable figures he calculates that, at the present rate of increase, the Japanese population will jump from 30,000 to 50,000 in 20 years, and that the annual number of new Japanese men and women seeking jobs in a white labor market will then be 1200. Before that, he asserts, and even in 1940, there will be 11,308 Nipponese seeking livelihood in a Province whose total population numbered 649,263 persons in 1931.

Newspaper Writers Under Surveillance In German Vienna

VIENNA, March 16 (AP)—Authorities today increased pressure on newspaper correspondents.

Uniformed storm troops men entered the office of the Associated Press and took into custody Willy Jacobson, German-born veteran photographer who is half-Jewish.

There was no charge and no explanation.

A photographer of Acme, American picture agency, who had a Polish passport, was detained, and his office padlocked.

Alfred Tyrnauer, a representative of the International News service, was arrested twice and his Austrian passport confiscated. His situation at present was not known.

Three attachés of the United States Legation were busy throughout the morning investigating searches of at least two homes of Americans and the Associated Press office.

In the latter, four pictures were confiscated. Two of them, showing a Viennese night club scene, were more than two years old.

Three correspondents of British and American newspapers left the country.

They were Friedrich Scheu of the Daily Herald of London, M. W. Fodor of the Chicago Daily News, and Douglas Reed of the Times of London.

A woman representative of a Belgrade newspaper was under house arrest.

Dollfuss Stamps Banned in Austria

By the Associated Press

Vienna, March 16

Austria has included even postage stamps in the purge of pro-National Socialist memories.

Notices were placed in all post offices that stamps bearing portraits of the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss were invalid, effective immediately.

Until March 31 the Dollfuss stamps can be exchanged for others of equal value, however.

Chancellor Dollfuss was slain in an abortive National Socialist putsch July 25, 1934.

Mobilization Bill Voted in Japan; Opponents Silent

TOKYO, March 16 (AP)—The House of Representatives today passed without dissent, and without amendment, the Army-sponsored national mobilization bill against which House members had fought until a few days ago.

Opponents of the bill had declared it would place dictatorial wartime powers in the hands of the Government and that it was copied after the laws of Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany.

Army circles were jubilant over passage of the bill through the House and the collapse, which became apparent two days ago, of civilian opposition.

The bill still has to have approval of the House of Peers, but the Government believed it would meet no serious obstacles there.

The measure provides for stringent regulation of nearly all phases of national affairs in time of war.

Gives Absolute Powers

TOKYO (AP)—The general mobilization bill would give the Government mandates amounting to absolute power over the people. It contains 50 articles, the first 30 of which stipulate that the Government may impress labor for "general mobilization work," expropriate the property of citizens, suppress newspapers, prohibit the right of assembly and suppress freedom of speech.

Each of these 30 articles begins "in time of war or national emergency." The Diet attacked the phrase's ambiguity, charging it would be entirely subject to the Government's interpretation.

The last 20 articles specify punishments for violating the first 30.

The Army and Navy stand solidly behind the bill. Thus, observers see the basic underlying conflict as a major struggle between the Diet and the militarists. The Diet has not offered such resistance in years.

It approved great military budgets without a dissenting voice and sanctioned emergency laws for control of finance and trade without question.

But when it came to the general mobilization bill, speakers rose to denounce it as "high treason against the State."

Government speakers declared the bill was necessary purely for Chinese incident purposes. Cabinet speakers said they hoped that the Diet's "patriotism" would sanction the bill's passage.

Members of the Diet based their opposition strategy on the contention that the bill violates Article 31 of the Constitution, which directly names the Emperor and says his powers shall not be superseded.

The name of the United States, curiously enough, was dragged into the Diet controversy. Pro-Government newspapers displayed the American House Committee's approval of a measure to give the President wide powers in wartime. Banner lines said "America Passed General Mobilization Law."

Manchukuo has passed a general mobilization bill, but news of this action was given only secondary prominence here.

'Mein Kampf' for Newlywed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The request made by the Ministry of the Interior in 1936 to the local authorities that a copy of "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle), Hitler's autobiography, should be presented to all newlyweds has found support from 25,000 cities and communities, according to a recent report. A special edition of "Mein Kampf" has been printed for presentation at weddings.

Russia Supports France on Aiding Czechoslovakia

(Continued from Page 1)

ing military aid. Today's reaffirmation of the pledge between them was considered by diplomatic circles to have reinforced the Franco-Soviet Pact.

Pledges Enhearten Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, March 16—The clear Franco-Russian statements that these two great powers will stand by their military commitments to Czechoslovakia have evoked restrained but deep-seated satisfaction.

Naturally it would have welcomed a definite commitment by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that England would help Czechoslovakia in certain eventualities but British Empire difficulties are appreciated in official circles and support for Czechoslovakia in the parliamentary debate was given great publicity here.

On the whole, Czechoslovakia—maintaining its traditional claim—is by no means disappointed by the reaction abroad to the possible consequences of German expansion at the expense of this small Republic.

On the position of England, Czechoslovak statesmen attached no little importance to the alterations in attitude which Great Britain has shown following German absorption of Austria. For the Czechs believe that events in Austria have proved to Britain that half-hearted measures and long drawn out discussions only give totalitarian states time in which to pursue their ends in the guise of peace.

The Sudetic German Party, led by Konrad Henlein, naturally continues enthusiastic over Austrian events seeing therein a speedy victory for their own demands here. Yesterday Karl Herman Frank as Herr Henlein's deputy head in the Czechoslovak Parliament made a party statement regarding the Sudetic German struggle and appealed for a "positive statesmanlike solution" of this problem from the Czechoslovak Government.

The Sudetic Germans, he said, must oppose being crushed by another nation within the State, especially as their achievements—according to the statement of the Czech delegation itself at the Versailles Peace Conference—had been indispensable as the political and economic basis of the Czech State. He urged the Czech Government to concern itself less with the German Reich's action among German parts of the Nation outside its borders and more with creating of its own free will a situation which would give no ground for complaint at home—a situation which would benefit not only the Sudetic Germans but the whole Sudetic state.

"We solemnly declare," Herr Frank concluded, "that we accept neither the goal of a Czech national state nor the fictitious solution of Feb. 18, 1937, wherein the Prague Government made agreement with German 'split parties.' On the contrary we decide more than ever to fight for our political rights, cultural freedom, and economic and social security."

London Reports Polish Denial Of Ultimatum to Lithuania

(Continued from Page 1)

tria, may ask for the return of Memel which was incorporated in Lithuanian territory adjacent to the East Prussian border. Meanwhile the Poles know that Herr Hitler still describes the Polish Corridor as "German territory." There was therefore some incentive for the Poles and Lithuanians to come together and settle a quarrel which has gone on without a break since the Poles seized the ancient Lithuanian Capital, Vilna, in 1920.

Lithuania, however, had scheduled a plebiscite for March 20 in which the Vilna affair was to be an issue. Some circles in Warsaw suggested that the border clash had been exaggerated in Poland for the purpose of intimidating Lithuanian voters.

The March 11 incident has given rise to sensational stories in the British press to the effect that the Poles are about to follow Herr Hitler's Austrian example and invade Lithuania without warning. The idea is scouted in Polish circles here, although it is admitted that considerable exasperation exists in Warsaw over the incident in question.

On the other hand there are reports that Poland is considering, if indeed she has not already made, some sort of an agreement with Germany covering the immediate situation. It is known that Poland, with its present-day effort to range itself in the rank of the Great Powers, would not be adverse to further extension toward the Baltic. Certainly, if Lithuanian territory could be exchanged for the vexing Polish Corridor the arrangement would appeal strongly to certain elements within the Polish Government.

Such developments, however, must clearly be seen in the range of conjecture. The official attitude, expressed over the Austrian coup, is one of "non-committal abstraction."

[Polish officials, according to the Associated Press, expressed the formal view that since Chancellor Arthur Seyss-Inquart of Austria asked for German troops last week, their crossing of the Austro-German frontier did not constitute military intervention.

All that happened in Austria, they said, happened under the regular Austrian Government and came as a result of a long period of evolution.]

Meanwhile, spokesmen for the German minority in Poland have taken the opportunity to protest against some of their minor grievances. Gustav Weissner, leader of the group, delivered a speech in the Senate which demanded German education for German children in Poland at the expense of the Polish Government.

The school dispute is one of the outstanding problems between the Poles and Germans which was not solved with the completion of the 10-year non-aggression pact, negotiated between Germany and Poland in 1934.

Schiff Art Auction Planned in London

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The art collection of the late financier, Mortimer L. Schiff, one of the largest private collections in America, will be sold soon, John M. Schiff, son of the banker, said today.

His announcement followed by only a few weeks the disclosure that the $15,000,000 collection built by William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, over a 50-year period would be broken up and offered for sale.

Mr. Schiff said the rare paintings, sculpture, tapestries, and furniture collected by his father would be auctioned in London early in June.

Explaining the reason for the sale, he said: "One of my father's chief hobbies was collecting works of art. My interests are along other lines, and I am moving to a new home not designed to accommodate an art collection."

The elder Schiff, senior partner in the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., left a net estate valued in April, 1933, at $28,718,213.

Austrians Now Taking Stock

VIENNA, March 16 (AP)—National Socialists of the German Province of Austria called a halt today to four days of patriotic ecstasy and began to look for the profits promised under the régime of Reichsführer Hitler.

Many firms, in expectancy of better times under the accomplished union with National Socialist Germany, granted double or half pay increases for one month. Others offered to buy party uniforms for their employees.

Stores that had been closed since Saturday reopened.

The National Bank announced immediate payment of funds owed to Austrians by Germans. These funds had been tied up in Germany by exchange clearing agreements.

Exportation of timber—one of Austria's biggest industries—was prohibited because Germany expects to absorb the immediate output.

Textile factories were putting on double shifts to manufacture National Socialist uniforms, now in great demand.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, arrived yesterday and was arranging withdrawal of the Austrian schilling from circulation. The schilling will be replaced by the reichsmark, German unit of exchange.

Three Party Districts

Austria is to be divided into three great National Socialist Party districts: Vienna, the Danube district including Lower Austria and Burgenland, and a third to take in the other six Austrian Provinces.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the question on which Austrians will vote April 10 would be:

"Do you acknowledge our Führer Adolf Hitler and thereby agree to the reunion of Austria with the German Reich (Government) accomplished March 13?"

Almost unanimous approval was predicted. Jews were barred from voting.

Hundreds presented claims for damages to special commissioners named to indemnify those who, through loyalty to National Socialism, suffered from the Government of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg.

These included persons who lost public and private jobs or whose property was damaged.

The fate of Dr. Schuschnigg remained unclear. He still was kept under heavy guard. Extremists engaged in oppressing Jews by forcing them to scrub Schuschnigg slogans from the sidewalks in Leopold Stadt—Viennese Ghetto—once attempted to organize a parade to bring him from his home in Belvedere Castle to help in the scrubbing.

In Italian quarters it was said that because of his former close collaboration with Italy, Premier Mussolini doubtless would use his influence in favor of mild treatment of the former Chancellor.

It was believed unlikely, however, that Dr. Schuschnigg soon would be permitted to leave Austria to give freely his version of the sensational events leading up to the Anschluss of Germany and Austria.

The National Socialist net tightened around Wilhelm Miklas, Austria's former President. His home was completely encircled by Black Shirt Storm Troopers who replaced an ordinary police guard.

Purge of Austrian Police

Nazification of Austrian life in all details was in full swing. Heinrich Himmler, German Police Head, announced a purge of the Austrian Police would be undertaken immediately, "after the pattern" previously followed in Germany.

All "politically irresponsible" elements are to be removed. Two distinct branches are to be instituted—officers to keep order, and security police, including the Gestapo and criminal police—and administrative officers.

Efforts are to be directed toward building a "police force of responsible National Socialist elements closely bound to the people and completely at the Führer's service."

Baldur von Schirach, Hitler Youth leader, named youth leaders for all Austrian Provinces. He announced that a motor caravan was on its way from Berlin with Hitler Youth uniforms, 10,000 insignia and 60 drums and trumpets for new Austrian members.

New Bridge for Linz

Because of Herr Hitler's gratitude to Linz, a hotbed of agitation in the weeks before his coup, the City will get a new bridge over the Danube and be designated as the middle point of expanded Germany's tourist traffic.

It was announced that Field Marshal Hermann Göring soon would visit Linz and that the City's Franz Josef Platz would be re-named Adolf Hitler Plaza.

Austrian Refugees Halted

FOLKESTONE, England, March 16 (AP)—British immigration officials yesterday were turning back refugees from Austria who lacked sufficient funds to support themselves without public assistance. Many with enough money were allowed to enter England, however.

Trip to Germany Off

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—Plans for a thousand sons and daughters of French World War veterans to make a trip into Germany were canceled abruptly "because of the course of international events."

Henri Pichot, president of the veterans' organization, declined the invitation in a letter to Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitler Youth.

Art and Skill . . .

Original Vincent
Vincent R. Pileggi
HAIRDRESSING
ZOTOS PERMANENTS, Machineless Wave
1320 Chestnut St., Philadelphia (Second Floor, Opp. Wanamaker's) Kin. 0955
Mr. Roy, also formerly with Wanamaker's

SEASONAL GREETING CARDS
in profuse variety
Cheering greetings to convalescents
Baby Books—Mottoes
STATIONERY
in all its branches
DECKER'S
Stationers and Office Outfitters
902 Chestnut St., 9 South 15th St.
PHILADELPHIA

RCA
Germantown 6149
RCA Victor Record Player
May now be yours
Join the Victor Record Society
Buy $9.00 worth of Victor Records of your own choice. Receive the $14.95 VICTOR RECORD PLAYER WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COST.
Attaches to your radio—plays any record.
For details see
JOHN M. ROSE
SALES and SERVICE
5439 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia
Deferred Payments

Is your
ROOF
ready for Spring rains?
Let us check it for you without charge.
Skilled Workmanship
Budget Plan
Phone Walnut 1366
T. S. JOHNSON SONS CO.
626 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ford
and
LINCOLN ZEPHYR
Two new Fords now on Display
Phone Germantown 1025
for demonstration
KOELLE-GREENWOOD COMPANY
161 West Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

ZEISS

STREET LINDER & PROPERT
OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS
Microscopes, Telescopes, Motion Picture Apparatus
Camera Supplies
Ask for Mr. Kennedy
20th and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA

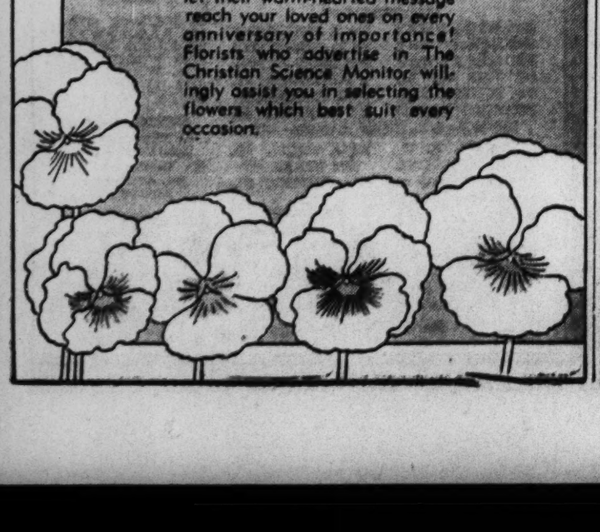
Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2 and afternoon tea 2 to 5. THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES.
Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
5533 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
5630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service: Evergreen 4461

ROSENBAUM'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELBY STYL-EEZ
Co-stars
patent and gabardine
Shining light of Spring footwear . . . mirror accents of patent leather. On dull gabardine it reflects the contrast trend so important in every phase of fashion. Many are cut-out, perforated or slashed to reveal a pretty instep. And all have Selby's patented flared innersole that keeps your ankles from teetering. Black, navy or brown.
7.50
Shoes Salon Fifth Floor

IT'S McCORMIC WEEK AT STREAMLINE
One of the Best Reasons Why Hundreds of Folks
GO STREAMLINE
"THE SAVE WAY" TO MARKET IN
PITTSBURGH
FORWARD AVENUE
BLVD. OF ALLIES
SAW MILL RUN
OHIO RIVER BLVD.
EAST OHIO ST.
7301 PENN AVE.
1800 W. LIBERTY
NEW KENSINGTON
FIFTH AT NINTH
1072 FIFTH
BUTLER
KITTANNING
CLEVELAND
WHEELING
WASHINGTON
GREENSBURG
ERIE
McKEESPORT
CORAOPOLIS
TARENTUM
BLAIRSVILLE
MONESSEN
UNIONTOWN
STEUBENVILLE
MORGANTOWN
CANONSBURG
WAYNESBURG
SHARON
YOUNGSTOWN, O.
GREENVILLE
CHARLEROI
ALIQUIPPA
MEADVILLE
and in the Next Few Weeks
E. LIVERPOOL
OIL CITY
BEAVER FALLS
DU BOIS
ALTOONA
NEWCASTLE
and More to Follow

Gladden Every Day with Flowers

Flowers for thoughtfulness . . . let their warm-hearted message reach your loved ones on every anniversary of importance! Florists who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor willingly assist you in selecting the flowers which best suit every occasion.

Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH

REEFERS...
the ever young Coat Fashion
This accepted favorite is slimming and "youthifying" . . . and you'll find exactly the type for YOU in our completely satisfying collection.
Coats—Third Floor
SKETCHED 29.75

Berlin Adds Rousing Acclaim To Hitler's Austrian Triumph

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 16—Today is Berlin's day as yesterday was Vienna's.

Herr Hitler, "liberator and creator of the new Pan-German Reich," received a triumphal reception as he drove from the Templehof airdrome to the Chancellery this afternoon. A general school holiday had been proclaimed and hundreds of thousands of people gathered in response to the summons of Dr. Joseph Göbbels, National Socialist Party leader, to Berliners to welcome their Führer royally.

Meanwhile, co-ordination of the new Austrian Province proceeds apace by methods so successfully applied here since Jan. 30, 1933, but quicker because of this past experience Assimilation in all spheres of public activity, political, economic and cultural, will be completed by the end of this year, it is estimated here.

Prominence is given here to the telegram from the Austrian Protestant Church to Herr Hitler welcoming him in the name of 330,000 Evangelical Germans in Austria. "After oppression reminiscent of the most terrible times of the counter-Reformation you come as a savior from five years of direst distress, as the savior of all Germans regardless of confession," the telegram declares.

Such times of jubilant triumph are generally accompanied in other countries by amnesties, but reports from Vienna as well as here indicate quite another policy. Apparently large numbers of political opponents of the National Socialists are under arrest in Austria.

The foreign press attitude toward the recent German-Austrian events is ridiculed here for its "self-evident inconsistency." The contrast between various press organs and editorials criticizing Reich methods and accounts by the German correspondents of these organs describing the unrestrained joy of the Austrian population indicates, according to German ideas, what a "mixture of English plum pudding and French mayonnaise" are the newspapers of these respective countries on this matter.

"We don't know your motives but we disapprove them," sums up these press comments and parliamentary speeches, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"There is much criticism of method," the paper continues, "but doesn't English policy contradict itself when it announces that though the British Empire cannot be stirred on behalf of Center Europe yet it passionately criticizes events here.

"That the whole German Nation sought solution by its own strength is not proof of non-peaceful intentions. It has achieved an end which its sentiments never renounced. As in the case of the Rhineland it has occurred within its own boundaries. No soldier has overstepped them."

The time is now ripe, according to another German newspaper, for a general European discussion which will ignore "dictated peace treaties of the past."

Herr Hitler will open the Austrian plebiscite campaign with speech at Graz, it is announced here today. Premier Mussolini's speech this evening from Rome will be broadcast by all German stations.

Franco Drive of Major Importance

Turn of events in Spain seen of vital concern to powers involved—Increased intensity of attack credited to new reinforcements.

The following summary of the military situation in Spain, compiled from dispatches of the Associated Press and authentic direct sources, covers the period between present operations and the Loyalist Government's abortive recapture of Teruel.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The situation in Spain that sent Premier Negrin post haste to Paris for help is something more than a temporary swing of the scales of fortune in favor of the Rebel leader. It is something more than the taking of Bilbao last June, than the taking of Madrid would have been in October 1936. The new situation that has arisen in the eastern push of three Rebel columns toward the Mediterranean is the sudden crystallizing of opposing forces in Europe, since the German démarche in Austria, which renders the turn of events in Spain of immediate vital importance to all the powers concerned.

The new significance of the operations in Aragon is reflected in the difference of the mode of attack. With a suddenness that has yet to be explained, General Franco on March 10, showed himself to be equipped with fleets of heavy tanks, light Fiat tanks, munition trucks and concentrated platoons of artillery capable of maintaining barrages comparable only with those on the Western Front during the World War.

Selecting a level territory between Saragossa and Teruel on the eastern front, he attacked on a wide front, piercing numerous places in the Loyalist defence and thrusting his tanks and trucks quickly through each gap. The new tactics were of a nature and on a scale unknown to the defenders, who, while they have plenty of troops—about 500,000 men in arms altogether—have never experienced such shock tactics. Elaborate concrete entrenchments failed to stem the tide of the attack. Hundreds of new warplanes bombed these defenses with 1500-pound air torpedoes which left them untenable. In a week the advancing columns had moved 65 miles, covering some 2,000 square miles to the very borderline of Catalonia and within 30 miles of the hills which alone separate them from the coast.

Once at the coast the preliminary aim of the advance will have been attained, for the Province of Catalonia, with its capital of Barcelona—now temporary capital of the Madrid Government—will have been separated from the rest of Loyalist Spain, with its two abandoned capitals of Madrid and Valencia. Already the taking of the village of Raimundo has set the Rebel forces across the main highway connecting Barcelona and Valencia.

Whence, then, come the reinforcements that have so quickly turned the tide of the campaign? They began to be visible as far back as Feb. 23, when the rebels with unexpected ease recaptured the southeastern salient of Teruel that the Loyalists had previously wrested from them in a grim struggle in the snow early in January. No information on the subject can be specific. The Spanish Loyalist Government, however, states that Italian Black Arrow troops have been heading the Aragon advance, that massed German and Italian artillery and 400 German and Italian warplanes were responsible for the Government's evacuation of Teruel and the subsequent retreat and that more Italians and a shipment of 30,000 Germans are on their way to Spain.

Thus while the Rebel forces are sweeping eastward, with the last prospect of resistance on the east coast in the coastal Sierra range, the French and the British authorities are already scrutinizing the possibility of Spain being used as a jumping-off ground for troops and planes against South France, should further moves of the dictators force that country to send assistance to Czechoslovakia or elsewhere.

As regards the Spanish Loyalist Government's capacity for resistance, much depends on the financial backing, which still depends largely on the funds in possession of the Government at the outbreak of the war.

It is impossible to estimate the amount, but the fact that the Government is spending around $9,000,000 a month on the war and paying its troops well, places it at a financial disadvantage to General Franco, who with apparently unlimited financial backing, is paying his troops far less than are his opponents.

Even so, the Government has been turning its limited resources to good account, as is shown by the sudden sallying forth of their revitalized fleet from Cartagena on March 6 to sink one of the two rebel cruisers, the 10,000 ton Baleares, and so diminishing the blockading prospects of the Insurgents.

By a Staff Artist

Progress of the War in Spain

Shaded Section of Map Shows Territory Held by Government Forces. White Section Is That Held by Insurgents. Black Arrow Indicates Center of Present Advance Toward the Mediterranean, Which Has Reached Raimundo on the Road Between Barcelona and Valencia. Purpose of the Advance Is Said to Be Separation of Catalonia From the Rest of Loyalist Spain

Anglo-Indian Community Seen Faced by Economic Extinction

By John Coatman

Former Director of Public Information for the Government of India and a Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The small Anglo-Indian community of mixed English and Indian blood—numbering well under 200,000 all told—stands in danger of literal extinction.

The trend of events in India has put Anglo-Indians in a desperate position. Almost completely landless as they are, and with few commercial or industrial avenues of employment open to them, they rely on government service for probably 75 per cent of their employment. They are to be found mostly in the national systems of transport and communications under the control of the Central Government.

The railway, postal, and telegraph services, for example, were almost completely dependent on the services of Anglo-Indian subordinates until recent years. But with the pressure of educated Indians in the employment market these conditions have changed, and the openings for Anglo-Indians have shrunk year by year.

Change Held Unavoidable

The same change has taken place in the subordinate medical and customs departments, which once offered good scope for educated Anglo-Indians. This development was inevitable, because, quite apart from the extreme pressure of the legislatures, simple equity demanded that all forms of government employment be opened to all classes of the Indian population.

At all events the outlook for the middle-aged Anglo-Indian who becomes unemployable, or his children newly entered in the employment market, is forbidding. In any of the big centers of Anglo-Indian population, examples of destitution meet the eye.

Anglo - Indian disabilities are, moreover, cumulative. As employment shrinks the cost of education becomes prohibitive to more and more parents. For, the sort of education which Anglo-Indians need if they are to compete with their highly educated Indian competitors is not cheap. The best, indeed, outside one or two favored centers, practically the only adequate education for modern conditions is provided by the boarding schools in the hills, and these are well beyond the reach of most Anglo-Indian purses. There are few well-to-do Anglo-Indians and these often show extraordinary generosity in helping their less fortunate fellows to educate their children.

Need Professional Training

What Anglo-Indians need most is education for the professions. Indian political leaders themselves have recognized this and have not been ungenerous in their recognition. A special committee of British and Indian delegates discussed the future of Anglo-Indian education during the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1931.

The Anglo-Indian demand for control of their education by the Central Government was rejected and so was the Indian demand for its complete control by Provincial Governments. Instead, it was agreed to give special protection to Anglo-Indian education in the Provinces by safeguarding existing grants-in-aid, forming a special provincial board for it, and an interprovincial board, with its own inspectors, to guarantee uniformity of educational standards throughout India.

These are undoubtedly valuable safeguards, but, for the Anglo-Indians, the crux of the whole matter must still remain finance. Higher education inevitably involves some expense no matter what assistance may be received by parents, and the present generation of Anglo-Indian parents is in a deep trough of depression.

Some external force will have to be applied to enable it to escape from the trough. If this is done there is no reason why the present and future generations of Anglo-Indians should not manage to establish a reasonable economic equilibrium in the new and difficult world in which they will have to live.

Crises Delay U. S. Buildings

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, disclosed yesterday that the Government is curtailing expenditures on its diplomatic buildings in Vienna and Shanghai.

Mr. McReynolds said a $50,000 contract for improving the residence of the American Minister in the Austrian Capital had been canceled Monday.

The Committee approved yesterday a bill to cancel the remainder of a $750,000 sum allocated to construction of Government offices in Shanghai and authorized its expenditure in Havana, Lima, Panama and Rio de Janeiro.

George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, after discussing the situation in Vienna in an executive committee session, asserted:

"The situation in Shanghai, in the opinion of the Department, is such that it may be several years and may even be longer before we shall be in a position to recommend to the (Foreign Service Building) Commission even what sort of building should be put up in Shanghai."

He said the site, already owned by the Government, had been in the line of fire in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Cost of Education Stays Reasonable For Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—High cost of higher education hasn't reached Saskatchewan yet.

A questionnaire circulated among students of the University of Saskatchewan revealed a year's average expenses at the University were comparatively low.

Average for the faculty of agriculture, $352, was cheapest. Highest was law, $554.

Others were: medicine, $511; pharmacy, $477; engineering, $470; graduate school, $443; arts and science, and pre-medical, $416; women, $400 and household science, $470.

Blum Seeks Spanish Armistice

(Continued from Page 1)

the Spanish Government's behalf in accordance with the Spanish non-intervention accord.

Persistent reports that the Spanish Government was seeking an armistice found no confirmation even in Insurgent sources. They were denied by the Spanish Embassy.

Secret service reports of a new influx of Italian troops into Insurgent Spain prompted the general staff to consider reinforcement of French defenses on the Spanish frontier.

Council to Meet

Officials said the Government viewed the number of German and Italian troops in insurgent territory as surpassing the needs of the Insurgent Army.

Such forces, they observed, might be directed against France's Pyrenees frontier in case of trouble over Czechoslovakia.

It was announced that the Supreme National Defense Council had been summoned to meet within a few days to draft plans for French military aid to Czechoslovakia in the case of German attack.

Delegates of the General Confederation of Labor, representing 5,000,000 French workers, told the Premier they were ready to sacrifice the 40-hour week in factories working on defense materials.

Before Germany's annexation of Austria they had refused to accept such a sacrifice.

Britain Seeks Unity

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Premier Neville Chamberlain, while he still deferred committing Britain to aid Czechoslovakia if it were attacked, held little hope for British-Italian collaboration in view of evidence of recent Italian and German war shipments to the Spanish Insurgents.

A movement developed in Parliament to broaden the present "National" Government to give the Nation more unity in the sudden European crisis. It was not aimed, however, at Mr. Chamberlain.

Its supporters advocated admitting members of the Opposition Liberals, possibly even Laborites, to the Cabinet in order to put such experienced men as Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden in the inner councils.

The House of Commons voted, 143 to 92, approval of Mr. Chamberlain's rejection of a labor request for an inquiry into air rearmament, which was said to be sadly behind Germany in war planes and in capacity to build them.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Defense Co-ordination, promised the House that by March, 1939, Great Britain would have 1,750 modern planes.

He declared British war planes were the equal of any in production abroad in flying range, speed and quality. But he declined to say when Britain would attain air parity with Germany.

The debate brought charges of negligence and inefficiency against the Air Ministry and Viscount Swinton, the Air Secretary.

The Government was known to be worried about the possibility of an Italian-German military pact and the consequences such an alliance would have.

Anti-Aircraft Defense

Reliable reports said the Spanish Insurgents were using highly efficient German anti-aircraft guns on the Aragon front and virtually were forcing Government planes out of the war.

Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco, they said, had such an enormous supply of heavy armament he was able for the first time to "lay down artillery barrages as deadly as any experienced on the Western Front during the World War."

Favor grew in diplomatic quarters both in London and Paris for abandonment of nonintervention in Spain as there appeared to be no prospects of a Neutrality Committee meeting to get foreign fighters out of Spain.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was opposed to imitating Germany by regimenting Britain for the production of arms.

"We may have to," he told the House of Commons in denying a request for a comprehensive inquiry into military as well as civil aviation, "but we will not do it until we are convinced nothing else will serve our purpose."

Long lines formed in front of town halls throughout the United Kingdom in response to an appeal by Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, for 1,000,000 air-raid precautions volunteers.

Troops for Pyrenees?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 16—Military reinforcements along the French side of the Pyrenees frontier and new naval measures designed to protect France's communications with North Africa are understood to have been decided upon by the Supreme Defense Council, at its meeting yesterday.

Despite heavy pressure from the Communist Party and Leftist labor groups, the French Government does not intend at present to abandon its policy of non-intervention in Spain. In the face of severe Loyalist reverses France is Endeavoring to bring about mediation between the Insurgents and the Barcelona Government. But it is acknowledged that there is practically no prospect of General Franco accepting a truce with victory almost in his grasp.

Boundary Posts Burned at Salzburg

By the Associated Press

Salzburg, March 16

Historic Salzburg on the Austrian side of what once was the Austro-German frontier celebrated union with Germany Monday night by burning the old boundary posts in a jubilant public bonfire.

Members of Hitler Youth organizations lit torches at the bonfire and celebrated with a torchlight parade through the city.

Soviet Announces Execution of 18 In Treason Case

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP)—The execution of 18 confessed conspirators against Soviet Russia was officially announced last night.

A terse communiqué announced that the death sentences, imposed at the end of Moscow's greatest treason trial March 13, had been carried out without disclosing the exact time or place.

High on the list of those executed were Nicholas Bukharin, chronicler of the Red revolution, and Alexis I. Rykoff, once Premier of Russia.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Russia's highest nominal authority, denied clemency appeals of 17 of those doomed to the firing squad. The eighteenth had not asked mercy.

In the trial which ended Sunday three of the defendants escaped the death penalty, but received long prison terms.

Ex-Schuschnigg Aide Kills Self and Family

VIENNA, March 16 (AP)—Maj. Emil Fey, one-time anti-National Socialist Vice-Chancellor of Austria, his wife and their young son were found slain today. Major Fey was reported to have shot his family and himself rather than face the future in a National Socialist Austria. Major Fey in recent years had been President of the Danube Steamship Company, having remained out of politics since his fall from power in October, 1936.

Major Fey, a former commander of Austrian Government forces, aided in putting down the Socialist revolution which gave Vienna a week of terror in February, 1934.

Major Fey was one of those held prisoner, July 25, 1934, in the Chancellery where Chancellor Dollfuss was slain, and it was through him that negotiations were conducted for the surrender of the Chancellery by the Putschists, holding him prisoner in return for safe transit to the border. Subsequently a list of the Cabinet proposed by those who shot Chancellor Dollfuss named Major Fey as Vice Chancellor.

But five days after the Putsch, when Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg became Chancellor, Major Fey was named Minister for Internal Affairs and Security. Major Fey later became Vice Chancellor but lost his influence in 1936.

Churches Opposing Saskatchewan Bill Asking Legacy Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Saskatchewan churches are pressing the Provincial Government for a change in duties on legacies.

By terms of a bill now before the Provincial Legislature, all gifts of Saskatchewan residents back to 1902 are to be made taxable for succession, or inheritance taxes.

The churches maintain this will discourage residents from willing property or money to church organizations.

A. Perrin
French Couturiere
Custom Made
Gowns and Tailoring
Exclusive Materials
Individual Ideas
PRICES FROM $35
1708 Locust St. Pen. 7830
PHILADELPHIA

Franklin.

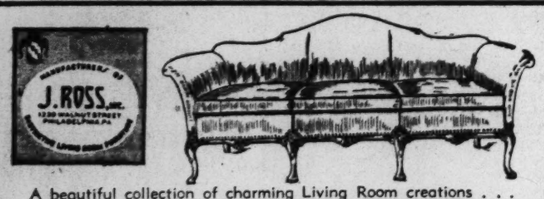
Knitted Top Coat of Navy eponge is a feature of our new showing for the Spring
NEW YORK CITY, 16 E. 53rd Street
BOSTON, Mass., 141 Newbury Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 262 So. 17th St.
HAVERFORD, PA., 29 Station Road

WITH YOUR SPRING SUIT THE PERFECT EXTRA TOUCH
...A FUR SCARF
Selected pelts of exquisite, full-furred texture, smartly and beautifully made.
silver fox
$95 per skin up . . .
Baum Marten, $65 per skin • Stone Marten • Kolinsky •
Theo. F. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA
The VERNON
50 W. CHELTEN AVE.
GERMANTOWN
pretty as a picture
You've found that really charming place to dine when you come to the Vernon.
DINNER—from 65c

Kitchen Aid
Hobart Mfg. Co.
Electrical Food Preparer for the home with Exclusive PLANETARY ACTION in stationary bowl.
FULL POWER AT THREE SPEEDS WILL BEAT ONE EGG WHITE OR A WHOLE FRUIT CAKE
Now being demonstrated by MISS HELEN S. BUTCHER at
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
PHILADELPHIA

Join the VICTOR RECORD SOCIETY
Buy $9.00 worth of Victor Records of your own selection.
Get a $14.95 RCA Victor Record Player Without Cost
Plays records through your radio.
See it! Try it!
Full details upon request from Shryock Radio Corp.
SHRYOCK RADIO CO
PENN A. C. BUILDING RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
Headquarters for Recording Instruments & Accessories.
PEN. 4494

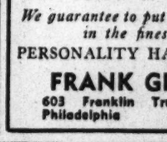

J. ROSS, Inc.
1220 WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA
A beautiful collection of charming Living Room creations . . . custom built . . . our own design and manufacture. Mostly of XVIII Century and French periods . . . all exquisitely made.
OBJETS D'ARTS, OCCASIONAL PIECES
J. ROSS, Inc. 1220 WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
The lighter, the brighter, the better
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
79c, 3 prs. $2.25
See amber-rose, a rich reddish tone, all a-glow. Cedar, a bright, rusty brown. Hollywood, a light pinky-flesh tone. Bisque, a very light beige. 4-thread daytimers, and lightweight service hose at this price.

Sale! Rayon Undies
PANTIES 59c
Reg. 75c and 85c. Sizes 34-42. Extra sizes 79¢.
VESTS 59c
Reg. 75c and 85c. Sizes 34-42. Extra sizes 69¢.
BLOOMERS 59c
Reg. 75c and $1. Sizes 34-42. Extra sizes 79¢.
CHEMISE 79c
Reg. $1 and $1.25. Sizes 34-42. Extra sizes 95¢.
GOWNS 89c
Reg. $1 and $1.25. Pink, tearose, blue, coral. Sizes 16, 17, 18. Extra sizes $1.
UNION SUITS $1
Reg. $1.65 and $2. Pink only. Sizes 36-42. Extra sizes $1.25
ALLEN'S
1214 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Chelten Avenue and Greene Street, Germantown, Pa.

ASAM WASHABLE FADELESS
Cost no more WALLPAPERS
Ask Your Paperhanger

Dormant Spraying
PRUNING—CAVITY WORK
FEEDING—BORER CONTROL
LARGE TREE MOVING
Modern Power Equipment
Robert H. Kraeger Co.
TREE SERVICE
Harper Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa.
OGONTZ 4295


Beautiful Permanent Waves
Most Modern Styles
MACHINE or MACHINELESS
$5.00 to $7.50
We guarantee to put a lasting wave in the finest hair
PERSONALITY HAIRCUTTING
FRANK GITTLER
603 Franklin Trust Building Philadelphia Spruce 6344

PHILADELPHIA

REDLEAF* SISTER COATS for Spring!
Dress your children like duplicates, even if they can't be twins — in smart Redleaf* spring coats just imported from England. There's nothing quite so effective for simultaneous entrances at school, or Sunday school!
Pastel tweed — princess style coat slim-fitted and gored in the back. Double breasted. Stitched trim.
4, 5, 6 at 19.95 . . . . 7 to 14, 25.00
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

Congress Insists on Right To Reorganize Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Advocates of the Administration reorganization bill argued today that 130 "floating" Federal agencies of government must be fixed, and consolidated with larger departments. They argued this must be done in the interest of efficiency and the larger cause of democracy.

Opponents of the measure, with equal warmth, argued that if reorganization should be accomplished, it should be done by Congress and not by the President and that, in fact, the delegation of authority to the Executive made for centralization of power. In short, that it was a body blow at Democracy.

Over the body of Democracy, accordingly, the two sides battled.

Both sides made reference to Hitler and Mussolini, and both professed to have only the vital interest of Democracy at heart. The immediate issue was the Wheeler Amendment, which would require congressional majority approval for any change proposed by the President.

This is opposed by Administration followers. They would let Congress have a veto power, but only by passing a specific law blocking a proposed presidential order. Since Mr. Roosevelt could veto such a law, it would require a three-quarters vote instead of a bare majority, to override his purpose. Prior to the vote the Senate wound up a two-day debate on the ancient controversy over Presidential versus Congressional authority.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California brought the coalition attack to a climax with a plea for Congress to take back powers it has already delegated to the President.

Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, said something must be done to reorganize the Government; the Congress has failed to do it so the President must tackle it.

"A democracy is a peculiar institution," observed William E. Borah (R) of Idaho. "It does move slowly and it moves with great deliberation. It cannot do things after the fashion of Hitler or Mussolini. A Democracy moves slowly in order to present the views of the masses whom we represent.

"Democracy is now under challenge throughout the world. Unless we are willing to defend the methods of democracy and to take its drawbacks as well as its advantages, it will finally transpire that its greatest enemies were those who constantly denounced it, while living under it."

Mr. Barkley objected. "One of the things which it seems to me will preserve democracy," he said, "is for democracy to be efficient, responsive and ready to serve the people."

Borah—"These things are all moving toward the centralization of power."

Barkley—"Granting all that Congress has set up more than 130 of these agencies which are now floating around outside the confines of any department."

Borah—"I have about as much faith in Congress affecting the dedepartments as I have in the Executive."

Barkley—"We have this confusion and chaos on our hands. I do not believe Congress has now the time or the physical power to do what it might have done from the beginning, but did not do."

Bodah—"The Senator is making a strong argument against the worthiness of the Legislative Department."

Barkley—"All I am pointing out is that Congress did not do it at the time it set up the agencies."

Borah—"I have pointed out that the entire West and the people generally who are interested in the Forest Service are fearful that it may be transferred to the Interior Department from the Agriculture Department."

Barkley—"I would be willing to bet my head against the hole in a doughnut that it is not transferred."

Borah (smiling)—"The comparison is not fair."

The Senate laughed at that, and Senator Barkley responded—"of course, I may not be offering much odds against the hole in the doughnut but that is the most valuable thing I have!"

In more serious tones, Senator Johnson returned to the attack. "Let's preserve our democracy!" he cried.

"There is a germ in this bill for power—power—power for the President of the United States.

"What sort of Congress would sit here and permit this to be done? In the olden days men risked and gave their lives in the cause of Parliamentary rights. Shall we not risk our political lives now?"

Ralph H. Smith's Hat in Ring

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 16 (AP)—Judge Ralph H. Smith of Pittsburgh announced today his candidacy for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket as the running mate of Thomas Kennedy, endorsed for Governor by C. I. O. chief John L. Lewis.

France Sends Veteran Diplomat to Washington

© Harris & Ewing

Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin and His Staff

Count Saint-Quentin Entered the French Diplomatic Service in 1907 and Has Held Posts of Various Rank at Constantinople, Berlin, and Morocco, and Has Been One of the Principal Advisers in the Paris Foreign Office. Appointed Ambassador to Rome, He Did Not Assume This Post Because of France's Unwillingness to Address His Credentials to the "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia." With the New Ambassador in This Picture Taken at Washington Are, Left to Right—Charles Lucet, Third Secretary; Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, Financial Attaché; Maurice Garreau-Dombasle, Commercial Counselor; Col. Norbert Champsaur, Air Attaché; Jules Henry, Counselor and Chargé d'Affaires; Lieut. Col. Emmanuel Lombard, Military Attaché; Commander Pierre Benech, Naval Attaché; Jacques C. Dumaine, First Secretary, and Count Gabriel de Gramont, Attaché

Defense of West Task for U. S., Wadsworth Says

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—A tensely silent House of Representatives heard a warning today that the United States must prepare to defend the entire Western Hemisphere because "dictatorships are on the march."

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, in one of his rare floor speeches, endorsed the Roosevelt Administration's billion dollar naval expansion program as a realization of the "grim, grim fact" that "force today is ruling the world."

Tracing the recent turbulent developments in Europe to the pressure of populations seeking an outlet, Mr. Wadsworth said that with Central Europe under one government "we shall see another example of what is going on in China, but on a much larger scale.

"Our grandchildren may live to see the day when America will have to fight the first naval battle against an aggressor off the coast of Brazil," Mr. Wadsworth said.

"We can't escape the conclusion that we must have a Navy strong enough to protect the Western Hemisphere. We alone must do it, and we must not ask anyone's help."

Before the New Yorker took the floor, Representative Henry C. Luckey (D) of Nebraska opposed the naval bill. He contended that if passed, it would mark a deliberate step toward war.

"The testimony of naval experts ever since the World War shows conclusively that this bill is designed to give us not a Navy to protect ourselves from attack, but one enabling us to carry on naval and military operations in Europe and Asia," Mr. Luckey said.

Italy to Defend Frontiers

(Continued from Page 1)

remain forever independent was "absurd and precarious."

"What has happened in the last few days shows that the Austrian people were overwhelmingly for Anschluss," the Duce declared.

Reviews Recent Events

Saying that the map of Europe has been changed by the events in Austria, the Duce reviewed events leading up to the annexation. The provision of the Treaty of Versailles that Austria must remain forever independent was "absurd and precarious," he added.

He recalled that Austria's assassinated Chancellor had proclaimed Austria a "Christian and independent State."

From that moment, said the Duce, strife between the Austrian Government and National Socialists began.

First Plebiscite Unforeseen

The Duce said that the plebiscite the ousted Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, had called for March 10—hoping to get a mandate to fight for Austrian freedom—was "unforeseen."

"An emissary of Schuschnigg asked my opinion," he said. "It was the first time in many months. I told him in the most peremptory manner that it was a mistake.

"'This bomb will explode in your hands,' I told him."

To those who have asked why Italy did not intervene in Austria, Signor Mussolini said he replied:

"We never assumed any obligation. Austria never asked us for armed intervention to defend its own independence with force.

"A nation which needs military aid against its own people is no longer worthy to call itself a nation.

"When the Austrian drama had reached its fifth act, there were the usual opponents of Fascism who were alert to see whether the moment for a clash between the two totalitarian states had arrived.

Claims Axis Strengthened

"That clash would have been the prelude to a new world war.

"This calculation of the democracies, of the Masonic lodges, was wrong. . . . Why not declare it?

"The moment had arrived instead to strengthen the axis . . . which the two totalitarian states follow in a parallel way (the Rome-Berlin axis)."

"Now the German people know that the axis is not a diplomatic edifice only for normal occasions," Signor Mussolini continued.

"It has been shown to be solidly established in this exceptional hour in the history of the German world and all the world.

"Two nations whose unitarian (totalitarian) formation has been parallel in time and in methods—united as they are by a similar conception of politics and life—can march together and give our harassed Continent a new equilibrium which may permit finally the peaceful and fruitful collaboration of the two peoples.

A National Revolution

"Italian interest in the independence of the Austrian Federal State existed, but it was based on the premise that the Austrians, at least a majority of them, desired such independence.

"But what has happened in these days in Austrian territory shows that the profound desire of the Austrian people was for Anschluss.

"To the surviving cults of effete machiavellianism which we reject it may be observed that when an event is fated it is better to confront it with yourself rather than in spite of yourself, or, even worse, against yourself.

"In reality a national revolution is what has been achieved, and we Italians are the most likely to understand it in its historic necessities and in its methods, which seem hasty, as all revolutions always were.

"We did nothing different between 1859 and 1860 (when Italy achieved unification).

"There are many individuals in the world who are so superficial and so opaquely ignorant of conditions in Fascist Italy that they believe they can impress us with the global figure of millions of Germans present on our frontiers.

Italy Not Easily Impressed

"First of all, Italy, this Italy, does not allow itself to be easily impressed.

"During the Ethiopian war, 52 States did not succeed in doing it. This Italy has a firm will, a firm spirit. It marches straight ahead.

"We are so little impressed that we tranquilly admit that within a few years, as a sole consequence of natural development, we shall be fifty millions, the Germans will be eighty millions.

"They will not be on a single frontier, but on ten frontiers. Among these will be the Italian frontier, that of two friendly peoples—an intangible frontier.

"The Führer (Herr Hitler) has always been categorical on this point, even before he arrived at power and at a time when such an attitude brought down upon him the accusations of his adversaries.

"To us Fascists the frontiers—all frontiers—are sacred. We will not discuss them; we will defend them."

Signor Mussolini was cheered tumultuously as he entered the Chamber shortly before 5 p. m. (11 a. m., E. S. T.), the black-shirted Deputies rising to receive him. Preceding him came Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, and the Duce's son-in-law and Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Envoys of foreign powers packed the diplomatic galleries. Members of the American Embassy staff were among them.

Vatican Criticizes Italian Viewpoint

VATICAN CITY, March 16 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, commented bitterly today on Italy's failure to support Austrian independence.

The criticism was a reply to an explanation carried by the Cremona newspaper, Regime Fascista, which had said:

"It would have been absurd to pretend, as some idiots have pretended, that Italy should have fought for independence of that part of the Austrian people which was not friendly to us because it belonged to that old conservative clerical class which has never forgotten Vittorio Veneto and because it is solid with factions which receive orders from Moscow."

(Austrian forces were defeated in 1918 in the Battle of Vittorio Veneto—Italy's famous World War victory.)

L'Osservatore Romano replied:

"Regime Fascista knows as well as we what and how much international support had been promised to this 'old clerical class' in behalf of general interests.

"Regime Fascista knows as well as we how much praise has been bestowed by the Italian press on this 'old conservative clerical class' for its constitution of the corporative state in its most modern form.

"It knows how this 'old clerical class,' far from being solid with Moscow, fought against its orders while the most representative of its men, Chancellor Dollfuss, was dying, the victim of assassination."

Cyclonic Storm Sweeps Seven Farming States

By the Associated Press

Portions of seven states struggled to regain equilibrium today after a storm reaching cyclonic proportions at times swept over Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa yesterday, leaving an estimated 1,000 persons homeless. Known fatalities were 18.

The most damaging twister struck directly on Belleville, Ill., with at least eight fatalities, and $1,000,000 property damage. Several persons were reported missing. High winds still prevailed today over thousands of square miles of the Middle West, accompanied in some sections by torrential rains.

Philippines Question Bobs Right Up Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The drive to persuade American public opinion and Congress that the United States should retain the Philippines has now begun, and it promises to be a protracted national debate, involving the basic issue of American participation in world politics.

The eagerness with which President Quezon of the Island Commonwealth seconded the speech made by High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt here on March 14, proposing that American sovereignty over the Islands continue, indicates that the Manila Government is at last coming out into the open.

The whole present generation of Filipino politicos made their careers by advocating independence, in the manner of Patrick Henry. But for several years they have privately realized that some kind of dominion status, under the American Flag, would afford them a far higher degree of actual economic and political freedom than to be cut off.

Yet it has been hard for Filipino leaders to say this publicly. There are valid reasons for thinking that when High Commissioner McNutt came here on his current trip, he bore a proposal from President Quezon to President Roosevelt, urging repeal of the Tydings-McDuffie Law.

And from past indications, it is almost certain that Mr. Roosevelt replied that any such proposal must be formally made by the Philippine Government. The American Executive was unwilling to "cover up" for the Manila politicos, faced with their political dilemma.

Asked about the matter last night, President Roosevelt non-committally said that a good many people, including President Quezon and Mr. McNutt, had left the question of Philippines independence should be re-examined. That situation is recognized by the American Government. But, continued, Mr. Roosevelt, it does not presage or suggest any immediate action by the United States. Full independence for the Islands does not take place until 1946, he added, and between now and then the situation will certainly be re-examined.

Mr. Roosevelt's definite statement that there is plenty of time may be disappointing to the Filipinos and to Mr. McNutt, who had urged action "without too great a loss of time," but it seems in keeping with dominant Congressional opinion.

Only the implications on Oriental politics of revising Philippine independence take on any great immediacy. That is to say, it would have present effect on the Sino-Japanese and Anglo-American relationships if the United States decided to remain in the Orient, and made the decision known. The importance of such a decision, of course, cannot be underestimated.

Beyond that, neither political nor economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law positively pre-judge the independence issue until 1946. In 1941, it is true, an export tax amounting to 5 per cent of the American tariff, and rising to 25 per cent in 1945, goes into effect. But there have been various restrictions on Philippine exports to the United States before, from 1898 to 1913, and in the view of many students of the problem they were helpful to the insular economy by forcing greater self-sufficiency and well-rounded production.

The moment for cutting adrift politically is at the end of 1945, and the mood of the Roosevelt Administration, as well as of leaders in Congress, is to wait and see how world conditions evolve in the meantime. If a decision about Philippine independence made in 1933 (the Tydings-McDuffie Law) seems bad in 1938, then a decision in 1938 may seem equally bad in 1945.

In any case, repeal of the Independence Act would require a long campaign, for on present indications Congress would refuse to take such action. Not only are same lobbies interested which largely helped to put through independence, but they are joined by present so-called isolationists.

Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, for instance, caustically criticized Mr. McNutt's speech, saying: "McNutt has let the cat out of the bag. Congress is asked to authorize a billion-dollar increase in the United States Navy so America can welsh on Philippine Independence in 1946—and so we can help maintain white supremacy in the Far East and help Britain protect its two-billion investment in China."

The strength of the beet-sugar and dairy protectionists, plus the isolationists, makes present opposition to repeal of Philippine independence very strong. But Mr. McNutt, among others, is confident that this sentiment can change and be changed. He has been dedicating himself to that task in his present brief visit to the United States, culminating in his comprehensive speech on Monday night.

It is a long road that stretches ahead, and the question of freedom in the Philippines—which is a different question from political severance from the United States—is now swallowed up in vaster issues of world politics. If the Nation decides not to retire wholly within its continental borders, and retains its interest in the China market, then revision of the Tydings-McDuffie law would seem a real probability. The lesser issue, however, hangs upon the greater, as Mr. McNutt and President Roosevelt cleary intimate.

Hull Studies Austria's Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The legalistic question of recognition of Germany's absorption of Austria became an increasingly complicated one for American diplomacy today as Hans Dieckhoff, German Ambassador, informed Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that he had today taken over the property of the former Austrian Government in Washington.

Ambassador Dieckhoff also requested, in extending this information in a formal note, that the United States recognize the building which housed the former Austrian Legation as property of the German Reich and as therefore entitled to the same privileges of diplomatic immunity which are accorded to the building housing the German Embassy and that which is the official residence of the German Ambassador.

Officials Study Issue

State officials are studying the issue this raises as to whether America's long-standing policy of non-recognition is or is not involved in the case of Austria. A further question raised is whether, if Austrian absorption is accepted, this will involve any retreat from the position which has been maintained as regards the Japanese conquest of Manchuria and the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

The answer to the first question has by no means been settled. Much depends apparently on the extent to which Germany is able to establish the fiction of Austrian choice. It is safe to assume that provided all the amenities are observed the recognition of the disappearance of Austria from the ranks of sovereign nations is a likely possibility.

It seems likely there will be no official action embodying either recognition or non-recognition until a plebiscite is held.

Trade Pact Proclaimed

The President yesterday proclaimed the new Czechoslovakian trade agreement in doing which, as in previous similar instances, he listed all the nations of the world to which the benefits of the new trade agreement are generalized under the American most-favored-nation practice. The list included Ethiopia and Austria. Inclusion of Austria obviously meant there has as yet been no recognition of its changed status, but does not necessarily preclude such recognition since there has been as yet no official communication from Austria.

The fact is there is still, so far as the United States is concerned, a duly accredited Minister from Austria to this Government. He has not asked for the return of his credentials. Should he do so, the path to recognition would be much simpler.

Netherlands Army Training Period Doubled at Once

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, March 16—In demonstration of the Netherlands' alertness and also in vigorous disapproval of Germany's annexation of Austria, the Netherlands Government has decided to increase the term of service in advance of the effective date of the revised military act. This law doubled the first training period for unmounted troops of 11 months.

Revision would normally become effective for the contingent of 1939, but Dr. Hendrik Colijn, in a radio address last evening, announced that the contingent of 1938 is to be kept for 11 months because "the Netherlands Government feels obliged on account of the political tension around us to take precautions that are deemed necessary."

Thus the Netherlands prepares for trained troops all the year round in order to offer armed resistance should any violation of territory occur.

Although Dr. Colijn feels that there is no direct war danger, there is an increased feeling of insecurity and uncertainty in Europe. Troops kept under arms will be sent to the frontier to occupy emergency quarters.

Woolley in Plea For World Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

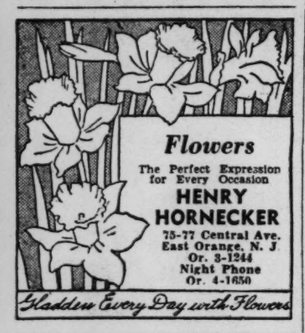
SAN FRANCISCO, March 16—A strong plea for world peace, in which she urged individual citizens and subjects of each and every nation "to try to understand each others' problems, thus becoming neighbors and finally brothers" was made here by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, former President of Mount Holyoke College, in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California.

Miss Wooley frankly admitted that her plea for peace might sound far-flung with darkening clouds over Europe, but she held that such a time as this was the very moment for individual nations to band together to "improve the world's human relations.

Miss Woolley expressed regret over "opportunities that were missed to secure the peace of the world, after the World War was ended," and quoted the noted South African statesman, Jan Smuts, that "Humanity has struck its tents and is again on the march . . . ", and his further statement, "When international difficulties arise . . . let us substitute for the old slogan 'to the battlefield' the slogan, 'to the conference table.'"

Londoners Cheer King

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Cheering crowds of men, women, and children, many of them waving flags, greeted King George and Queen Elizabeth today when they toured the working class districts of Battersea and Lambeth in South London. Their Majesties saw rehousing developments.



Flowers
The Perfect Expression for Every Occasion
HENRY HORNECKER
75-77 Central Ave.
East Orange, N. J.
Or. 3-1244
Night Phone
Or. 4-1650
Gladden Every Day with Flowers

Serving the Public for many years with Quality Fuels
Sales and Service
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Burners
Boiler—Burner Units
A. H. HOLMES, Jr.
560 No. Grove Street
East Orange, N. J.
Orange 3-0420

1888 1938
Highland Coal Co., Inc.
FUEL OIL -- COKE
COAL
ORANGE 3-0119
456 So. Jefferson St., Orange, N. J.

JOSEPH SEILER & SONS INC.
Manufacturing Packers of
New Jersey's Finest Meat Products
Trenton, N. J. Phones 3-1354, 9836

AIELLO BROTHERS INCORPORATED
The House of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
Wholesale Retail

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FUEL
SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

"A home all your own for only $47 a month! That's wonderful!"

BUY YOUR HOME FOR LESS MONEY Every week, at this time of the year, an average of 400 families move into homes of their own in Massachusetts with the aid of low-cost-per-month Co-operative Bank financing. Last year, more than 10,000 families chose this shorter, safer path to their goal of home ownership.

You too, can find the home you want today at a-cost-per-month you can afford. Let your Co-operative Bank help you. Its many savings and financing plans can be fitted to homes priced up to $12,000 or even higher.

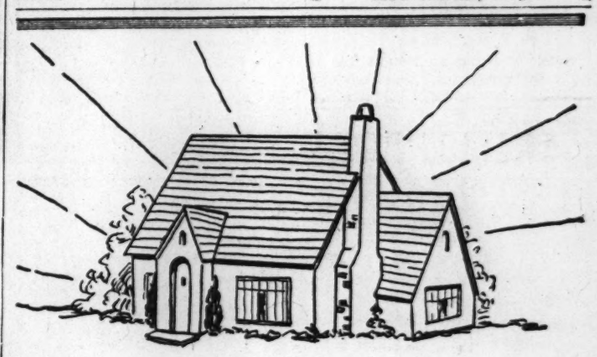
BUY FOR LESS · SAVE FASTER · THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK WAY

Call or write our nearest member bank, or
MASSACHUSETTS CO-OPERATIVE BANK LEAGUE, 80 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS
Since 1888.. "The Banks for People who are Getting Ahead"

NEWARK, N. J.
Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors

GIFTS
for All Occasions
Everything in Electrical Appliances and Supplies
Kelvinator and Gibson Refrigerators
Tel. BR. 3-5575 710 Springfield Ave.

BRUNSWICK dry cleaned Clothes LAST LONGER
Phone
Journal Square 2-2000—for Jersey City
Mitchell 2-0025—for Essex County
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY



INSIDE and OUT
SPRUCE UP YOUR HOME
PAINT-UP—FIX-UP
CLEAN-UP
What a marvelous change a little painting and repairing will make in the appearance of your home! Not only will it beautify, but it will also protect the value of your property and the desirability of your neighborhood.
For information regarding painters, builders, lumber dealers, carpenters, and hardware stores, etc., consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Improving One's Business Letters and Reports

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Are Your Reports and Letters Accurate and Interesting?

Every Business Person Has Writing to Do. The Precise Word or Emphasis May Make All the Difference

Self-Help Series
Fifth of Nine Daily Articles

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Pell pulled her gloves off savagely.

"Egg and lettuce on rye!" yelled the sandwich counter waiter, without listening for her order. Even her lunch was the same thing day after day. Why didn't he call for liverwurst or sliced ham, and surprise her? What if she had formed a habit of egg and lettuce on rye. Had he the right to expect her always to eat the same thing? He was like the rest of her world.

He was like Mr. Carter, who expected her to go on day after day, week after week, year after year, taking letters and reports from Mrs. Grey, and at the salary she started for five years ago. That was not due to the "depression." Typewriter sales had increased.

"That Mrs. Grey," she reflected, "probably getting twice as much, and I've been there a year longer. She's had only a high school education, no business college, and I'm a graduate of Marker's Secretarial. Makes me do all the drudgery, while she gets the credit. I won't go on like this another day. I'll have it out with Mr. Carter this very afternoon!"

The thermometer by the filling station, corner of Main and Elm, registered ten above as she passed, but Miss Pell was hotter than the fourth of July.

"I'm certainly glad to see you back. We have so many letters to get out this afternoon." Mrs. Grey's voice was kind and tranquil. Mrs. Grey looked happy, and that made Miss Pell more rebellious than before. Everybody ought to be happy; but they weren't, and did you wonder? She smashed the lead of one pencil and reached for another.

Her carbon "treed," envelopes stuck in the typewriter, keys entangled themselves, and, smack in the middle of the longest letter, the ribbon flew off the spool. All these things, of course, did themselves. Miss Pell had nothing to do with them—nothing!

"Would you be so kind," she asked stiffly, when she handed the finished letters to Mrs. Grey, "as to ask Mr. Carter if I may see him?"

"Mr. Carter left for New York this morning, he'll be away for two weeks."

Miss Pell bit her lip and swallowed; she turned away her face, to hide the angry tear that was sliding down her cheek. Gently Mrs. Grey led her into her own office and closed the door. The storm broke.

Honest Inventory

"Miss Pell," the other woman said, when the torrent of complaint had spent itself, "let us look into these grievances of yours. You think you should have more money, for one thing?"

"Yes, but that's not the chief thing."

"No, but why do you think you deserve more?"

"Well, I've had no rise since I came here five years ago."

"Are you worth any more than you were then?"

What a question! Of course—but Miss Pell was honest. Could she say that mailing out a few more letters a week merited an increase in wages?

"Perhaps you don't like taking dictation from me. You feel equipped to write your own letters and reports?"

"I did some, while you were away. If Mr. Carter didn't like them, why didn't he tell me so?"

We Must Improve Ourselves

"Perhaps he should have done so. Business men get tired of trying to find stenographers or secretaries who can write letters the way they want them. My dear," Mrs. Grey laid a sympathetic hand on the girl's shoulder, "we must improve ourselves before we can expect to see an improvement in our circumstances. We must be prepared for the bigger job; otherwise we can't take it when it comes. If you remember, we tried having you write the letters without dictation once?"

"Yes," Miss Pell was calmer now. "Perhaps you wondered why they were not accepted?"

"I thought it was prejudice."

"I will be frank with you. You are an expert stenographer and typist. You know your grammar, but your letters were not 'grown-up.' They were immature. Now, I don't mean that you are immature. A beginner on the piano who is educated and fifty may sound just as fumbling and uncertain as a child of eight. Age has little to do with the kind of immaturity I mean. You can, however, overcome it, by diligent study and practice.

Mechanics Must Be Mastered

"The mechanics of secretarial work are available everywhere. And, of course, they must be mastered thoroughly. The clerical workers in the next room are very eager to progress and are taking shorthand, typewriting and English in evening schools. You do not need such subjects, but you do need to develop skill in writing, for writing is always writing, whether you are at work on a play or on a letter quoting automobile prices; whether you are producing a novel or a report of a trustees' meeting. Like skill in painting, skill in writing comes from constant practice, from a willingness to learn, and from a study of the masters and their methods. You will find that there are books to help you.

"First, the expression is for others. It is their viewpoint that must, especially in business communications, be considered. Give your reader something which meets his particular need, something he will profit by and, if possible, something he will enjoy reading. Keep those requirements in mind, and you won't easily fall into the trap of verbosity, of trying to make an impression of profound knowledge or learning.

Word Study

"Read the very best of writers to enlarge your vocabulary and style. Then use the right word in the right place. Read the New Testament parables for brevity and clarity, and read them aloud. Think beyond the present. Remembering that a letter or a report may be pulled out of the files and consulted a hundred years from now, you will avoid the catch phrase, the cliché of the passing moment."

"Thank you, Mrs. Grey."

From that day Miss Pell's work took on the thrill of adventure. Writing letters and reports became her hobby as well as her job. Picking up, with an open mind, some of Mrs. Grey's letters, she realized that they were colorful, yet dignified; they had style, they were adult. Her reports of trustees' meetings were well put together, economical and interesting, clear and useful. Above all, they were accurate. That was an important thing, in reports. She saw as she never had before, that in addition to truthfulness of statement, proper emphasis had been observed. Where condensation is the rule, overemphasis of a statement, omission of something vital, or lack of stress on an event, can color a report with an effect almost as misleading as that of an untruthful account.

There are many Miss Pells who need awakening to the joyous adventure awaiting them if they will see the need of and the opportunity for improving their work, in fitting themselves for the bigger job, which cannot be undertaken unless they are prepared for it.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Tomorrow's article in this series will run in the news columns.

BUDGET BEAUTY!

She's penny-wise and pound-wise too! She looks much slimmer than she really is, and much more expensively dressed! Joyce Hubrite is her pet designer, and she chooses this slender frock with detachable white piqué, buttoned into the pockets and the long coat closing. Of "Hu-Wung" Spun Rayon that's Tootal-Broadhurst-Lee processed to resist crushing. Black, navy, brown and Mexican rust.

Sizes 12-20, 38-42 ... $6.50

FREE—Write for booklet of New Spring Fashions and name and address of nearest dealer. Address Dept. C-16.

Joyce Hubrite FROCKS
Styled by
HUBRITE INFORMAL FROCKS, Inc.
112 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

CALIFORNIA TO YOU...

These 5 oz. tumblers highly glazed in six gay colors.

THINK OF IT! Six tumblers Redwood tray All for only... $1.00 REGULAR $2.00 VALUE

GENUINE Poppytrail POTTERY TUMBLERS

To acquaint you with the surpassing beauty and bright coloring of genuine Poppy Trail Pottery...we will send you direct from California...this smart set of six pottery tumblers, each a different color, together with a beautifully finished, hand-decorated Redwood tray—all for $1 postpaid anywhere in U.S.A.

Order NOW. Just pin a dollar bill or money order to this ad, write or print your name and address in the margin and mail TODAY to the address below.

AD-ARTS AGENCY
BOX 5316, METROPOLITAN STATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MONARCH VEGETABLES

"GROWN where NATURE does her "BEST"

Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked. Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetable grows. Sold only by independent Grocers.

MONARCH 424 FINER FOODS

"Quality for 85 Years"
REID, MURDOCH & CO.
Canners and Manufacturers

*Minnesota for corn and peas. Northern Michigan for carrots, beets and beans. Indiana for tomatoes.

Rose Briggs Weaving Homespun at the William Harlow House, Plymouth, Mass.

Rose Briggs as Museum Curator

Uses Her Education to Benefit Her Own Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Plymouth, Mass.

A father once said to his daughter: "I'm willing to pay for all the education you want, provided that you will come back home and use it to benefit your own community." That daughter not only profited by this sage advice, but passed it on, years later, to Rose Briggs of Plymouth, Mass., who says it made a deep and lasting impression on her. Making one's way in the home-town may be fairly simple for those who choose an established profession, such as teaching. It is quite another thing to discover an opening for one's talents and ability, then to convince conservative elders that their interests would be served and their project furthered by one's own work.

The elders in this instance were a group of women calling themselves "Plymouth Antiquarian Society." Their Society had taken for its aims: "To preserve buildings and personal household property of Antiquarian value; to acquire knowledge of their original use, and of the records and unwritten traditions of Plymouth; and so far as possible by accurate representation of the life, surroundings and pursuits of bygone generations, to give the Present a better understanding of the Past."

Excellent Preparation

In 1920, these women had raised the money to purchase the new site for the old mansion known as "The Antiquarian House." Rose Briggs were two of the Harvard men working on costumes with Rose Briggs for their dramatics. At Radcliffe, where Miss Briggs was a student, Florence Willard Ryerson (now of Los Angeles) was a further inspiration.

The war interrupted her studies, however, and she served in the rehabilitation work in France under the American Fund for French Wounded. Returning to Plymouth and her play-costuming work at Radcliffe, Harvard, and other schools and clubs, so many demands were sent her for unprocurable period costumes that she had to learn how to make them herself. Seamstresse could sew, but were helpless in cutting out the unfamiliar garments. A drafting course at the McDowell School in New York City was the answer to that problem, followed by a course in Paris under the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts.

Back Home Again

Then Miss Briggs found herself back in Plymouth once more. The Antiquarian House absorbed her time and energy quite fully, she thought, until the Society purchased the old Harlow House, in 1924. To restore this very old house—it dates from 1677—and to care for the many contributions donated to the Society needed more training than any member had. Rose Briggs was alive to the situation and, during a summer, went to Harvard for the Museum Course fortunately taught by Prof. Paul Sachs, himself, at the Fogg Art Museum.

The possibilities of the old Harlow House were taking constantly more and more of her time. From the older people in town, from letters, diaries and cookbooks, she was learning how to do the daily tasks performed by the women of Pilgrim days. Gradually the work evolved until it reached that point in restoration which has given the Harlow House a unique place among American Museums.

Under Miss Briggs' direction, summer courses are now given at the Harlow House for teachers of arts and crafts, of progressive school projects for introducing younger children to the study of history, for museum instructors in seventeenth century handicrafts, and for others interested in household arts and crafts of Colonial times. Domestic Science students, craft workers, and hobbyists have also registered for the courses.

Learn History by Living It

Living history as they do at the Harlow House, aids in the teaching of it. Working with the tools used by the Pilgrims, making soap and scrubbing floors with it, sanding the floors, building fires in the immense fireplaces and cooking over them or in the big ovens, are tasks whose carry-over inspires the teachers' work for years to come.

Those teachers approaching history through the imagination of their pupils before formal history begins in books, can make them see history as something that really happened to people. Miss Briggs grows enthusiastic over this phase of the work when she speaks of its value to future American children.

Step by step, as her work as Museum Curator grew, Rose Briggs studied to fit herself for carrying on. How well she did it, thousands of people saw when they visited the Pioneer Village at Salem, Mass. Regarding the historical authenticity of costumes and handicrafts in that project, Miss Briggs' word was the final authority. Hundreds upon hundreds of summer visitors to the historic places in Plymouth have seen Miss Briggs at work either carding wool, spinning, weaving or dyeing yarns with the self-same herb-dyes used by her Pilgrim ancestors.

"It's all such fun," is the way this very capable woman sums up her work, whether she is filling an order for theatrical costumes or carrying on as Director of the Summer Course at Harlow House. "I came back home to use my education, as you see!"

Mary M. Starr.

Churning Butter at the William Harlow House, Plymouth, Mass.

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The most interesting feature of this season is an attempt to popularize colored jackets for informal parties and evenings at home. A Bond Street tailoring house and a West End woolen merchant are the sponsors. The material is barathea—the cloth from which dress coats are made. I have seen two of these garments, cut on the lines of a double-breasted dinner jacket.

Colors! Why Not?

Number one of bottle-green has emerald silk facings. There are two buttons on each front; the top pair, for ornament, spaced wide apart laterally; the lower ones set rather close. Thus breadth of chest and a slim waist are suggested. Number two takes the form of an old-gold double-breaster, with roll collar minus silk facings, one button a side. Other colors include dark and light gray, shades of blue, various browns, brick-red, mauve and cerise.

For a Quick Change

Colored suits do not appeal to the sponsors, who conform to custom by choosing black trousers and white marcella waistcoats. Bow tie of black silk, soft double collar and shirt. By this arrangement a quick change turns the outfit into dinner clothes. For, as not generally realized, a white waistcoat is correct with dinner jacket, but not a white tie.

Problem—One of Suspension

Much attention is paid nowadays to sports clothes, the important factors being fitness for the purpose and appearance. Competition rages over flannel trousers. The latest attempt at solving difficulties shows fresh and practical notions in waistband construction. Belts and braces restrict freedom, therefore the problem is one of suspension.

Effective Moorings

Two pads of pile fabric are placed inside the waist at the back. These hold up the trousers and moor them on the correct waistline; and keep shirt or pullover down during strenuous games or exercises. Three simple adjustments, set on both sides of the inner waistband, make it possible to alter size quickly and safely, without buttons or buckles. Comfortable tension round the waist is given by elastic running from side adjustments to back. Which renders a clean, unbroken waistline possible.

Gay Trousers for Sports

Sports trousers are notable this year for color. Following on the success of blue and blue-gray flannels, these shades have been launched: rust-red, royal blue, Lincoln green and oatmeal. With the cruising season and holidays on the Riviera in the offing, such gay trousers will be in demand. The departing winter proves that young men wear flannels all the year round, which will soon result in heavier makes being put on the market.

Sports jackets have shaken off over-elaboration and become simple. Yokes and belts have vanished and the cut is that of an ordinary coat, with a little more ease and length. Plain patch pockets give the new models a distinctive note; sometimes tucks are put in at the back of the shoulders and waist. Although the double-breasted front is fashionable for flannel blazers, few expected it would extend to tweeds. The new mode follows the most dressy styles—two buttons a side, the lower ones only fastening. Dark green proves a favorite color.

Overcoat for Motoring

Another fresh note takes the form of a motoring overcoat, made of suede leather. The fabric is light in weight, smooth, pliable and most comfortable for motoring or to brave the wind on the heath. Such coats possess an air of quality and are aloof from the hackneyed. It is not surprising that they cost more than usual.

New Tweeds

Discriminating sportsmen love Harris tweed, famous for its peat reek. A successful effort has increased and softened colors while extending designs. Let me describe a few of the new examples: a basket weave in nigger brown and blue; a dog's tooth check in pale blue; blue window-pane checks on light brown; herring-bone patterns; gray with blue over-check; a blend of shades in green, brown and blue.

Defined

There have been so many imitations that the Board of Trade has registered this definition: "Harris tweed means a tweed made from pure virgin wool produced in Scotland, spun, dyed and finished in the Outer Hebrides and hand-woven by the islanders at their own homes in the isles of Lewis, Harris, Uist, Barra and their several purtenances and all known as the Outer Hebrides."

Caught Royal Attention

The King ordered two suit lengths recently, one of gun-club check in green, blue and gray, with a red overcheck; the other in black and white Glenurquhart check. Among all the bright pigments and vivid tartans, there is a new range of lambswool scarves in plain color, measuring 80 by 16 inches, which have already attracted Royal attention.

For Those Keen on Color

At a public dinner the other night, I met a man interested in clothes and keen on color. He turned back his dress coat and showed me maroon silk lining. In the ordinary way, this would not be apparent and I wondered if it gave him a new zest or gave satisfaction as a protest against the sombre nature of evening dress.

This feature on men's fashions, direct from London, is published the third Wednesday of each month.

America's favorite sheets
FOR FIVE GENERATIONS

WAMSUTTA sheets have been famous as "The Finest of Cottons" for almost a century.... The Wamsutta *Supercale* sheets and pillow cases of today are firm as well as fine ... and as strong as they are smooth. They wear longer than other sheets and, being lighter, they will save a sizable amount on your laundry bills.

WAMSUTTA MILLS, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

WAMSUTTA *Supercale* SHEETS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Since 1846—The Finest of Cottons

Through the Editor's Window

The Mourning Dove's Spring Song

By Mathilda Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You really must not expect me to discuss politics or social problems on this particular occasion, for today our first mourning dove has returned. To be sure, a flock of robins was seen recently by one of our neighbors, and I myself within a week saw a wedge of wild geese making northward in a line that would bear them over the Mystic Lakes. But when the first mourning dove is heard softly cooing from the stark bare branches of our woodland, the sweet, sure promise of renewal, of spiritual rebirth which to me is always the message of the breathless beauty of a northern spring, floods my world with radiance.

As I write this the air is still sharp with cold. The woodland under bright blue skies, stretches its branches upward in the sparkling March sunshine, bare and gray. But the mourning dove, with, presumably, his mate (for doves are faithful to each other and ours each year return together to spend the long summer days with us), knows that these outward visible signs are not to be taken for what they seem. Something—call it if you will an inner sense, a confidence growing out of perennial experience gained during many dove lifetimes—tells him that spring will come, that there will be a flowering.

It is this that means so much to me when first I hear the mourning dove in bare March woods. His song soft and low has, you will say, none of the thrilling flute notes of the bluebird (who will be along soon now!) or the jolly ripple of the wren. Nor is there any spring sound to compare, perhaps, with the glorious whistle of the cardinal, shrilling out across the lands of the Middle West from the top-most branch of a tallest tree.

No, your mourning dove is no propagandist. His song is not even exciting. But it is serene. To this one listener, at least, it is ever a reminder of the spiritual beauty of quietly knowing that in spite of present indications to the contrary, the flowering time actually will come.

How sweetly and fully our human relationships would unfold if we could always remember this! In working with people is not there always good reason to expect Spring? As teachers and as parents of little children we find it natural to do so, and even look forward to a flowering. But the same is true with all of us—with recalcitrant grown-ups as well. The branches may look bare, and the air may seem chill and destitute of promise. Perhaps the frosts were severe, somewhere along the years. But if Spring has come for anyone (and how it has!) it will come with all. Sooner or later, warmth and radiance will bring it into promise. In our offices, in our homes, in our churches—wherever we have to do with other people—we can confidently expect a flowering, both for ourselves, and for every other person; and act accordingly.

So, like the mourning dove, we are justified in serenely singing on any cold March day from out of a bare woodland.

A Wednesday Column

The New Broom

"A new broom sweeps clean."
So someday I'll take
A new broom to all I've kept
For old sake's sake.

Old curtains, old pictures,
Old ornaments, too,
I'll sweep them all away
And bring in new.

These are rather pretty,
These all suit the room,
And these, and those, and those, oh dear!—
Where's that new broom?

Elizabeth Fleming.

THE ORIGINAL ECRU OR CREAM CURTAIN TINT IN TABLET FORM

MADE IN U.S.A. "PRO-DURA" (PROTECTION) (DURABILITY) 30 BEAUTIFUL COLORS IN TABLETS

10c A Tablet — 10c A Tablet
Dyes and Tints Silks, Wool and Cotton
At Department and Drug Stores
If not carried by your dealer order direct from
O. P. RUBARDT & CO., MFR.
5116 Ravenswood Avenue Chicago, Ill.

COFFEE SUBSTITUTE
Wholesome, Delicious
Introductory Offer
Send 3c in stamps for generous sample or 35c for 1-lb. package, equal to 80 cups.
HOLLYWOOD CUP, INC.
421 Wall St., Los Angeles

PALMA ROSA CLEANSING OIL

For the Skin

One Monitor reader writes: *"Your Palma Rosa is superb. It does as much as a $5 facial in many respects and is so simple."* You too will enjoy Palma Rosa Cleansing Oil. It's non-greasy and leaves the face soft and satin-smooth. Trial bottle 10c postpaid.

Palma Rosa Cleansing Oil is sold in Chicago by Carson Pirie Scott & Co.

CARLON LABORATORIES
6305-C University Ave., Chicago

Book ends
for the books you love

Sturdy construction, steel base covered with genuine cowhide, tooled in 23-carat gold, embellished with photographs that blend harmoniously with the books these book ends were designed to keep together and protect. Each pair has one picture of The Mother Church and one of the new Publishing House. Price $3.00 per pair
Sent postpaid upon receipt of check or postal order. Add 15c west of the Rocky Mountains. ONE PURPOSE CRAFTSMEN
Andover, Mass.

MIRA HAIR NETS 30 for $1 POST PAID

No better hair nets made at any price. Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. Gray, White or Lavender, 15 for $1.
Agents Wanted
MIRA HAIR NET COMPANY
1265 Broadway, New York City

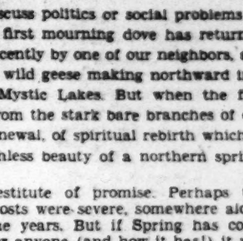
GOVE'S GLAD BOOK

Special 2 and 3 BARGAIN OFFERS

GLADIOLUS
THE MODERN KINDS
Send for my 80-page illustrated catalog. The finest and most complete gladiolus catalog ever published, listing 240 of the world's finest, including the famous Palmer Strain which is noted for its exceptional beauty and vigor. The world's best varieties. Reasonable prices. CHAMPLAIN VIEW GARDENS
Elmer Gove, Box 5M, Burlington, Vermont

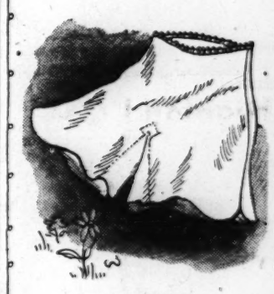
Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERWEAR
Lyle Freedom-poise

Spring



. . . will soon be here! Refresh your lingerie wardrobe

with an open leg, medium length Stepin



Sizes 0-1-2-3
1.00 to 1.95

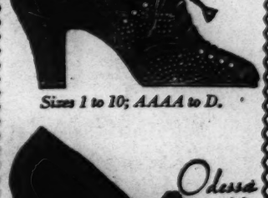
Ask your dealer or write
Winget Kickernick Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

NEW BLUE
Enna Jetticks

FOR SPORTS
FOR STREET
FOR DRESS-UP

$5 TO $6
SIZES 1 TO 12
WIDTHS AAAAA TO EEE

York $6
Sizes 3 to 10; AAAA to C



Virginia $6
Sizes 1 to 10; AAAA to D.

Odessa $6
Sizes 3½ to 9; AAA to C.

America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
See them at your local dealer's or write direct to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Auburn, N. Y.

The Home Forum

The Letters Women Write

"THE feminine element in his personality was a strong one, as it has been in all great letter-writers." So writes W. S. Lewis of Walpole, in his preface to Horace Walpole's Correspondence with the Reverend William Cole. We snatch eagerly from the pages of books, as if they were inked in red, those thoughts which agree with our own ideas, those phrases which coincide with our individual cherished theories. Reading published letters, or unpublished, for that matter, written by women, has long been one of my diversions; so, when a wise gentleman writes that the feminine element is strong in great letter writers, I smugly copy that sentence into my note-book.

LATELY, I HAVE been rereading Katherine Mansfield's letters. In them, I came upon another item for my note-book. She wrote to a friend, in answer to a letter she liked: "May I give you a small hug for your marvellous letter? It really is a heavenly gift to be able to put yourself, jasmine, summer grass, a kingfisher, a poet, the pony, an excursion and the new sponge-bag and bed-room slippers all into an envelope. How does one return thanks for a piece of somebody's life? When I am depressed by the superiority of men, I comfort myself with the thought that they can't write letters like that."

It is another theory of mine that the womanly woman writes the best letters. And by *best* I mean the "piece of somebody's life" type of letter. The woman who strides about the golf course, cuts her hair short behind the ears, hops into an airplane and flies off to far places is never the perfect letter-writer, logical, succinct and well expressed as her letters may be. She lacks the patience for detail, the time for dalliance with words.

CERTAINLY THE LETTERS I have read in the past year have been written by sit-by-the-fire, tend-your-garden, feminine women—by Jane Austen, Fanny Burney, Charlotte Brontë, Emily Dickinson. They were poets and novelists, it is true, but not all women writers write appealing, circumstantial, readable letters. If they did, the Letter Sections of our book shelves would be fuller than they are. All of these women loved the small things in life, dramatized the trifling incidents which occurred in the garden, at breakfast, in the dressmaker's sewing-room, at tea.

Katherine Mansfield is no exception. Her zest for life's minutiae, her love for flowers and small things, for what went on around her in the sky and on the earth by day and night, amounted to a passion. That is why she writes of them so vividly. She is revealed in her letters, a lovely, fastidious, dainty woman; but a woman whose concern for her surroundings and possessions never interfered with her belief that her writing was the most important thing in her life.

In the nine years covered by the two volumes of her letters, Miss Mansfield changed residence frequently; going from London to the country in England, from there, time and again, to stay in Paris, in the South of France, in Switzerland. When first she arrived at the place her restless spirit had chosen, she was usually pleased and enthusiastic. She wrote immediately and every day to Middleton Murry, her husband, describing her establishment and surroundings. This is fortunate for us, for in these letters we, too, see the furnishings of her hotel rooms, the kitchen in her villa, the rugs, the chairs, the border on the teacups in her cottage by the sea. We know her friends and her servants. We watch the clouds float, the sea change color, the woods darken as the sun goes down. We are delighted to learn what was on the breakfast tray, what color linen the washerwoman hung out. We feel her bits of happiness, her moments of excitement. And, sooner or later, we sympathize with her growing dissatisfaction with it all. We shiver with the cold, the dampness, the loneliness, and with her growing desire to leave.

I KNOW OF no letters more absorbing, more readable, than those of Katherine Mansfield. Not only do they acquaint us with a lovable personality, but in them we find something of ourselves. I have heard many women speak of this. Universal human feminine emotions, whims, fancies, likes and dislikes live in these letters, as they do to a lesser degree in Miss Mansfield's stories. That is why, I believe, Katherine Mansfield has been so revered by young women. They identified themselves with her. Reading, they would say: "Why, I am that way, too."

I am not sure that men, except of course the loving, interested recipients, care for these letters, enjoy projecting themselves into the villa at Mentone, into the kitchen, where the maid exultantly unwraps parcels from her shopping basket, to the window where Katherine Mansfield makes a hat. Nor do they care perhaps for playful descriptions of lizards, kittens, infant wasps, the petals of a flower. They might think this description of an evening too particularized:

"It's 6:30, just on sunset—the sea a deep hyacinth blue, silver clouds floating by like sails and the air smells of the pine and the bay and of charcoal fires. Divine evening! Heavenly fair place! The great rain has brought a thousand green spears up in every corner of the garden . . . There's a winey smell at the corner of the terrace where a huge fig tree drops its great purple fruits. At the other the magnolia flashes leaves; it has great buds brushed over with pink." I think men might mutter: "All right for a book, but not for a letter."

SOMETHING WHISPERS THAT to me, too. These, sometimes, are literary letters and I'm not supposed to like literary letters, letters written to the reading portion of the grandstand. I have said so. What is worse, I have said so in print. Something whispers to me, too, now that I read these letters again after ten years, that Katherine Mansfield was at times too whimsical, too pretty in her fancies, too inclined to chase butterflies down the mist-veiled by-paths. But I won't listen—I simply will not listen to these vague disloyal whisperings. Because I am of the generation which once romanticized her and identified itself with her. I cannot ruthlessly snip off even that frail thread from the wide cloth of my allegiance to her and to her letters.

CATHERINE COFFEEN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 64 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 32.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1230 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 406 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 64 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"La Falaise d'Etretat Après l'Orage": A Painting by Gustave Courbet in the Collection of Huinck and Scherjon, Amsterdam

GUSTAVE COURBET'S landscapes make one feel he is really in the woods and fields. This master painted landscape with refreshing zest and spontaneity. For Courbet was a genuine lover of country life whose understanding of nature was complete.

Born in Franche-Comté, Courbet studied painting in Paris; but again and again he escaped from town life, to renew his impression of his native woods and mountains. He was not an Impressionist in the sense that he rendered the impressions of a certain moment. His art goes back rather to the seventeenth-century masters whom he studied so thoroughly. He understood and admired the broad style of painting of Rembrandt, Frans Hals and Velasquez. His aim, as he himself said, was to produce living art, to be not only a painter, but also a man.

Courbet despised both romantic and classic art, and he in his turn was sharply criticized; but there were many people who admired his work. He exhibited chiefly in the Paris Salon, and in Germany at Frankfort and Munich, where he met with great success.

It was on the coast of Normandy, near Trouville, that the fascination of the sea so captured his imagination that he wandered there for weeks and returned to the coast in the years that followed. It was while he was at Etretat that he produced one of his masterpieces, "La Falaise d'Etretat Après l'Orage," now in the collection of Huinck and Scherjon at Amsterdam.

This canvas was exhibited with his "Mer Orageuse" in the Salon of 1870. Seeing it more than sixty years afterwards, one is still moved to admiration. The chalk cliffs rise sheer from a stormy sea, the deep blue of which becomes a grayish-blue towards the horizon. The white-capped waves have been excellently depicted, as has the blue sky with its tender fleecy clouds. It is a fine, well-balanced canvas which, in a completely convincing way, gives the atmosphere of the Normany coast.

Old-Fashioned Garden

I GOT into the habit of creeping over to John's home and sitting for hours under the apple-trees in his garden. It was now different from the wilderness he found it; the old trees were pruned and tended and young ones planted. . . . My father sent contributions from his celebrated gooseberry-bushes, and his wall-fruit, the pride of Norton Bury; Mrs. Jessop stocked the borders from her great *parterres* of sweet-scented common flowers; so that, walled in as it was, and in the midst of a town likewise, it was growing into a very tolerable garden. Just the kind of garden that I love—half-trim, half-wild—fruits, flowers, and vegetables living in comfortable equality and fraternity. . . .

Oh, dear, old-fashioned garden! full of sweet-williams and white-nancies, and larkspur and London-pride, and yard-wide beds of snowy saxifrage, and tall, pale evening primroses, and hollyhocks six or seven feet high, many-tinted, from yellow to darkest ruby-color; while for scents, large blushing cabbage-roses, pinks, gilly-flowers, with here and there a great bush of southernwood or rosemary, or a border of thyme, or a sweetbrier hedge—a pleasant garden, where all colors and perfumes were blended together; ay, even a stray dandelion, that stood boldly up in his yellow waistcoat, like a young country bumpkin, who feels himself a decent lad in his way—or a plant of wild marjoram that had somehow got in, and kept meekly in the corner of the bed, trying to turn into a respectable cultivated herb. Dear old garden—such as one rarely sees nowadays—I would give the finest modern pleasure-ground for the like of thee!—From "John Halifax, Gentleman," by Miss MULOCK.

Fenland

THE misty dawn has scarce proclaimed the day;
All undisturbed the little hamlets sleep,
While in and out among the reeds and grass,
The silent, silver waters slowly creep;
And overhead, his plumage glistening white,
One lonely heron passes out of sight.

GWEN CASTLE

Divine Love the Regenerator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE existence of God no longer appears to be a matter of question, a vague theory. It is now accepted generally throughout the Christian world as an established fact. A favorite appellation for God, on the part of many Christian Scientists, is divine Love, a name revealing the tenderness which the Father ever expresses toward His spiritual creation. Christian Science reveals all-inclusive divine Principle, whose presence is constant, whose power is unlimited, whose goodness is perpetual.

This Science teaches that in God, divine Love, "we live, and move, and have our being." As one understands more and more of God's true nature, through active contemplation of things spiritual, and draws nearer to Him, the truth becomes constantly clearer that divine Love knows nothing of a material, troubled, chaotic world, nothing of a sick, sinning, discordant mortal. From the very perfection and infinitude of His nature God knows man made in His own image and likeness, knows the one spiritual creation which has never fallen from its high estate.

Thus we recognize God as Love, the one and only Father-Mother, meeting all human need, forestalling every ill, and continually unfolding the truth which frees humanity from the bondage of the so-called carnal mind. Truth calls to us all (Isaiah 60:1), "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." God bids us accept the abundance of spiritual joy and harmony which is ever at hand. He comforts us in tribulation, heals us when mortal sense declares that we are ill, and continually reveals to us our part in His perfect spiritual universe. Thus does divine Love regenerate and heal mankind.

There is evident today a greater human desire for spiritual enlightenment. Problems involving complex phases of error need to be solved—problems of lack, loss, disease, unrest, unhappiness.

Let us suppose that an individual is facing what appears to be a condition of unemployment, with consequent diminishing supply. If that one will study the situation from the standpoint of Christian Science, which declares that God supplies unlimited good to all His creation, if he will strive to become actually conscious of the infinite outpouring of divine Love's abundance, the lie of non-employment will be dissipated in thought and effect. Suppose an individual is mentally engulfed by the fear of disease. If he will look unreservedly to divine Love for healing and comfort; if he will persistently endeavor to realize that God does not create disease, does not know it, and certainly does not inflict it upon His children—this truth, grasped and held to, will break the dream of disease.

A Christian Scientist was once notified that his son had met with a serious accident. He immediately affirmed the truth that God does not send accidents—knows nothing of them. He became so absorbed in the contemplation of divine Love's ever-presence and constant outpouring of good, that all thought of the seeming accident disappeared from his consciousness. In that brief period of the father's conscious unity with God the boy received instantaneous healing.

Christian Scientists are learning that to the real man belong all the loving attributes of the heavenly Father, since God has created man in His image. The attributes of love and kindness are thus inherent in God's children, and cannot be taken from them. To the extent that we reflect divine Love in our daily thought and acts, and allow our highest sense of human affection to animate dealings with our fellow men, we aid in the regeneration of mankind. Patience, kindliness, unselfishness, are qualities which truly reflect divine Love. Conversely, censure, destructive criticism, friction, human will, belong not in God's kingdom.

While evil should never be condoned or conciliated, it is certainly true that the weapon of condemnation must be sparingly used, for it often points to self-righteousness and self-justification in the thought of him who wields it. It is not always easy to be courteous and loving in the face of seeming irritability, censure, injustice, but such an attitude is possible of attainment if one is honest in his desire to reflect the spirit of the Christ. On page 518 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is this profound statement, "Blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." The Golden Rule is just as potent and as possible of application now as it was in the days when Jesus gave it to his followers. It embodies the graciousness of good.

We can always entertain a healing thought. We can encourage and help our brother by seeing him in his real character, as the perfect child of divine Love. We can give the word in season to a neighbor who may be facing a dark hour. We can keep a song in the heart—a song of gratitude because we are certain, that as the loved hymn tells us, "Earth has no sorrow that Love cannot cure." We can help to make the world a fairer, holier, sweeter place in which to live. Thus do we share in divine Love's regeneration of mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

L'Amour divin, le Régénérateur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'EXISTENCE de Dieu ne semble plus être une chose problématique, une vague théorie. A l'heure actuelle, c'est dans toute l'étendue de la chrétienté un fait qu'on regarde généralement comme établi. Pour désigner Dieu, nombre de Scientistes Chrétiens aiment à se servir du terme "Amour divin," nom qui fait voir la tendresse constante du Père à l'égard de Sa création spirituelle. La Science Chrétienne révèle le divin Principe où tout est inclus, dont la présence est constante, le pouvoir sans limites et la bonté perpétuelle.

Selon les enseignements de cette Science, c'est en Dieu, dans l'Amour divin, que nous avons "la vie, le mouvement et l'être." Contempler activement les choses spirituelles nous fait comprendre toujours davantage la vraie nature de Dieu; à mesure que nous nous approchons de Lui, cette vérité devient toujours plus claire: l'Amour divin ne saurait connaître un monde matériel, troublé, chaotique, ou encore un mortel malade, pécheur, inharmonieux. Sa nature étant parfaite, infinie, Dieu connaît l'homme créé selon Sa propre image, à Sa ressemblance; Il connaît l'unique création spirituelle, qui n'a jamais perdu son statut glorieux.

Ainsi nous reconnaissons Dieu en tant qu'Amour, seul et unique Père-Mère, subvenant à tous nos besoins, prévenant les maux, révélant sans cesse la vérité qui libère le genre humain de la servitude imposée par le prétendu entendement charnel. Voici l'appel que la Vérité nous adresse à tous (Ésaïe 60:1): "Lève-toi, sois éclairée, car ta lumière arrive, et la gloire de l'Éternel se lève sur toi." Dieu veut que nous acceptions l'abondance de joie et d'harmonie spirituelles qui est toujours à notre portée. Il nous console dans les afflictions, nous guérit quand le sens mortel déclare que nous sommes malades, nous révèle continuellement notre fonction dans Son parfait univers spirituel. Voilà comment l'Amour divin régénère et guérit l'humanité.

Un plus grand désir de lumières spirituelles se remarque aujourd'hui chez les humains. Il s'agit de résoudre certains problèmes impliquant des phases d'erreur complexes—problèmes ayant trait au manque, aux pertes, aux maladies, à l'inquiétude, au malheur.

Supposons qu'un homme doive faire face à cette condition apparente: manque de travail entraînant une diminution des ressources. S'il est prêt à étudier la situation en adoptant le point de vue de la Science Chrétienne, qui déclare qu'à toute Sa création, Dieu procure le bien sans limites; s'il s'efforce d'avoir vraiment conscience des ressources infinies que nous offre l'Amour divin—le mensonge du chômage se dissipera dans la pensée, et ses mauvais effets prendront fin. Supposons qu'un humain soit mentalement plongé dans la crainte de la maladie. S'il se tourne sans réserve vers l'Amour divin pour y trouver le réconfort et la guérison; s'il fait de persévérants efforts pour comprendre que Dieu ne crée point la maladie, ne la connaît pas, et ne l'infligе certes pas à Ses enfants—cette vérité, pourvu qu'il la saisisse et s'y attache, rompra le rêve de la maladie.

Un Scientiste Chrétien reçut la nouvelle que son fils avait eu un grave accident. Tout de suite il déclara cette vérité: Dieu n'envoie pas les accidents et ne les connaît point. Il s'absorba dans la contemplation de l'Amour divin toujours présent, versant à flots le bien; et la pensée d'un accident disparut tout à fait de sa conscience. Le sentiment de son unité avec Dieu lui devint clair, et à l'heure même son fils fut guéri.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens sont en voie d'apprendre que Dieu ayant créé l'homme à Son image, l'homme réel possède tous les tendres attributs du Père céleste. Ainsi l'amitié, la bienveillance sont inhérentes aux enfants de Dieu et ne peuvent leur être enlevées. Dans la mesure où nos pensées, nos actes de chaque jour reflètent l'Amour divin; où nos rapports avec autrui sont empreints du plus haut sens d'affection humaine—nous contribuons à la régénération de l'humanité. La patience, le dévouement, les bonnes dispositions, sont des qualités qui reflètent vraiment l'Amour divin. Par contre la censure, la critique destructive, les froissements, la volonté humaine ne rentrent pas dans le royaume de Dieu.

Bien qu'il ne faille jamais excuser le mal ou pactiser avec lui, il est certain que la condamnation est une arme dont l'usage s'impose rarement: son emploi dénote peut-être le pharisaïsme, le désir de se justifier en accusant autrui. Devant l'irritabilité, le blâme, l'injustice, il n'est pas toujours facile d'être affable et plein d'amour; mais cette attitude est possible pour le disciple qui cherche sincèrement à refléter l'esprit du Christ. A la page 518 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a cette remarque profonde: "Béni soit celui qui voit le besoin de son frère et y pourvoit, trouvant son propre bien en cherchant celui d'autrui." De nos jours, la Règle d'or est aussi puissante, aussi applicable qu'elle l'était à l'époque où Jésus la formula pour ses disciples. Cette Règle exprime la grâce du bien.

Nous pouvons toujours accueillir une pensée qui guérisse. Nous pouvons aider notre frère et l'encourager en le voyant tel qu'il est en réalité—comme enfant parfait de l'Amour divin. A ceux pour lesquels l'avenir paraît sombre, nous pouvons adresser une parole qui les fortifie. Nous pouvons avoir dans notre cœur un hymne de gratitude; n'avons-nous pas en effet l'assurance que comme nous le dit un beau cantique, "l'Amour peut guérir tous les maux terrestres"? Nous pouvons aider à faire du monde un séjour plus beau, plus saint, plus agréable. C'est ainsi que nous avons part à l'œuvre du divin Amour qui régénère le genre humain.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Long Days on Dartmoor

DARTMOOR is sterner and wilder than Exmoor. It can at times look dreary and forbidding, but even then its fascination is great.

By far my most vivid impression of it is of long days in June, with the moor shimmering under a blue sky and shadows on the hills.

Where two little moorland streams converge, the Wallabrook and Teign, there is a single great flat stone forming a bridge, probably of ancient British origin. Here the sun lies warm and the curlews wheel incessantly, giving their exquisite whistling call to their young in the heather and rough grass below.

Towards Okehampton is the rounded sweep of Cawsand Beacon and, on all sides, the moor stretches with its high hills and rugged tors. These tors always lure one on to reach the top. Often a friend and I would start off early to walk straight to some distant peak. You never can walk straight to a Dartmoor tor; you will have to skirt some hills and wander down coombs and almost certainly cross or circumvent bogs. We nearly always waded through them without shoes or stockings, being careful to step on clumps of rushes or heather where the going was really soft, as in Rayborough Pool, one of Dartmoor's deepest bogs. We always reached our tor only to find another and a more attractive one ahead. Miles were nothing on that springy turf and heather, and there was the whole day before us,—as much time as we liked to rest on the way. Two dogs went with us always, Rufus my English setter, and my companion's little wire-haired terrier, Sid.

Riding or walking is the way to see and know the moor, because then you are close to it and can follow its little paths and tracks, and know intimately all the wild life on it. One ride in particular stands out and that was a solitary one, from Widdecombe-on-the-Moor to Chagford. I had gone by the more ordinary way, the road over the moor, but decided to come back directly across the moor where there is no road. It is not difficult to find one's way across Dartmoor, if one knows it a little, because the contours of the hills are so marked. I left Widdecombe in the late afternoon, with the sun low over the moor. My sturdy Dartmoor pony, moor-bred and wise, picked her way carefully over rough ground, and no power could have induced her to step into a bog.

As we passed over a low hill between big rocks, a colony of plover suddenly rushed down upon us beating their wings and calling "pee-wit—pee-wit" loudly. They dashed backwards and forwards across the pony's neck and swooped down at the setter; then some of them pretended to be wounded in front of us on the ground. All this was to attract us away from their chicks, hidden somewhere nearby. Finally, having escorted us for some distance, they evidently decided that we were harmless and returned quickly to their stronghold.

As the sun dropped lower, the tors stood out black against the sky; and the outline of the moor was clear and sharp, when I reached the road and rode slowly down into Chagford.

INEZ SCHOLFIELD

Borne In

WHEN I've been off by train to some far place
And come back home to find the inward grace,
And closed my door and looked between the hands
Of one familiar clock to see how stands
Their compass on that merry moon-slit dial—
Some grandfather had bargained there for style—
I feel assured by what has time to spare
That I have time to seek the obvious chair:
A serious kind of saving or repair.
But there it is—until my footfalls cease,
As when the Persian sailed back home from Greece.
The querulous world is clamoring for peace:
I'll slow down for a moment quietly, without shame,
Calling it comfort or some other name.

DAVID MCCORD

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1938

N. E. Battles To Protect Its Water Traffic

Shipping and Commercial Men Fight Giving Rails Rate-Making Power

Speak Against Bill

Maritime Trade Board Head of Boston Tells Senate It Would Mean Ruin

After expending more than $60,000,000 to improve channels and facilitate navigation in the 47 harbors and indentations of the New England coast accessible to deep draft vessels, the Federal Government now proposes to legislate coastal and intercoastal water traffic out of business, charged Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today before a Senate Committee in Washington.

He was opposing the Pettengill bill, cause of wide concern to shipping interests. Under the bill, which has already passed the House, the railroads would be free to make any rates they might desire to compete with water transportation.

Now Up to I. C. C.

At present, the railroads must obtain special permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to cut rates in meeting water competition, after proving the necessity of the proposed rate.

What the Pettengill bill does is to repeal the "long-and-short-haul" clause of the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Act. Mr. Davis took the credentials of 12 shipping, port and commercial organizations to Washington, all authorizing him to oppose the legislation in their behalf.

In a statement to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Mr. Davis said the proposed legislation would "put the water lines at the mercy of the railroads and would go far to destroy the coastal and intercoastal business by water." He pointed out that the proposed legislation would defeat the policy of Congress to foster water transportation as declared in the Transportation Act of 1920.

Undermined Water Carriers

Railroads undermined many water lines before federal regulation started by charging substantially lower rates to more distant points where competition was found to exist, than to intermediate points where there was no such competition, Mr. Davis charged. Present difficulties of the carriers are traceable in part at least to the railroads themselves, he said.

"They have failed to adopt or even to try out many plans that have been suggested by the Coordinator of Transportation in the interest of economy and efficiency, such as the unification of their terminals under single control and management, and in other cases, such as reduced passenger fares, have only taken the forward step when compelled by order of the Commission.

"The railroads should not seek to improve their position by destroying water competition which is precisely what would happen to competitive water lines if the Pettengill bill becomes law."

Propeller Club Calls for Essays

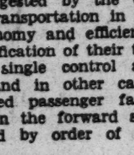
Efforts of the Propeller Club's Boston unit to stimulate interest in the Merchant Marine by conducting the annual essay contest among high school pupils, will be broadened this year to include schools throughout all New England, it was announced today.

The contest ends on National Maritime Day, May 22. Ocean voyages, trips to fishing grounds on a trawler and cash prizes are offered for the best essays, which are limited to 1,000 words each, to be entitled "What My Community Can Do to Build Up the Merchant Marine."

W. Reginald Higgin, chairman of the club's essay committee, is now touring New England visiting high schools and urging all pupils to participate in the contest.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Showers, possibly beginning early this evening; rain and warmer tonight; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; Thursday rain; colder Thursday night; moderate to fresh southeasterly to southerly winds.

Vermont: Rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight, colder Thursday afternoon and night.

Other New England States: Rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; colder Thursday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east or southeast winds becoming fresh to strong; overcast weather with rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	26	Minneapolis	22	22
Bermuda	62	58	New Orleans	72	72
Chicago	42	28	New York	38	34
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	46	44
Helena	46	28	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	40	40	St. Louis	52	52
Los Angeles	62	52	San Francisco	54	52
Miami	74	74	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 16.
B—Minimum, March 15.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:26 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Thursday, 11:58 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Lights all vehicles by 6:21 p. m.

Dog Racing Declared In Control of Gangsters

In Boston Today

Bickford Urges Repeal of Law

Leland C. Bickford, editor-in-chief of the Yankee Network News Service, who recently drew legislative fire by his accusation that members could be bought "from $100 down to a pound of tea," today told the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs that dog racing in Massachusetts "is controlled by gangsters."

Because of this "gangster background," he urged legislation which would repeal the dog racing provision of the State Racing Law.

The speaker declared that "intrigue, graft, bribery and corruption" marked dog racing from its beginning in Massachusetts, and that State officials had "closed their eyes to amazing violations of the law."

Mr. Bickford said his fight was only with the gangsters whom he charged controlled dog racing operations.

The radio news editor declared that a former member of the Legislature was responsible for the forging of State income tax returns of a "straw" stockholder of the Revere dog track.

Attorney Clarence L. Barnes, rep-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Business Held As 'a Profession'

Business has as much right to be called a profession as has law or medicine, Dean Everett W. Lord, of the Boston University College of Business Administration, declared at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club today.

"Every little while we are told by some ponderous pundit that business cannot be classified as a profession," he said, "that it is, in words of Carlyle, nothing but a 'selfish hucksterly trade.' One of the most eminent of these pundits, Dr. Abraham Flexner, in his book on Universities—American, English, and German, declares that business cannot rank as a profession because it is neither scientific, idealistic, nor ethical; that its inspiration is profit, not service.

"It is not, he claims, like medicine where healing the patient is the motive and the fee merely incidental, nor like law in which the motive is upholding justice and the fee again merely incidental.

"There are some who might question the purely incidental character of the fees of the physician and the lawyer, or the supremacy of the motives attributed to them; but without impugning the standing of these recognized professions, we may reasonably claim that modern business is entitled to professional rating."

Jigsaw Puzzles Held Not a Game

No matter how much fun the family may get out of a jigsaw puzzle, it is not a game. So ruled the Federal District Court today in ordering the Federal Government to turn back $58,000 in taxes to the Union Distributing Company of Cambridge, collected on jigsaw puzzles between June 1932 and February 1934.

The Government collected these taxes under the provisions of the manufacturers' excise tax covering games of all descriptions. At that time, it was thought that jigsaw puzzles were games. But the Supreme Court recently ruled that the puzzles were not games or sporting goods. The local district court based its conclusions on the Supreme Court ruling, making the Cambridge concern $58,000 richer.

Jobless Board Facing Charges

Charging that the State Unemployment Compensation Commission had become an instrument for politicians who seek to place their friends and relatives in lucrative positions, Representative Philip G. Bowker today presented to the Joint Legislative Committee on Rules a batch of names intended to brand this alleged practice of political patronage as a "racket."

The names of job holders said by Representative Bowker to owe their positions to the Unemployment Commisison ranged all the way from former City Councillors and managers of campaigns of Gov. Charles F. Hurley to former baseball players and officials of the Boston National League Baseball Club who once worked under Judge Emil Fuchs,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Who Invented The Steamboat?

Who invented the steamboat?

This question came before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today during discussion of a bill under which Massachusetts would recognize John Fitch of Fitchburg, Mass., as the inventor, rather than Robert Fulton, who is considered the inventor by many persons.

Arthur E. Fitch, great-great-great-nephew of John Fitch, and Clerk of the Palmer District Court, appeared before the committee as the sole proponent. No opposition developed.

Mr. Fitch declared his ancestor launched his steamboat on the Delaware River in 1787—20 years prior to the steaming of the Fulton down the Hudson River. He told the Committee Fitch's claim as inventor of the steamboat has been recognized by the United States Government, Connecticut and Kentucky, and that Massachusetts should officially acknowledge its son as the man who revolutionized water transportation.

Rail Service Cuts Protested

Protesting proposed abandonment of the Westdale station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Michael J. McCarthy, Town Clerk of East Bridgewater, declared at a hearing by the Public Utilities Commission today that the plan to drop 88 stations "seems to be a great attempt on the part of the road to depreciate the stock of the Old Colony Railroad."

All that patrons of the Westdale stop ask, he stated, is the maintenance of a flag stop there. "These communities," Mr. McCarthy continued, "need some protection from complete isolation."

Canton Junction residents also appeared to ask retention of the 9:47 a. m. train to Boston.

Attorney Arthur W. Blackman, counsel for the New Haven, resumed testimony with figures prepared by Charles F. Caley, transportation analyst. Taking the month of October, 1937, and the section of railroad between Readville and Mansfield, he reported that operating revenues were $17,123 compared to total expenses of $26,008. Similarly it was stated that the revenues for the section from Mansfield to Boston Switch, R. I., for the same month were $4,957 and the expenses $10,988.

Mr. Blackman asserted that abandonment of the stations in question would speed up service to larger communities.

$100,000,000 Set Free For Home Building

DeCelles Opens Way for Insurance Companies to Release Funds

Indorsed by Dever

With millions of dollars tied up in foreclosed homes, New England's insurance companies have not been lending much money in the last 10 years for new home construction. But in a single legal swoop, Francis J. DeCelles, Insurance Commissioner, thinks, he has changed all that with the promise that more than $100,000,000 in insurance company reserves will be released shortly under Federal protection for the sponsoring of low-cost housing projects.

The legal hurdle taken by the Insurance Commissioner through the Attorney General's office opens the gates to acceptance of so-called government debentures by insurance companies on properties for which they may loan funds in the future. These debentures will protect insurance companies from ever having to take over properties upon which mortgagees cannot continue their payments.

In effect, the Government can now say to insurance companies which have withheld loans on new construction because of the risks, "Go ahead and loan as much as you want to on property that strikes you as a sound investment and conforms with the Government's ideas about sound investments. And the Government will take over the properties in the event of foreclosures and give you a debenture for the full value of the properties with interest at 3 per cent, or the prevailing rate for Government bonds."

The result of this new avenue to protected investments is expected to be somewhat electrifying upon the attitude of insurance companies towards real estate loans, particularly in respect to large-scale developments. Their experience with housing loans in the last 10 years has been anything but a happy one. Millions of dollars are mired in foreclosed properties. And instead of using reserves for housing loans, insurance companies have been putting most of their surplus in Government bonds.

At least three large insurance companies have notified the insurance commissioner that they will release several millions of dollars in reserves for housing developments, as a result of the Attorney General's ruling.

"The companies will have everything to gain and nothing to lose under the new procedure," said Commissioner DeCelles. "If they invest their money in real estate, they will make 5 per cent on their investment instead of 3 under government bonds. If the mortgagee can't pay, the government stands the loss, gives the insurance company a debenture and pays on this debenture at the rate of 3 per cent."

"No investments were ever made with a greater guarantee of payment with interests," the Commissioner added.

Insurance companies are particularly careful of their financial reserves. They are the backbone of the business, the last defense against emergency demands. Hence, the companies have placed their reserves in the safest place . . . with the Federal Government. The Attorney General's ruling opens a field whereby the companies can place their reserves with the Government, make five per cent on their investment, while using their funds to promote President Roosevelt's program of low-cost housing upon which national recovery is held so dependent.

On the other hand, the State and Federal Government are encouraging private capital to take over responsibility for developing projects of the Old Harbor Village type, instead of the Federal Government entering the picture as a competitor. Little competition is expected to be set up with co-operative banks since the encouragement under the new plan is in the development of large-scale projects running up to $5,000,000 rather than for individual home construction.

No License, Sarge? Here's Your Ticket

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., March 16

The disclosure that Police Sergeant Ernest G. Tourtellottee had, prior to Feb. 18, driven police cars for six years without a license led Mayor Roger L. Putnam yesterday to demand a checkup on operating permits throughout the Department.

Confronted by Registry of Motor Vehicle records, Sergeant Tourtellottee admitted he had allowed his 1930 license to expire without renewal until Feb. 18 of this year, in the interim, he had been driving police cars in violation of a State law, he admitted.

Hurley Paints Jobless Picture At Pact Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—New England's plea for protection under the trade agreement contemplated between the United States and Great Britain continued today as the Committee for Reciprocity Information divided into four sections to expedite public hearings on the treaty.

Granted special permission to testify even though days assigned to public officials had passed, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, presented to the Committee a brief but grim picture of growing unemployment in his State. "Today in Massachusetts the employment situation is just as serious as in 1933," he declared.

While not openly opposing the trade pact, Governor Hurley said he was in agreement with William J. Moore, Milford, Mass., attorney, who told the Committee yesterday that the agreement might spur the southern migration of New England industries.

To Increase Jobs

Governor Hurley's plea was met by an even briefer reply from Henry F. Grady, Committee Chairman. "The purpose of the reciprocal trade program is to increase, not decrease employment," he said.

Later in the day, Governor Hurley carried his plea to the White House where he left a statement saying: "During the last two months I have interviewed hundreds of workers, mill owners, and experts in Massachusetts, who are unanimous in the conviction that the proposed trade pact with Great Britain will do serious, if not irreparable damage to the textile industry in Massachusetts.

"Realizing that you, as President, now have the power to negotiate trade pacts with foreign nations which previously was done by Congress, I earnestly request you to heed the plea of our citizens of Massachustts, and as their Governor, I entreat you as President to prevent the negotiation of a trade pact with Great Britain which will operate in derogation of our leading industries."

Meanwhile, spokesmen for a variety of industries whose products are listed by the State Department for consideration in making concessions to Great Britain, began detailed presentation of facts and figures.

The committee divided its hearing into four groups—wool manufactures, textiles except cotton, ceramics; sundries, cotton textiles; certain export items, metals and manufactures; chemicals, wood, paper, agricultural and related items, and beverages.

Speaking for the linoleum and felt base manufacturers association, H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Company, gave the one section of the Committee an hour's illustrated lecture on the detrimental effect increased competition from Great Britain and other nations would have on the American linoleum industry and its workers' standard of living.

Duties on Felt Base Approved

Producing samples of advertising on which his industry has spent $60,000,000 in the last 60 years, samples of linoleum patterns, and even tools especially developed to lay linoleum, Mr. Prentis maintained that the present duties on felt base from abroad are not excessive and expressed the hope that they would not be changed.

Participants in Sea Rescue

By a Staff Photographer

William Easler and Patsy

The Canine Member of the Crew of the Fishing Schooner Dawn Was "Saved by a Tail" During a Storm Off the Grand Banks

Tale of Sea: Dog Saved By Tail in Gale

"Came the dawn" after a rough and stormy night off the Grand Banks on March 5, and the canine mascot of the Gloucester fishing schooner Dawn still wagged the tail that saved him from the sea.

The tail alone would have been a doubtful lifepreserver by itself if it had not been grabbed in the nick of time by the strong hand of Jack McKay, one of the 27 members of the crew.

The chow dog had been reclining in the pilot house while Mr. McKay and Edward Heustis wrestled with the wheel. Suddenly, a mountainous wave crashed against the starboard side of the ship, sending a solid wall of cold, green water over the deck, bursting through the pilot house window and filling it with water, the door was forced open and the water poured out on deck and into the ocean again.

Brushing the brine from his eyes, Mr. McKay looked up in time to see the brown dog being carried out on the crest of this outgoing tide. Plunging after it, he seized the vanishing tail with one hand and the door jamb with the other and clung tightly until the last of the water cascaded over the side.

It is said to be one of the few times on record when a chow has not resented having its tail pulled.

The truth of the tale was vouched for by Mr. Heustis when the Dawn came to the Fish Pier this morning.

Goddard Seminary May Get New Site

BARRE, Vt., March 15 (AP)—Tentative plans for the removal of Goddard Seminary and Junior College from Barre to Greatwood Farms, Plainfield, were outlined today by Royce S. Pitkin, President of the school, in a chapel address.

He explained a new organization, to be known as the Goddard College Corporation, had been formed as a preliminary step, and that the new institution would be called Goddard College.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

March Planned In Jubilee Of Howe's Retreat

Just before dawn on the morning of March 17, 1776, a solitary private picked his way gingerly up Dorchester Heights.

"Halt. Who goes there?" commanded a low voiced sentry from behind a straw and birch redoubt.

"St. Patrick," whispered the soldier, and passed inside the lines.

Gen. George Washington had given out the password the night before, thus indicating his own appreciation of Erin's great legend, and the Celts in his ranks had even hoped for some relaxation of Washington's strict discipline, so they might observe the day in some way. As it worked out, they were kept on duty but were privileged to see one of the biggest spectacles of the War for Independence—namely, the Evacuation of Boston by the British. It was doubly interesting then, and deserves special recognition now, because it was a major victory of the war—won by adroit thinking on the part of General Washington. He dislodged the British force from Boston without firing a gun.

Tomorrow Boston celebrates the 162d anniversary of that March 17 of 1776. Festivities begin at 10 a. m., with a flag raising at the Dorchester Heights monument, participated in by school children singing patriotic songs.

As usual, the chief item of the day will be the colorful military parade of three divisions, led by Chief Marshal John Maloney, and including seven U. S. Army Signal Corps trucks, equipped to give a display of signaling as they parade. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will ride behind the Boston Fire Department Band until he reaches the reviewing stand at West Broadway and B Street.

If the day is bright, probably 300,000 persons will line the parade route, which begins at Andrew square, passes over Dorchester street to East Fourth street, to G street, around Thomas Park. Passing Dorchester Heights, down East Sixth street, to H street, to East

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Unions Begin To Boom Watt For Governor

Bay State Labor Groups Join Move to Defeat Hurley at Polls

Third Party Seen

C. I. O. and A. F. of L. Leaders Found Loyal to Roosevelt and New Deal

Opposition of Massachusetts organized labor to the re-election of Gov. Charles F. Hurley has resulted in revival of a Progressive Committee which threatens to set up an independent, third-party ticket, it was learned today.

In both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. circles, opposition to Mr. Hurley's re-election is said to be strong.

To show they mean business, one labor union group already has begun circulating nominating petitions for Robert J. Watt, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, for Governor, it is understood.

Support New Deal

While rebellious against the labor policies of Mr. Hurley, acknowledged leader of the Democratic Party in this State, organized labor leaders are enthusiastically for the New Deal and President Roosevelt.

The Progressive Committee, a revival of the organization that enlisted liberals in the Roosevelt campaign of 1936, was set up at a meeting last Sunday at the Boston City Club attended by Senator Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin.

A Frank Reel, campaign manager of the Committee, presided.

"The Committee was authorized at that meeting to explore the possibilities of uniting the progressive and independent voters of the State in order to support the most progressive candidate," said George E. Roewer, member of the Committee and law partner of Mr. Reel, today.

Solid Vote Sought

"It has not been decided whether to act as an independent party or as a pressure group. The main idea is to weld the progressive and liberal vote into a solid group. After the committee has explored the ground, a larger meeting is to be held in about 45 days."

It is understood the Committee has the support of many leaders in both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions. Powerful support has come from the newly-formed Massachusetts branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League, political wing of the C. I. O. unions.

Mr. Roewer said the Progressive Committee has not circulated any petitions and has merely started the task of looking over the field of Gubernatorial possibilities.

"The only petitions I have seen are for James Roosevelt for Lieutenant Governor," he said, "and I have signed one. Nobody else appears to be running for this office on the Democratic side. I think Mr. Roosevelt would be an excellent Lieutenant Governor."

Assistant to Green

Nevertheless, talk of drafting Mr. Watt is strong in some union organizations. Mr. Watt, who is now assistant to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor and American labor delegate on the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, long has been popular with both his own organization and many C. I. O. unions in Massachusetts.

For five years prior to the rise of the C. I. O., he was legislative agent of the Federation and hence the authorized spokesman for Massachusetts organized labor at the Statehouse. In 1936, he was appointed a member of the new State Unemployment Compensation Commission by Gov. James M. Curley, but resigned last January to become aide to Mr. Green at Washington.

On Sunday, March 27, views of C. I. O. leaders regarding State election will be aired when Labor's Non-Partisan League holds its first State convention at the Hotel Bradford, Boston. Announcing plans for this meeting, Valery Burati, Secretary of the League, said defeat of Mr. Hurley and support for New Deal policies would be the "main objects" of the meeting. He added he expected organized labor to wield the "balance of power" in the coming State elections.

The Governor was censured by the C. I. O. at its State Convention in Boston last November.

Mr. Burati also announced that speakers at the Non-Partisan

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Three Bear Cubs Upset Statehouse By Their Visit

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 16 (AP)—Five motherless cub bears, only four weeks old, came out of the wilderness today for a visit to the Statehouse to obtain first-hand information on what happened to Mother.

For a while the "cute little things" nearly disrupted the routine of governmental activities as departmental employees crowded the offices of the Fish and Game Department to watch and pet them.

Fish and Game Commissioner George J. Stobie said the cubs, captured after their mothers had been shot, would be exhibited before school children in connection with a wildlife educational program and then "turned loose in the wilderness as soon as they are large enough to take care of themselves."

The "babies" were fed milk from nursing bottles and then took a peaceful snooze.

Granite State Plans Pageant To Observe U. S. Constitution

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 16—At Town Meetings held last week various communities in the State made appropriations for participation in New Hampshire's celebration of the sesquicentennial of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Steps were also taken by a number of towns to back regional associations which are being developed in various parts of the State in conjunction with the State Planning and Development Commission. The money appropriated by the towns for the sesquicentennial celebration will be spent by the various selectmen under the direction of the State Sesquicentennial Commission.

The big celebration will take place at Concord on June 21. The program will include a historical pageant which will depict the history of the State from the time of the first settlement up to the present time.

Municipal Utilities

The voters of the Town of Derry have backed a preliminary move for the establishment for a municipal public utility. The article approved by the voters did not provide any appropriation for the purpose of erection or purchase of such properties but it did show the sentiment of the voters.

The article provides for the purchase or erection of a municipal electric or gas organization for providing all or part of the community with its service.

The privately owned Derry utility concern is connected with the Associated Gas and Electric organization. As far as is known, this is the first time that a New Hampshire community has obtained the voice of its voters for the establishment of a municipal public utility. Some observers feel that the vote at Derry will be used in an attempt to force

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Harvard Undergraduate Group Hopes to Bring De Voto Back

Week at Harvard

Ever since his recent resignation from the editorship of the Saturday Review of Literature, there has been a strong movement under way at Harvard to bring Bernard De Voto back to the university at which he taught for seven years until 1936.

Sponsored by a group of undergraduates, who are interested in Mr. De Voto's abilities as a teacher of writing, or who see him as a possible replacement for Harvard's dwindling supply of great "legendary" teachers of the caliber of Dean Briggs, Professors Kittredge, Whitehead, or "Copey," the movement has rapidly enlisted support both in the student body and faculty.

Crimson on De Voto

A plain-spoken editorial in yesterday's Harvard Crimson brought the subject out into the open for the first time. Entitled "A Vote for a Legendary Teacher," the editorial presented to several thousand students first a justification of famous teachers, and then an appeal for Mr. De Voto's return as a famous teacher.

"Having terminated his connection with the analytical Saturday Review of Literature, Bernard De Voto may be surprised to learn of strong undergraduate sentiment in favor of his return," declared the Crimson. "This man deserves the chance to continue the teaching work he left unfinished at Harvard."

The "unfinished" work evidently referred to Mr. De Voto's sudden leaving of Harvard in 1936, just when his English composition course in the short story technique, and his contemporary American literature course were at the height of their popularity with students. Presumably he left because he differed with a Harvard tendency to place re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Spring Thaw," by Clare Kummer. Starring Roland Young. Staged by Arthur Hopkins, and presented by Max Gordon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Majestic—
"Brothers Ashkenazi," adapted from I. J. Singer's novel. Presented by Edwin A. Relkin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor, Donald Woods and Alan Dinehart. 2, 5:05, 8:12. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 3:34, 6:30, 9:40.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:36, 7:15, 9:55. Stage Show: Sibyl Bowman, Monroe & Grant, and Frieda Sullivan. Tomorrow: William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." Stage: Milt Britton and his band. Also Miss Lois Moore.

Brookline Village—
"Carnival Queen," 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Tovarich," featuring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Tremont—
"Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronald Colman and Madeline Carroll. Also "Cartoon Carnival." Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway—
"International Settlement," with Dolores Del Rio. 2:35, 5:35, 8:45. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 12:40, 3:40, 7, 10:15.

Exeter—
"The Shadow," with Charles Quigley and Rita Hayworth. 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 3:10, 6, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. Also George Arliss in "Dr. Syn."

State and Orpheum—
Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly, Jean Parker and John Howard. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Of Human Hearts," with Walter Huston, James Stewart and Guy Kibbee. Both theaters: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

University—
Carole Lombard and William Powell in "My Man Godfrey." 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Berkeley Square" with Leslie Howard. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "I Met My Love Again," featuring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan and Florence Rice.

South Station Theater—
"Stockholm," Robert Benchley in "A Night at the Movies," "Winter Sports Parade," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Princess Tam Tam," featuring Josephine Baker. 1:45, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:35. Also "Song of Ceylon," 1, 2:50, 4:50, 6:50, 8:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also Jimmy Fidler's Personality Parade. 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Frederick March and Carole Lombard in "Nothing Sacred." Also "Love and Hisses," with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon.

Hub—
"Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Waikiki Wedding," with Bing Crosby, Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8. Tomorrow: Janet Gaynor and Frederic March in "A Star is Born." Also "The Phantom President."

Repertory and Medford Square—
Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Wake Up and Live." Also "That Man's Here Again," with Hugh Herbert. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show: "Everybody Swing," with Sylvia Froos, Diamond Bros., and 12 Aristocrats. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder." 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also John Boles, Gladys Swarthout and John Barrymore in "Romance in the Dark." 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Dangerous to Know," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan and Anna May Wong. Also "Love Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, George Brent, and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother." Fenway: 3:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Sally, Irene and Marry," with Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Peril," starring John Barrymore.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Paul Doguereau, French pianist. 8:30.

Steinert Hall—
Concert of violoncello music by Milo-Moise Goldstein. 8:15.

Other Events

Ford Hall—
A. J. Isserman, attorney for the New Jersey Civil Liberties Committee, will present the case against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City at the Ford Hall Youth Forum, 15 Ashburton Place. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will conduct a guidance tour on French Paintings. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Castano Galleries Opened

The Arts in Boston

An important artistic event in Boston is the opening of the Castano Galleries, at 171 Newbury Street. The dignified installation is well suited to the initial exhibition, which consists of Italian Renaissance paintings. Rarely do we have an opportunity to see such a temporary exhibition, for our art museums, fairly well supplied with Italian works, do not undertake to bring loans here. It gives Boston a cosmopolitan atmosphere to have such an exhibition, since the actual purchase and sale of such antiquities has been for most of us something remote and mysterious.

It is difficult to separate taste and enthusiasm for Renaissance masters from literature and markets. The name of Leonardo da Vinci is magic to many a person who has never even seen an original work by him. "The Madonna of the Yarn-Winder," shown at the Castano Galleries, is attributed to the Florentine master, and better informed scholars than the undersigned must quibble about authenticity. The picture is definitely in Leonardo's manner, from the haunting smile of the Madonna to the softly modeled body of the child. Bostonians have never had a chance to see anything so close to Leonardo's style, and they should enjoy this picture immensely.

Neighboring panels must not be obscured by the dazzling name of Leonardo, for there are several which should command the eye for sheer monumentality and grandeur, such for example, as the "Madonna and Child" by Carlo Crivelli, and "Madonna and Child" by Matteo Giovanni. The latter lies closer to the medieval mood, is more aloof, more mystical; the former exhibits the virtuosity of which later Renaissance masters boasted, at the loss, to be sure, of spiritual quality. Tender in sentiment, gracious in design is a "Madonna and Child with St. John," by Fra Filippo Lippi. Here is a typical Florentine.

"A Painted Crucifix" by a Giottesque master represents the more patterned hieratic style of earlier centuries, so markedly a contrast with the fuly modelled and realistic paintings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Throughout the Castano exhibition one feels how rich, how abundant was the accomplishment of painters in that era. Grace, elegance, subtlety were virtually common qualities. In works even of lesser lights, names unheralded, unfamiliar, there are evidences of superior handicraft and a rhapsodic or reverent execution.

The sensibility of an era has been inscribed.

Among other pictures to be seen are "The Visitation of the Virgin," by Filippino Lippi, "The Virgin and Child," by Bartolomeo di Giovanni. "Portrait," by Angiolo Bronzino. For supplement there are drawings. The exhibition continues to March 31.

D. A.

The Madrigal Singers

Unusual material graced the program of the Madrigal Singers who returned to Steinert Hall last night for a concert of variety and worth. Conducted by Earl Weidner, the group, which comprises a double quartet of voices, offered a program in three sections, the first comprising sacred songs, including "Easter Alleluia" by Jacob Handl (whose name, it may be recalled, was Latinized into Gallus, after the fashion of that period, 1550 to 1591), Vittoria's "Jesu, Dulcis Memoria," and the Cantate Domino of Heinrich Schutz. The final section of the program contained secular songs—"Die Beredsamkeit" and "Die Harmonie in der Ehe," by Haydn; "Revecy Venir du Printans," by Claude Le Jeune; "Au Jolis Bois," by Tessier, and Jannequin's "Le Chant des Oyseaux." Between these groups came madrigals, three from Monteverdi, and one each from Thomas Vautor, John Dowland, John Farmer, Thomas Graves and Henry Purcell. Also included in this group was the always entertaining "Echo Song" by Lassen, repeated by request from the program of last season.

The same virtues which marked these singers at their initial concert were again in evidence last night. They are commendably independent of scores, some of them singing entirely from memory. If every member of the group could do without a score, the sum total would be more professional. Since last year, the singers have seasoned to one another, although the program last night did not appear to admit outward evidence of the camaraderie which has signalized the work of the group. And in some of the madrigals there was a tendency on the part of some of the individual singers to betray their fellow choristers by singing slightly off pitch.

In diction, attacks and releases the group did most commendable work, and it is worthy of note that foreign languages come easily from the lips of the singers—last night we heard, in addition to English, some French, Italian and German. With their technique so well in hand, it would seem that these singers had now reached a point where their programs might be further varied by duets and trios—there are numbers of amusing ones—but not at the expense of brevity. The concert last night was of excellent length and was evidently enjoyed to the utmost by the large audience.

G. M. S.

Amusements

BOSTON

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30 MAT. TODAY
Max Gordon Presents Prior to Broadway
ROLAND YOUNG IN PERSON IN 'SPRING THAW'
A New Comedy by Clare Kummer
LAST 6 | Eves. 55c-$2.75. Wed. Mat. 55c-TIMES | $1.65. Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20, tax inc.

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
George Arliss, "DR. SYN"
Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland
"WISE GIRL"
CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M.

A. H. Handley presents
JORDAN HALL
Tomorrow Evening at 8:15
CARA VERSON
PIANIST
Tickets now on sale at box office.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
PAUL MUNI—LUISE RAINER
Academy Award Winner
"THE GOOD EARTH"
Jimmy Fidler's Personality Parade

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
a new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
with BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Latest in Spring Styles

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Nancy Strong — Miss Elizabeth Albers

Models at Society Fashion Show Held at the Ritz Carleton in Boston

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every once in a while we come across something that we think is going to be just what the world in general is looking for . . . and that's just how we feel about the Empire Electric Presser, which you can get at Gilchrist's just to name one place.

Now we aren't suggesting that from now on you can just forget that your husband's tailor is still in business, by any means. However, we do believe that this little gadget will help you through many a moment when you wish you had that tailor right in your own home. Because this is a little gadget that has a way of pressing the crease in trousers, the pleats in skirts, and so on. It's really nothing more than a good sized piece of folded metal . . . with a handle. You don't need an ironing board, you don't need a table, a wet cloth isn't necessary, and neither is strength and pressure. All you need is the presser itself.

We recommend it especially to the young man who is a bit particular about his appearance, yet whose pay check keeps him from sending his suits out to be pressed every other day. For the presser would take care of those in-between moments very nicely. We know it works . . . we saw it. And we were told that there'd be no shine as the result of its use; inasmuch as no pressure was used. If you are in a position to dampen the article you're pressing it just naturally follows that the press will be set better . . . but it isn't absolutely necessary. Then, too, it's used for reshaping the coat collar, lapel edges and pressing the sleeves as well. And neckties, too. All of which seems to us like a lot of value for only $2. Incidentally it operates on either AC or DC current.

Here Are Clothes For the Growing Girl

The clothes for the growing girl demand much more thought than those of her big sister; who is already there! Especially if she's between the ages of, say, 11 and 16. For then it is that they seem to be in that in-between stage, where they are neither this nor that; Then, too, the chances are that they aren't too excited over clothes anyhow, so you'll have to go ahead and sponsor everything yourself, and it'll be prodding from beginning to end. However, there's one thing sure, and that is that even though she's long, tall and gangling, or short, thick and chunky, you'll want to get clothes for her that are definitely girlish. That's where The Little Lady Shop at 115 Newbury Street comes in. For they'll take your daughter and make up clothes for her that will do everything they can to make her look what she isn't! However, there are ready-mades there, too. For all ages. And the little party dresses are always so cute. Just enough of the party look, without being gee-gawish. But if it's blouses you want for that two-piece suit she's wearing, they're there too. In various materials, and as many styles. In fact, whatever it is that the younger set at her school is wearing at the moment . . . The Little Lady Shop will be pretty sure to have it!

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Ile de France	Mar. 18	Havre	Mar. 24	Mar. 17 8:00 pm	Mar. 18 8:00 am
Europa	Mar. 18	Cherbourg	Mar. 24	Mar. 18 1:00 pm	Mar. 18 8:00 pm
‡Amer. Importer	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Mar. 28	Mar. 18 8:00 pm	Mar. 19 7:00 am
¶Vulcania (Bos.)	Mar. 19	Gibraltar	Mar. 28	Mar. 19 7:00 pm	Mar. 19 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Mar. 26	Mar. 26 4:00 pm	Mar. 26 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 27	Mar. 23 4:00 pm	Mar. 22 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 29	Mar. 24 4:00 pm	Mar. 24 7:30 pm

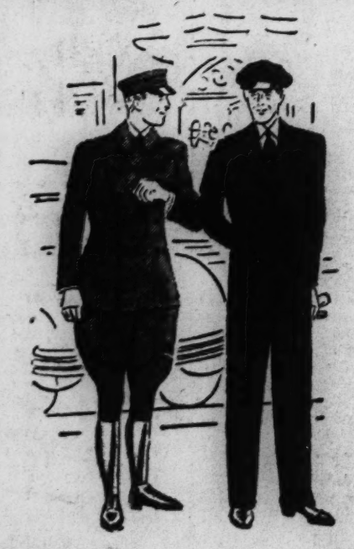
*France only. ‡Except France and Italy. ¶Italy only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Spring Liveries



FROM our close association with the best British standards—our Liveries are always distinctive, smart and efficient looking. . . . For over a third of a century, our own Boston tailor shops have been developing Chauffeur Apparel and Liveries . . . Quality in the fabrics—skill and care in the needlework, assure substantial smartness.

Coat and Trousers, $38 and $45
Topcoats, $45 to $60
Caps, Gloves, Puttees

Scott & Company LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, BOSTON

For Spring Fashions at Their Best
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place BOSTON

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Garden Experts Of New England Crowd N. Y. Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—New England's contingent of 5,000 garden enthusiasts practically took over the International Flower Show Silver Jubilee today after special trains had brought them to New York City to view the 2,000,000-bloom exhibition in the Grand Central Palace.

Mixing with Americans from many other parts of the Nation and even with foreign visitors attending from various countries, the New Englanders helped to swell a record attendance in the face of rain. Show officials held the sunny, colorful atmosphere of the exhibits helped to draw spectators from the dark clouds and fog outside.

Among the visitors yesterday was J. P. Morgan, a consistent winner of first prizes, who arrived to inspect his yellow tuplip garden and other displays of potted and cut material from the Morgan Estate at Glen Cove, Long Island. Ordinarily, the financier has previewed exhibits on the opening day, but this year he was 24 hours late.

Orchid exhibits of unusual variety and excellence held a large share of attention. Identification tags showed that Edward A. Manda of West Orange, N. J., was the heaviest winner, taking five first prizes and a gold medal for the most meritorious orchid plant in flower.

To the average home gardener, orchids were not the only novelty, however, for the show boasted such attractions as the world's smallest plant and a grapefruit tree in fruit.

The tiniest plant is called wolffia arrhiza and must be inspected with a magnifying glass. A native of the Mississippi Valley, it was shown as a tiny point of green floating in water.

Citrus entries were rare in the exhibit, so the grapefruit, or pomelo, was a stellar attraction. Persons most familiar with the fruit as a semi-globular and tasty breakfast food adjudged the tree a handsome addition to any garden.

Still another entry from the semi-tropics were dates brought by air express from the deserts of Southern California. Sponsored by the Garden Club of New Jersey, the exhibit showed flowers of the date palm and ripe fruit against a background of fronds. It seemed so original, the judges said, that a first prize was merited.

Planted with herbs, an elaborate display entered by the Brooklyn Botanical Garden held the interest of crowds curious to see what kitchen flavorings were like before being dried and stuffed into grocer's boxes.

Transcontinental Highway

The Bolivar Highway in South America, goes from La Guaira, on the Atlantic coast, through Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, to Guayaquil, on the Pacific coast.

Advocate for His Race

Bear Heart, Oglala Sioux From South Dakota

Who Has Come to Boston for the Massachusetts Indian Association Meeting

Widely Educated Sioux Comes To Indian Parley in Boston

Bear Heart, an Oglala Sioux Indian from South Dakota, who came to Boston today to join in the meeting of the Massachusetts Indian Association in Emmanuel Church, was born on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, and attended western Government schools.

Becoming dissatisfied with things as they were on the reservations at that time he went to Oklahoma and attended Bacone Indian College, where many ambitious Indians had gathered—and from which they have gone out to hold responsible positions among both Indians and white people.

Following that experience, Bear Heart went to Springfield College in Massachusetts. Not satisfied with being a graduate of that institution, he took various night courses at the International College as well.

Now he is using his training in every way possible to benefit his race, being particularly interested in the development of rights for Indian women, but seeing that they retain the advantages of their own special place in the family circle.

In recent months, to arouse interest in and kindle respect for Indians, he has been teaching boys and girls what the ancient Sioux children used to do—what their customs, games, and crafts were, how their songs were sung, and how their ceremonials carried out.

Potato Growers From 25 States Confer With AAA

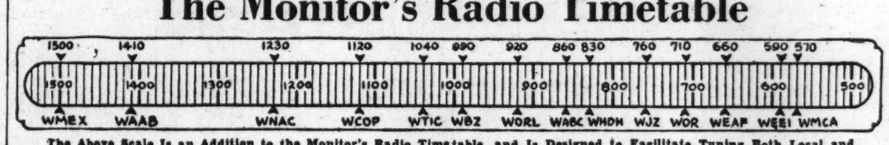
WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Growers and handlers of early potatoes from 25 States have met with Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials to draft recommendations for 1938 potato programs.

Effects of the 1937 programs, including operation of marketing agreements, surplus commodity purchases, and potato diversion, were discussed at the opening session of a three-day meeting.

About 60 growers and handlers from the early potato States attended.

AAA representatives said sentiment expressed generally favored continuation of potato programs this year. The group planned to submit its recommendations to Secretary Wallace at the conclusion of the conference.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Albanian interview	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	Rose Marie, songs	"Musical Moments"	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Vincent Club	"Vocal Varieties"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of America; sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne; solo-	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists	ist; quartet; orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra	Fred Allen in "Town	Lee Allen's Orchestra;	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 comment; orch.	Cleveland Orchestra	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra	Players; guest artist;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 the Lads; soloists	Cleveland Orchestra	orchestra	home interviews	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Gang Busters";	"Damnation of Shawn	"Your Hollywood Pa-	"Symphonic Strings";	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	McFaust"; play	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:30 Commentators	NBC Minstrel Show;	choral group; orches-	Melodies From the Sky	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45 Network speaker	soloists; chorus	tra; guest	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orch.	lem"; variety
11:30 Pendarvis Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Pendarvis Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	lem"; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; weather	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household Hannah	Food talk	Piano and organ
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household Talk	Talk; Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs" sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Soloists; orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Vocalist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"Women and News"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Recorded program	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Sidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"	Music; talk	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	Ad Club speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist	Voice of Experience	Ad Club speakers
2:00 Talk; music	Vocal trio	"Way Down East"	Sid Reinhers, pianist	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Music; Relay from	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 American School of	Rakov's Orchestra	Household talk	Northern Ireland and	"Down Memory Lane"
2:45 the Air	Vocalist; orchestra	Talk; music	Canada	Syncopated music
3:00 News Service	Rosa Linda, pianist	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	Federal Theater dramatization
3:15 "News Voices"	Eastman School Sym-	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials; orchestra	
3:30 Community Bulletin	phony Band; clarinet	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45 Studio speaker	soloist	"The Guiding Light"	Network program	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; weather; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders' orch.	Talk Mae Murray
4:15 Eamon De Valera	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders' orch.	Terry O'Toole, songs
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	General Federation of	Commentator	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 "Party"; music	Women's Clubs	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Popular vocalist	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Huey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch.
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Elvira Rias, songs	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Irish Minstrels
7:45 guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour;	News Dramatizations	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	Sinfonietta; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Robert Benchley,	News Dramatizations	Yankees; John McCor-	Sinfonietta; orchestra	Commentator
8:30 humorist; bravery	Barry McKinley, songs	mack, tenor; Judith	Talk, Postmaster Gen-	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 award; music	Rochester Philharmonic	Anderson, patrons	eral James A. Farley	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra; Jose Iturbi,	"Good News of 1938";	Lawrence Welk's Orch	John Early, songs
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	conductor	motion picture stars;	"Johnson Family"	Front Page Drama
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks;	picture previews; sele-	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	"Should There Be Fed-	lots; orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	eral Subsidy for Public	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	No-work speakers
10:15 soloist; orchestra	Schools?"	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Network speakers
10:30 Hollywood Showcase	NBC Night Club	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue; Henry	Network speakers
10:45 Hollywood Showcase	NBC Night Club	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Network speakers
11:00 H. R. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Dramatization	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Theater Digest	"Day's End"
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Billy Brooks' Orch.

March Planned In Jubilee Of Howe's Retreat

(Continued from Page 9)

Fourth street, to Farragut Road, to East Broadway and Dorchester Avenue, where the marchers will disband. The parade will start at 2 p. m.

Preparations for celebrations this year are not so extensive as they have sometimes been in the past. No doubt this is largely due to the absence of a forthcoming election. In years gone by, it has become a practice for candidates for one office or another to capitalize on the gathering of the great throng by doing a certain amount of campaigning. Just a year ago, for example, Mayor Tobin announced his own candidacy for the mayoralty.

The interpolation of politics and the emphasis sometimes placed on celebration of St. Patrick's Day have perhaps served in a degree to remove the focus of public attention from one of Washington's best exploits.

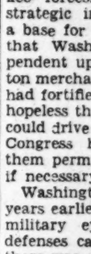
In the winter of '75-76 the Colonists had largely encircled Boston, but still General Howe occupied the city. Patriots who had not fled the city were circumscribed in their communications with the Yankee forces. Quite aside from the strategic importance of Boston as a base for the British, was the fact that Washington was greatly dependent upon certain wealthy Boston merchants for his finances. Howe had fortified the city well, it seemed hopeless that the Continental forces could drive the British out, although Congress had specifically granted them permission to destroy the city if necessary to accomplish the end.

Washington had visited Boston 20 years earlier and had, with his keen military eye, surveyed the city's defenses carefully. He recalled that there was one hill which had struck him in '56 as being an ideal base to command both the city and the harbor. This was Dorchester Heights.

By happy circumstance, the British had not fortified this hill. But it was, of course, valueless to Washington unless he could get cannon. He dispatched young Henry Knox, later General Knox, to Ticonderoga and Crown Point to bring back the big guns Ethan Allen and Colonel Warner had taken from the British. How Knox brought these heavy guns over the rude roads of the period, across four rivers, the Green Mountains and the Berkshires is a notable story of the Revolution.

Suffice it here that Knox arrived with the cannon and that Washington slipped them up the heights the night of March 4. General Howe was set to attack the next morning, but a fortuitous rain that would bog down any cannon, started falling and continued for four days. Washington took advantage of this time to make his position impregnable. His guns were trained on the harbor and on the city.

After two weeks of negotiations, Howe agreed to leave the city on March 17 with 11,000 troops and 1000 Tory refugees.



SPECIAL SHOWING of new knitted models
We have all supplies and complete directions for knitting this and many other smart styles. Instruction given, or finished work done to order.
Imported and Domestic Tweeds with yarns to match.
Mrs. Sears
79 W. CEDAR STREET BOSTON

Say it with flowers
GALVIN'S
THREE STORES
1 Park St. 152 Federal St. Copley Square
Telephone for all CAP. 0255
BOSTON

WATCH WORKMEN
Our repair men are capable and experienced. They take pride in their work.
KETTELL, BLAKE and READ
JEWELERS SINCE 1858
387 WASHINGTON ST.
OPP. FRANKLIN ST.
2nd Floor BOSTON

SPRING MEMBERSHIP
6 MONTHS $8
Y M C A
316 Huntington Ave.

The Day in Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

resenting the Radio News Service which employs Mr. Bickford and which sponsored the legislation, urged the committee to separate the dog and horse racing issues.

Mr. Barnes declared that dog operators had hooked their legislation onto the state racing bill enacted in 1934 and supporters of horse racing were forced to "swallow" the dog racing bill in order to get their own legislation through.

Mr. Barnes urged the committee to favor at least the repeal of dog racing, saying the question of horse racing repeal could be taken up "after this miserable racket was eliminated."

The measure was one of seven aimed at abolition of pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog racing on which action is pending.

Mr. Barnes traced the progress of dog racing from the time it was run out of Illinois and Michigan, where it was operated by a confederate of the notorious Al Capone, to its migration to Florida and thence to Massachusetts under the same sponsor.

Everything predicted by opponents of horse and dog racing has come true, he said, and in the case of dog racing conditions are even worse than they were predicted.

Mr. Barnes said the Probation Officer for Bristol County, in which the Taunton dog track is located, told him that during the season probation work increased tremendously and that people on the dole went to the tracks to bet on the races.

Dr. E. W. Hadley, president of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, and professor of law at Northeastern University, who heads a group backing an initiative petition for the repeal of horse and dog racing, charged that gambling is responsible for $4,000,000 of the annual welfare bill in Massachusetts. Ten thousand are on the welfare because of gambling he declared.

Rat Trap Fails To Stop Monkey

Two Indian monkeys which escaped from a ship docked at the B. & A. pier in East Boston last summer, broke into the news again today when it was discovered that one of them had caught a paw in a rat trap.

Longshoremen who have become fond of the elusive rhesuses after feeding them all winter—and occasionally involuntarily contributing one of their own lunches as well—called the Animal Rescue League when they saw the trap hanging from the paw.

Agents of the League who were unable to get close—for the animals spend most of their time near warm steam pipes far under the wharf—declared that it is evidently not in pain and that unless the trap should happen to become entangled with anything they will take no immediate steps—hoping that it will eventually be shaken off.

Thomas F. Finnegan, Deputy Collector of Customs, said today that since no duty had been paid on the monkeys when they came ashore, they are now the property of the Government and must not be harmed by anyone. The longshoremen on the wharf emphatically affirm this ruling as to the protection of the Indian visitors.

Ordinarily covered with short, brown fur, the rhesuses have grown a thick and heavy grayish coat during the unaccustomed New England winter.

Jobless Board Faces Charges

(Continued from Page 9)

former president of the ball club, and now chairman of the Compensation Commission.

Representative Bowker offered the names as evidence of his campaign to wipe out political patronage which he said was threatening the State's Civil Service system. The occasion for the campaign was a proposed resolve to have the State investigate thoroughly the manner in which the Unemployment Commission was making its appointments to jobs under its control.

Included in the list of appointees by the Commission were relatives of court judges, former Mayors of cities said to have been instrumental in pushing the election campaigns of influential office holders, relatives of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and former members of the Governor's secretarial staff.

While declaring the appointments in themselves were bad enough to warrant the investigation demanded, Representative Theodore Andrews said that legal points were involved that might require court action. He said the Civil Service laws had been flouted in many instances, leaving bona fide recipients of welfare posts on the waiting lists.

Applications of eight war veterans for posts under the Compensation Commission were not even recorded, according to Attorney Henry T. Brockeric, counsel for the veterans. Joseph I. Feldman of Boston, representing 40 members of the welfare department, said these workers had taken examinations but not one had received an appointment.

While Joseph J. Leonard, counsel for the Unemployment Commission, denied any "malicious, deliberate disregard of Civil Service laws," he did feel that the commission had not acted entirely within the law, although the infractions, he said, were of minor significance.

Boston Mayoral Bill Has Hearing

Proponents of measures to make the Mayor of Boston eligible to succeed himself for a second term told the Legislative Committee on Cities today that the present law has brought results just opposite to what the framers intended.

Senators James W. Hennigan (D) of Boston and David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, speaking for their bills, said that under the present method of election the man in office has no incentive to give his best to the city

In some cases, Senator Brackman said, a man has been returned to office after a four year layoff, who, if he had run for re-election immediately after his first term, would have been defeated.

Representative John B. Wenzler (D) of Boston opposed these measures and similar bills filed by Representative Thomas J. Hannon, Jr. (D) of Boston and Representative P. Gilbert Sullivan (D) of Boston.

Strong Neutrality Act Is Advocated

Hitler and Mussolini would be stopped completely in their warlike activities if the United States and other democratic countries discontinued selling war supplies to them, the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law was told today by speakers supporting a stronger neutrality act.

Francis H. Russell, representing the Massachusetts Junior Bar Section of the American Bar Association, declared that the United States and Great Britain control the iron, copper and lead resources of the world, and by closing down on shipments of these necessary war materials the plans of Hitler and Mussolini and Japanese would be completely halted.

The Committee had before it a resolve filed by the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, pastor of the Community Church of Boston, memoralizing Congress to revise the neutrality act to give President Roosevelt the right to distinguish between aggressor and defender nations and to deny war supplies to the aggressor.

The need for such legislation was stressed by Mr. Russell, who declared that Italy and Germany are already making economic inroads into South American countries and may soon cause "sleepless nights" for United States citizens, and who pointed out that Japan is negotiating with Mexico for a harbor on Mexico's western coast.

Youth Problems Inquiry Sought

A thorough investigation of problems affecting the youth of Massachusetts was urged by several speakers at a meeting of the Legislative Committee on State Administration today.

Maxwell Miller, State chairman of the American Youth Congress, asked the Committee to pass a bill to set up a special commission to investigate youth problems, such as unemployment, juvenile delinquency, and lack of recreational and educational facilities.

He was backed by two adults interested in youths' welfare, Herbert C. Parsons, of the Massachusetts Child Council, and the Rev. William H. Gysan. The latter said:

"We are supporting a bill coming from no political group, but from all youth, who are seeking advice and help from an older commission to solve their problems. The tragedy which befell youth in Europe after the war could have been averted, if proper attention had been given their affairs by the older generation."

Joseph Lee, Jr., member of the Boston School Committee, appeared before the Committee to urge adoption of his bills to set up a recreation supervisor within the Metropolitan District Commission and to reorganize the Commission, especially regarding recreation.

Bids for Raising Wreck Sought

Uncle Sam ran up an unexpected item of expense at the Cape Cod Canal when the tug Plymouth sank Jan. 27, following the collision with the steamer Everett. The cost of raising the sunken vessel and moving it from the vicinity of navigable waters has fallen on his shoulders.

Today he asked for bids for the removal and disposal of the wreck, which lies in 25 feet of water at low tide. The bids will be opened April 4. The work must be completed within 60 days after the contracts are awarded. Under the provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act, army engineers said today that the wreck and its contents became the property of the contractor after the completion of the removal of the wreck.

Watt Boom

(Continued from Page 9)

League meeting will include A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, former Chamberlain of the City of New York, and one of the original Roosevelt "brain trusters." Another will be E. L. Oliver, of Washington, Executive Vice-President of the League.

Heading the State branch of the League is Alan R. Sweezy, instructor of economics at Harvard University, who has been given a two-year dismissal notice by the University. Heading the Progressive Committee is George Coleman, Chairman of Ford Hall Forum.

Motorist Gets Jail Sentence

Judge Paul McDonald, of the Chelsea District Court, today imposed a heavy sentence upon a motorist whom he had found guilty of injuring a woman after three previous convictions for drunken driving.

The motorist, Gideon King, of Chelsea, appealed the conviction and was released in $600 bail. The sentence from which he appealed was six months in prison for driving so as to endanger and another 10 days and $100 fine for operating after his license had been revoked.

Unrepealed

Pleading guilty to charges of drunken driving, hit and run driving and operating so as to endanger the lives of the public, Mrs. Helen F. Kaylor of 79 Davis Street, Malden, the mother of one child, was sentenced to two months in the House of Correction and fined $100 yesterday by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court.

On Feb. 5, Mrs. Kaylor's automobile struck Charles Colson, a resident of the South End, and then hit a car owned by Ernest Gerargery of Harrison Avenue, Boston, according to Assistant District Attorney James T. Cassidy. Police charged that Mrs. Kaylor drove off after the double accident without stopping.

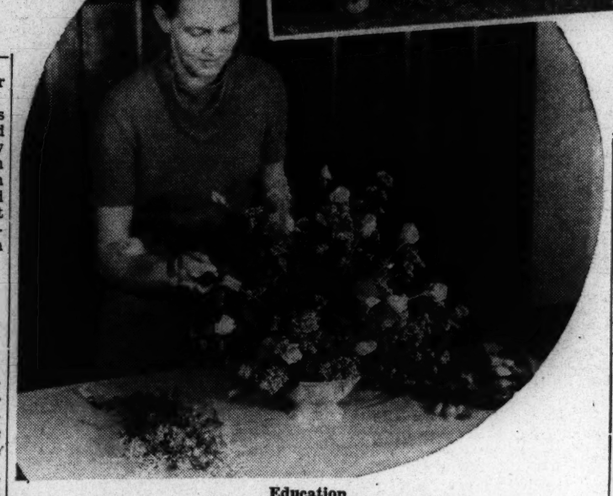
Garden Group Links Beauty and Utility

Business

Members of the New England Farm and Garden Association Selecting Homemade Candy and Nuts to Be Sold at the Association's Booth at the Boston Flower Show, March 17-23. Left to Right—Mrs. Burton E. Hamilton and Mrs. Charles F. Rowley

Planting

These Girls Planting Gladiolus at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Are Typical of Students Who Are Aided by Scholarships of the New England Farm and Garden Association to Teach Young Women Modern Methods of Horticulture and Farming



Education

Study of Floral Arrangement in a Vase Is Part of the Course at Massachusetts State College Taken by Scholarship Students

Progress of 20 Years Shown In Farm Association Exhibit

Efforts of more than a thousand women members of the New England Farm and Garden Association—which started 20 years ago on Beacon Hill—will be represented at a booth of the Spring Flower Show, March 17-23, in Mechanics Hall

The gay variety of garden hats, smocks, packets of flower seeds, oilcloth handy kits, baskets on wheels and other gardening gadgets, as well as candy and nuts fresh from country kitchens, will be displayed as samples of the many products sent in by women all over New England to the Farm and Garden Shop at 39 Newbury Street, Boston.

More than two-thirds of the members of the Association are not country consignors, however, but city women who are glad to purchase fresh garden products, homemade food and fine handiwork at the shop and, through their membership fees and work on sales and committees, give moral and financial support to the work of the Association.

Mutual Benefit

Knowing the ability and ingenuity of the farm woman of New England and the interest of her urban sister in her products, the Association has been working during the past 20 years to bring the two groups in a direct producer-to-consumer relationship of mutual benefit. The shop takes a small commission and never refuses any consignment that can be sold. When a product fails to measure up to the high standard of quality set by the shop, suggestions for making it more attractive and salable are given, or the sender is advised to try something different.

One woman, for example, whose skill in canning had created a dependable group of purchasers for her products, once startled directors of the shop by substituting organdie hats of amateur fating in place of her usual shipment. The directors wrote a kind but firm letter, returning the hats, and impressing the would-be milliner with the superior quality of her food products.

Business Flourished

The Association began in an upstairs room in the Twentieth Century Club, 4 Joy Street, Boston, by selling doughnuts and apples each Saturday morning before the lectures. Business flourished, and soon other foods made or grown by New England farm women were added. Miss Helen Holmes was the first President, and Mrs. George U. Crocker became the second. Mrs. Crocker, who is Honorary President, was succeeded as active head by Mrs. Harold Murdock, who is now in office.

The Association later concentrated efforts on the annual Christmas sales, at which handiwork as well as foods were sold. First held in a shop on Boylston Street, these sales grew so popular that, in 1920, Horticultural Hall was none too large, and $8,000 worth of goods was sold in three days. After steady growth, the present shop on Newbury Street emerged as a permanent home for the work.

The Association supports a scholarship fund at Massachusetts State College for women students in agriculture, horticulture and home economics. Most of the girls helped by these scholarships have engaged in some kind of agricultural or horticultural work, some are in 4-H Club work, and others are married and are using their training as effective leaders in rural town life or as capable wives of farmers.

Women In Business

Several girls have established and run poultry farms of their own or in partnership with a father or husband, and one girl managed a pineapple and grapefruit plantation in Puerto Rico. A number of graduates have been employed as agricultural officers or heads of agricultural departments on the farms of State correctional institutions for women, and many have been in charge of dairies. One New England girl married a graduate of the college who is a Russian and recently accompanied him to Russia where he is working on a large poultry farm. Her book, "Our Changing Social Order," is being used as a textbook in many schools in the United States.

Of scholarship girls who majored in landscape architecture at college, one is writing feature articles on the subject, some are working with nursery firms or on Federal projects, and one established a business at home as landscape consultant and grower of nursery stock.

The New England Farm and Garden Association welcomes new members, whose support will enable it to improve its service to both country and city women. Applications for membership may be made at 39 Newbury Street, Boston, but membership is not necessary to trade at the shop.

Brown University Launches Forums On World Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16—World problems are presented by men prominent in the fields of government, diplomacy, and education this week as Brown University launches the first Rhode Island World Affairs Week. Educational institutions, civic groups, and other organizations throughout the State join in the program to continue through Friday.

The purpose of the forums, addresses, and other events is "to promote by an intensive period of public education a widespread understanding among our citizens of major world problems facing the United States."

Prominent Speakers

Brown will be host to an Institute on World Problems today and tomorrow as part of the program of World Affairs Week. Three sessions are planned for the Institute, the first on reciprocal trade, the second on the Americas, and the third on the Far East.

Tonight Gov. Robert E. Quinn, '15 of Rhode Island and Thomas F. McMahon, State Director of Labor, will speak on "New England's Relation to the Trade Agreements Program."

Among the other prominent speakers to be heard will be Anton J. de Haas, Professor of International Relations in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Leonard W. Cronkhite, Trustee of the World Peace Foundation; and William R. Castle, former Undersecretary of State, and Ambassador to Japan during the London Naval Conference.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

the private utility operating there to cut its rate.

Relief and Work

The City of Concord is putting its direct relief recipients to work. On Monday, 70 men from the direct relief rolls were placed at work in the Highway and Park Departments. Fifty of the men will work out their relief checks in the Highway Department while 20 will do likewise with the Park Department. The work will include street sweeping, cutting brush, landscape work, etc. Those ordered to work out their relief checks will be stricken off the rolls unless they report for the work as ordered. As soon as the plan is given a try with this number of men, the addition of still further relief recipients will be considered.

Harvard Undergraduate Group Hopes to Bring De Voto Back

(Continued from Page 9)

search work above actual teaching in importance.

Students Questioning Research

Taken in this light, the proposal of undergraduates to bring Mr. De Voto back takes on significance as student opinion raising its voice against the research program Dr. Conant has repeatedly advocated. In the concluding paragraph, the Crimson's editorial gave its reasons for disagreeing with Dr. Conant by stating:

"One of the major responsibilities of the university is toward its students; while research neglects teaching in favor of the advancement of knowledge, teaching, on the contrary, cannot ignore its obvious function. To the student, legendary teaching is the best type, and Bernard De Voto its eminent representative. What greater impulse can there be to justify the demand for his return?"

Views on Europe

"There is no great chance of a European war developing directly from the Austrian crisis," Prof. William L. Langer of Harvard, authority on modern Continental history, predicted as he told an audience of over 200 students in Adams House on Monday that it is extremely doubtful whether the Rome-Berlin axis can survive the strain which Hitler's latest move has placed upon it.

Pointing to the suppression of free speech and independent political parties, Professor Langer stated that Austria has been virtually Fascist since 1934. The question of "On which country shall it be dependent?" precipitated a deep-lying feud between Premier Benito Mussolini and Chancellor Adolf Hitler, glossed over only by the recent Italo-German amity, he said.

Dr. Schuschnigg's "hair-brained proposal for a plebiscite" either entitles him to go down to posterity as one who has made a great diplomatic mistake, Professor Langer believes, or else indicates that he was encouraged by or under the pressure of some outside influence. He also intimated that probably more than half the Austrians, although admitting no faith can be placed in a plebiscite conducted by either Herr Hitler or Dr. Schuschnigg, welcome Nazi domination.

As he traced the historical background of the Hitler coup, Professor Langer pointed out that the separation of Germany and Austria effected by the Versailles Treaty at the close of the World War was a flagrant violation of the self-determination principle, dictated by France's fear of a reborn Germany. Eventual union, he said, was inevitable sooner or later.

Concerning Czechoslovakia, Europe's "danger spot," Professor Langer was more optimistic for peace at the present time. "We can hope that Hitler will rest on his present laurels," he declared, pointing out that one possible solution might lie in drastic revision of that war-born State's constitution, since the Slovaks as well as the Germans have been clamoring for autonomy.

"European diplomacy since 1919 has brought collective security to ruin," he concluded. "Right is evidently still on the side of the strongest."

Dartmouth Firm: No Girls Taken At Man's School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 16—Word that Steven A. Peters, Chairman of the Mashpee, Mass., Board of Selectmen, and a Wampanoag Indian, will seek to send his 15-year-old daughter Amelia, to the Rev. Sleazar Wheelock's Indian Charity School on a scholarship grant left Dartmouth College admission officials unperturbed today.

Disclaiming any lack of hospitality or lapse of chivalry, Robert C. Strong, Dean of Admissions, put a final "no" on the proposition, even before hearing from the Wampanoag Selectman, on the ground that girls, Indian or otherwise, never have been admitted to Dartmouth—"except at Carnival."

In regard to Mr. Peters' reported plan to seek scholarship aid also for a son, Steven, Jr., now 13, Dean Strong said this impending request was not an unusual interruption of official routine but a perennial popping-up of a myth that there still remains a fund, started by the College's founder, Eleazar Wheelock, and amplified by donations from England around 1769, "for Christianizing the Indians."

That fund was used up years ago, Dean Strong said, and any Indian now entering the College must first meet admission requirements. Some special consideration may be given if the student qualifies and is in need, but such help comes from the College's regular aid fund, not from any special endowment.

Student League Disputes Right Of 'Austria' to Seat

AMHERST, Mass., March 16 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's absorption of Austria presented student "diplomatists" last night with a problem for the New England Model League of Nation sessions at Massachusetts State College this week end.

The problem centered around the question of whether a delegation from Dartmouth, representing Austria, should be given seats at the Model League, to which 35 colleges will send approximately 400 delegates.

Nathan Strauss, Chairman of the Dartmouth delegation, formally notified the League that "Austria will demand to be seated." His demand was supported by Edith Tozzer, Chairman of the Smith College delegation, representing Russia, who said "Austria should be seated as it has never withdrawn from the League."

Opposition was headed by Ethel Williamson, Chairman of the Mount Holyoke delegation, representing Czechoslovakia.

"Austria should not be seated," she declared. "Germany is not in the League, and as far as the world is concerned, Austria is Germany."

Men's Formal Attire

is suggestive of the fine way we launder evening shirts and waistcoats.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE BEAcon 1790
Since 1898

Jewelers for 98 Years
Watch Repairing
We guarantee expert workmanship. Clocks and jewelry repaired also.
The E. B. Horn Co.
429 WASHINGTON STREET
Near Winter Street
BOSTON

LAST CHANCE TO BUY FURS AT PRESENT PRICES!
Inventory adjustments allow us to offer
20% DISCOUNT
ON ALL
FUR COATS
REMAINING IN STOCK
Bargains in every desirable fur
But sizes broken
USE LAMSON & HUBBARD 10-PAYMENT BUDGET PLAN
LAMSON & HUBBARD
Boylston at Arlington Street • Boston

Spring Apparel
Demands
well groomed, smartly moulded lines—they can best be acquired by wearing
Ivy Corsets
A Model for Every Type of Figure
Corsets, Bandeaux
Ivy Corset Shop
300 Boylston St., Boston
8 Church St., Wellesley

WHAT A BUY!—
GENUINE NEW 1938 Kelvinator
THE CHAMPION ICE-MAKER
MAKES 65 BIG ICE CUBES FOR 1¢ at national average electric rates
NOW--SPECIAL LOW PRICES!
MODELS AS LOW AS 14¢ A DAY
Payable Monthly
Model shown is the KS-6-38. $184.95
OTHER SIZES at correspondingly low prices. Pick out the one that's best for your family. Why wait?
All are current models — with Kelvinator's greatest new 1938 feature—the amazing "Polar Power" Sealed Unit that has enough reserve to keep Five refrigerators cold!
Without doubt—one of the best refrigerator "buys" today.
Look at the remarkable terms. Look at all the time you've got to pay. Just a few cents a day. Come in now.
Get this advanced feature—brand-new in Kelvinator this year! No more splashing at the sink for ice cubes—Just lift a lever—and out they come! See Kelvinator's amazing new Speedy-Cube Release—here today! Exclusive!
COME IN NOW!
Liberal Terms to Edison Service Customers
NO DOWN PAYMENT
Up to 3 years to pay
Be Sure to See the NEW 1938 KELVINATOR ELECTRIC RANGES
AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Bruins Let Thompson Down in Vezina Trophy Race—Swimming Over Week End

Maroons Run Four Goals By Goalie in Loose Game

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	29	7	11	136	88	65
Rangers	26	5	14	140	88	57
Chicago	14	9	24	96	133	37
Detroit	11	11	24	93	123	33
Canadian Division						
Toronto	22	9	14	134	116	53
Americans	16	11	16	98	96	47
Canadiens	17	12	17	116	124	46
Montreal	12	6	29	98	143	30

Results March 15

Boston 4, Montreal 4, overtime.
Canadiens 3, Detroit 2.
Americans 2, Chicago 1.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Our Bruins have a single-track mind. At least all evidence would point to such a condition and it is too bad last night that they did not concentrate on a single purpose. They have first place sewed up and while victory meant nothing; they did owe their goalie, Tiny Thompson, their last ounce of energy to help him win the Georges Vezina trophy.

They have a much better team than the lowly, eliminated Maroons, and should have given Thompson sufficient protection to provide a shutout. Probably they intended to do just that, but they were either too cocky of their own prowess or they were victims of a single-track mind. Instead of devoting their efforts to Thompson alone, they took on the added task of getting Jack Portland his first goal of the season.

First Slip at 7.23

All this worked out fine during the first period. Portland had his chances and the 20 minutes elapsed quickly as the Bruins piled up a 2-0 lead and had the Maroon defense in a whirl. It looked easy. Then came the first slip when Northscott beat Thompson at 7.23 of the second period.

Forgetful again of their reliable netminder, the Bruins went on more scoring forages in the third period and the defensemen were up on the attack most of the time. Soon the Maroons realized the B's were not bodychecking and in less than seven minutes they had a 4-2 lead. Thompson was not pleased. The Bruins finally tied the score at four-all, but that achievement was hollow after letting their pal down.

Today Thompson is even with Dave Kerr of Rangers on goals scored against him, unless the league drops the one scored when he sat on the bench in favor of another forward. Kerr has three games to go yet, and might run into a "bad" night. Thompson has only one game to go. If the Bruin goalie fails to win the Vezina trophy, you can trace it to the let down by his pals last night.

Chicago in Play-offs

Chicago and Bill Stewart are in the play-offs. The Hawks lost a tough battle to Americans, 2 to 1 in New York last night, but the Canadiens, battling Amerks for second place, saved the day by beating the Detroit Red Wings in Montreal, 3-2. Wings still can tie Hawks on points, but Chicago will qualify on more victories.

The only position left in question is second place in the Canadian group and Americans have the upper hand. Amerks have a one-point margin and three games to play against two games for Canadiens. The New Yorkers play Rangers once and Toronto twice, while the Frenchmen meet Maroons and Rangers.

'Pose for Me, Please, Mr. Grove?"

Little Bobby Lloyd of York, Pa., Gets a Snapshot of the Veteran Red Sox Pitcher, Bob "Lefty" Grove, During the Spring Training at Sarasota, Fla.

Joe Cronin Expects His Young Pitchers to Amaze the Critics

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 16—It is the contention of Manager Joe Cronin, the one-time "Boy Wonder" and current shortstop of the Boston Red Sox, that his gang of young pitchers may amaze even the most pessimistic observers before this spring training period has reached its conclusion.

Pitching will make or break the Red Sox this year, and much of the burden rests on the shoulders of a group of young men who are freshmen in the major leagues.

"We have a great-looking bunch of young pitchers around camp," Cronin pointed out after a long batting and fielding drill on Payne Field," and I believe that hidden somewhere among them is enough new material to take up the slack on the mound which developed last season.

Wild Scramble On

"Of course, the pitchers will have to work themselves in," the still-young manager continued. "At the moment I can judge them only by their records. There is a wild scramble for those open spots behind Lefty Grove and Jack Wilson. And I think the competition will help make better pitchers out of everyone on the staff. It is a case of the survival of the fittest.

"Every new man who has joined the Red Sox this spring brings with him a fine minor league record. Several were oustanding. With the added coaching we are capable of giving them here, and later in Boston, I'm sure they will plug the only real hole on our club."

As this is writen, Cronin has 16 hurlers in uniform. Of this number, only Grove and Wilson, the mainstays of the 1937 staff, are certain of regular starting work. Johnny Marcum, who is no stranger to Fenway Park, is a question mark. He should be a winning pitcher, but last season turned in the mediocre average of 13 victories and 11 defeats.

McKain Is Back

Fritz Ostermueller is hustling himself back into shape and threatens to make a real comeback. But he is still in the experimental stage. Archie McKain, the little left-hander, is back for another chance and may jump ahead of the highly recommended rookies in the struggle for recognition. Jim Henry, who also has lingered around Fenway Park for parts of two seasons, may be ready after his 1937 schooling under Donie Bush at Minneapolis.

Although accurate judgment cannot be passed at this early date, it is not difficult to check off the more prominent freshmen. Jim Bagby, Jr., the Hazleton youngster whose hitting and fielding may eventually force the Red Sox to give him a fling in the outfield, also looks right at home in the vicinity of the mound. Emerson Dickman, Byron Humphreys, Dick Midkiff and Lee Rogers are the stylists from Little Rock. Charley Wagner, who in his third year of professional baseball won 20 games for Minneapolis, has a great chance to stay around. The remaining pitchers are certain of at least one more season in the minors, and perhaps more.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lee Rogers, the handsome young University of Alabama graduate, has been farmed out three times, which means that this year the Red Sox must either keep him or let him go outright. Lee is under the personal direction of Herb Pennock, Cronin's veteran pitching coach.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Gonzales, the husky right-hander from the Pacific Coast, is a hard and willing worker, but about all he has to offer in mound prowess is a smooth motion.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin would like to carry nine pitchers through the approaching American League pennant campaign, leaving room for six infielders, five outfielders and three catchers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank "Pinky" Higgins, the third baseman, has hit the ball hard since the opening day of practice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin calls Jimmy Foxx "Streamline" because of his fine condition. Jim is greatly improved over last spring and seems headed for a banner season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ted Williams, the 19-year-older from San Diego, reminds Cronin of Babe Herman up at the plate. The young outfielder is very loose and has acquired the habit of walking around with a bat in his hands, which is a good sign. Even while sitting in the clubhouse, between workouts, Williams toys with a bludgeon.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is this same habit Casey Stengel has been trying to leave with several of his Bees.

♪ ♪ ♪

Every Red Sox player, including those accompanied by their wives, are staying at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel this spring. In the past, some have taken bungalows in other sections of Sarasota.

♪ ♪ ♪

Win Green, the team's new trainer, gets more popular every day. His arrival alone should make a better club out of the 1938 Red Sox.

BRADENTON, Fla. (AP) — Bee lines: Gene Moore, outfielder, is off the field. Gil English, third baseman, who was spiked yesterday when Bees lost to Reds, 4 to 3, is also out. Both expected back within a few days. Lou Fette, ace freshman pitcher, expected to start Wednesday in exhibition with Yankees at St. Petersburg.

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—Red Sox Manager Joe Cronin sees ray of hope in Jim Tabor, rookie who came up from Little Rock as third baseman. Tabor, used at short yesterday, played well. Cronin says Tabor may fill bill as utility infielder.

Oxford Crew Breaks Mark

PUTNEY - ON - THAMES, Eng., March 16 (AP)—Oxford, training for the boat race with Cambridge April 2, broke a 25-year-old practice record on the Thames tideway yesterday—rowing from Putney Bridge to Chiswick Steps, slightly more than two miles, in 11m. 31s. It beats the practice record of 11m. 55s. made in 1913 by Oxford. The Dark Blues had a good flood tide and conditions were ideal.

U. S. Court Team Loses

BUENOS AIRES, March 16 (AP)—The United States Amateur Athletic Union's picked basketball team suffered its first defeat of its South American tour last night, losing 46-33 to an all-star team representing the Argentine Association Del Basketball. The Argentines led, 26-11, at half time. The North Americans won all their games in Brazil and their first encounter in Argentina.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati 4, Boston (N) 3.
St. Louis (N) 5, House of David 0.
Philadelphia (N) 7, Cleveland 6.
Philadelphia (A) 14, Jersey City 5.

Hutter Swims Last Time As Undergraduate

Capt. Charlie Hutter of Harvard, Eastern League record holder for the 50 and 100-yard free style swims member of the Olympic team in 1936, and National A. A. U. champion at 220 yards, will compete for the last time as an undergraduate in the Harvard Pool, Friday and Saturday, in the First Annual Individual Championship Meet of the Eastern Swimming League.

Rated the outstanding sprint free styler developed in the Eastern colleges in years, Hutter will be aiming for new records in the 50 and 100-yard free style swims and the calibre of his competition indicates that possibly he will be pushed to intercollegiate records to maintain his supremacy in those events.

Hutter, in this meet, will be freed from the restriction imposed on him for three years in dual competition of swimming for team interests and saving himself for other events. He will go all out in both events. Hutter shares his Eastern League record in the 50 with Ralph Penn of Yale, but he holds the Harvard pool record of 23 seconds and most swimming experts believe that he can crack the intercollegiate record of 22.9 made by Charlie Flachmann of Illinois in 1935.

Good Field to Face

Swimming against Hutter in the 50 will be Eric Perryman of Yale, Harold S. White of Bowdoin, Wayne Shrodes of Dartmouth, Paul Williams of Pennsylvania, Don Barker and Don McKay of Harvard, Hendrick Van Oss of Princeton, and Robert D. Cloyes of Cornell, all of whom have swum 24.2 seconds or better in dual competition this year.

Additionally Bill Shand of Princeton, Don Davis of Wesleyan, and Alston Jennings of Columbia will be among the foremost competitors in the event.

Hutter holds the Eastern League record of 52 seconds in the 100 and this also is the Harvard pool record. The Intercollegiate record is 51.6, made by Walter Spence of Rutgers in 1934. Swimming against Hutter in the 100 will be White, Cloyes, Shand and Van Oss, Henry A. Curwen, Barker, McKay, and Harley Stowell of Harvard, Davis, John Vergeichik of Columbia, John Thompson of Columbia, Williams, John Good and possibly Johnny Macionis of Yale, and Jim Simpson of Princeton.

Close Competition

The diving will bring together in competition Harry Cranston of Princeton, Russ Greenhood of Harvard, Ed Gibson of Navy, and Don Endweiss and Bill Danforth of Yale who have dominated the diving competition in League meets and have compiled such outstanding records that there will be no favorite among them in the low board and high board competition.

Competition in the low-board diving will be decided Friday with preliminaries in the morning and final competition in the evening. The high-board diving will feature the Saturday program with preliminaries in the afternoon and finals in the evening.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League
Standing March 15

Team—	Strings	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Monitor No. 1	357	68	28	35,733
Globe No. 1	360	64	32	35,539
Post No. 1	357	63	33	35,514
Record	360	60	36	35,621
Post No. 2	360	48	48	34,869
Monitor No. 2	360	44	52	35,069
American	357	44	52	34,395
Transcript	360	42	54	34,615
Pilot	360	24	72	33,238
Globe No. 2	357	23	73	33,223

Results March 15

Monitor (No. 1) 3, Record 1.
Pilot 4, Globe (No. 2) 0.
Transcript 3, American 1.
Post (No. 2) 3, Post (No. 1) 1.
Globe (No. 1) 3, Monitor (No. 2) 1.

Records

High Single—Johns, Post (No. 1) 158.
High Total—Swanson, Monitor (No. 1) 376.
High Team Single—Monitor (No. 1) *609.
High Team Total—Monitor (No. 1) *1657.

*The high team single and high team total set by Monitor No. 1 team, March 15, compares favorably with any established records by a league team.

International Water Follies Opens at Arena Tomorrow Night

The world's finest swimming and diving talent, water comedians and burlesque kings, queens of the ballet and models fashioning the latest in Hollywood beach styles, comprise the all-star cast of the famous International Water Follies of 1938, which opens a cross-country tour of 30 weeks at Boston Arena tomorrow night.

Nightly through Sunday night, with special matinee performances on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, these world renowned and Olympic champions will churn the waters of the new $15,000 portable pool at the Arena.

Immediately after the completion of tonight's Arena show, an army of workmen will start the installation of the rubber-lined tank, completing the task some 12 hours later, in time for a noon-day dress rehearsal by the entire cast, working under the supervision of Director Art Spaulding of theatrical fame.

The Water Follies program calls for 16 thrilling and spectacular acts, with never a repeat, a mixture of swimming, diving and comedy performances.

Tuned for smashing performances are the many male and female stars including the great Marshall Wayne and Madeline Karson, admittedly the greatest divers in the ranks of professionalism.

Hardly second to these headliners are Sam Howard, star acrobatic diver with his brand new and daring stunts; those renowned comedy artists, Frank Snary and Larry Griswold, of World Fair fame; Walter Cleaver, the formful diver of perfection; Leonard and Mary Spence, America's greatest brother-sister swim team; Senorita De Las Casas, dainty brunette Peruvian diving ace; Lisa Lindstrom, famous national championship swimmer; little Norma Dean, eight-year-old diving prodigy; "Cutie" Zelmer, 320-pound comedian with an old fashioned bathing suit full of laugns; and the Water Ballet with its colorful swimming, including Frances and Irene Koval, Jessie Conway, Helen Howard, Mary Spence, Senorita De Las Casas, Martha Wrenshall and Florence Schumann, every one of them having won their championship spurs.

The Water Follies setting is tropical with palm trees and flowers blooming, with a Miami Beach club background, and with colorful lights sending a myriad of rainbow hues over the waters.

American Hockey Association

Wichita 1, Minneapolis 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard has three new winter sports captains today as a result of elections held yesterday afternoon. Francis A. Harding, Jr., '39 of Chestnut Hill was chosen to lead the Crimson varsity hockey team for 1939; Ulysses John Lupien, Jr., '39 of Chelmsford was elected captain of next season's basketball five; and George B. Blake of Brookline was made varsity squash racquets captain.

Harding succeeds Traff Hicks, Jr., of Arlington. He has played left wing on the varsity hockey team for two years and this season was the Crimson's leading scorer. Lupien succeeds Vernon Struck of Centralia, Ill., as basketball captain. He also is captain of the varsity baseball team and is the first Harvard athlete to captain two major sports since George Owen led the hockey and baseball teams in 1923.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern elected Johnny Byrne of Arlington as captain of the Huskies 1938-39 hockey team. Byrne was Northeastern's outstanding ice star of the season. He scored an average of 2.3 goals per game which gave him the distinction of being one of the highest scorers in New England college hockey circles.

♪ ♪ ♪

The 18th annual Y. M. C. A. indoor track and field championships will be held at the Boston 'Y' gymnasium on Saturday. Some 116 competitors representing eight associations will be on hand, including the defending champions, Newton.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is Marathon time again. On March 19 the seventh annual 20-mile road race of the North Medford Club will be run. More than 60 plodders have entered including some of the outstanding marathoners of the day. Heading the list will be Johnny Kelley and Leslie Pawson, both veterans of the road.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Dick Harlow greeted 40 freshmen in the Briggs Cage yesterday for the first spring football workout of the season. Harlow and his crop of assistants started grooming these men for next year's varsity squad. The upperclassmen will report to Harlow next Tuesday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Gil Dobie of Boston College had a good turn out at the first of a series of football lectures he plans to deliver to grid candidates this spring. More than 68 boys answered the 'class-room' call. Dobie spoke about last season and outlined his plans for the future.

♪ ♪ ♪

John Vyverberg of Rochester, N. Y., has been named to captain M. I. T.'s wrestling team next season. He competes in the 118-pound class. Vyverberg also is coxswain of the Tech crew.

♪ ♪ ♪

New England's first championship pocket billiard tournament, now being played at the Olympia billiard parlor, found Raymond Gaye of Jamaica Plain upsetting Frenchie Jackson of Dorchester, 125 to 117, in last night's match. Matches for today include Harold McQueeny of Providence meeting Kid Irish of Everett this afternoon, while Jack Means of Jamaica Plain matches strokes with Ralph O'Brien of South Boston tonight.

W. M.

Black Hawks Are in Town

The happy Chicago Black Hawks arrived in town this morning from New York. They will remain here for the game against the Bruins Sunday and will practice, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Garden.

Manager Bill Stewart, local boy, last fall promised the boys a dinner if they got in the play-off and tonight they will gather at the Manger as personal guests of Stewart. They have learned to like the Boston boy and have played well for him.

Stewart was anxious to correct the impression that he had engaged in an argument with the referees in New York last night. He did question the interpretation of the rules. Smith and McCaffrey, officials, had not been instructed to call an offside when a man trapped the puck over the line with his stick while his body remained on side.

President Calder, Lester Patrick, and Art Ross have been in accord with calling such an offside, but the two officials last night evidently were not aware of that interpretation. Dutton and Stewart had a few words, but even Dutton agreed the ruling should be offside.

W. M.

High-Scoring Captain

Northeastern's Johnny Byrne, Who Is Captain-Elect of the Huskies' Sextet for Next Season. He Was One of New England's Leading College Scorers, Having a Total of 23 Goals and 11 Assists

Japan's Proposal For Later Olympic Approved by I.O.C.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 16 (AP)—The International Olympic Congress definitely announced today the 1940 Olympics would be held in Tokyo, Sept. 21 to Oct. 6.

The proposal by the Chinese delegate, Dr. C. T. Wang, that the games not be held in any country at war was rejected.

The Congress accepted Japan's suggestion, supported by Italy and Germany, that the games be held later in the year due to the heat and humidity prevalent at the end of August, the original date.

The United States, France and Great Britain voted against this alteration.

The Congress demanded, however, that Tokyo's 1940 International exhibition be closed a month prior to opening of the Olympics.

A communiqué indicated Wang's request did not come to a vote. It merely said that in view of assurances Tokyo was able to prepare to hold the games and the Olympic charter, the Congress was "unable to consider" the request to hold the games elsewhere.

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—H. F. Pash, vice-president of the A. A. A., commenting on the International Olympic Congress announcement that the 1940 games would be held in Tokyo, predicted today they would get no support from Britain.

"Many clubs are even taking the line . . . that the games have ceased to fulfill their original purpose and should be discontinued," he said.

Pash suggested that British athletes boycott the games and limit themselves to friendly matches with the United States and the Scandinavian countries "and other countries which still remain civilized."

Yale Chooses Kellogg

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16 (AP)—Charles H. Kellogg of Peoria, Ill., yesterday was elected Captain of Yale's 1938-39 varsity basketball team. He prepared at Andover and was a forward on the past season's Elis' quintet.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
RHUBARB PIE
As evidence of an early spring our cafeterias are now serving the first of the season's rhubarb pie . . . particularly rich in flavor, this year, with a flaky butter-crust that is indeed delicious. Ten cents!

Walton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

For Excellent Food
Minerva Cafe — Minerva Cafeteria
214 Huntington Avenue
Opp. The Mother Church
Cafe Luncheons 50c . . . Dinners from 75c
Cafeteria serves economical specials

NEW YORK CITY

Susan Prince
Luncheon
Dinner
Open Sundays
808 LEXINGTON AVE.
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-9313

Rosoff's
147 W. 45 St. — 152 W. 44 St.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

Delightfully Different
JAPANESE AMERICAN RESTAURANT
Lunch 35c up — Dinner 75c to $1.00
YAMA
47 East 49th St., near Park Ave.

862 Madison Avenue
(Bet. 60th and 61st Sts.)
Luncheon from 45c
Tea
Dinner 75c
Elizabeth Rakins RESTAURANT
Famed for Fine Foods
OPEN SUNDAYS

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
BLUE LANTERN INN
MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mngr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
ALSO ROOMS
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.
Opp. U. S. Naval Academy, Gate No. 1

DES MOINES, IOWA
VOUNKERS TEA ROOM
A Delightful Place for Luncheon, Tea or Dinner
Fine Food - Quick Service
DINNER — DANCING

Real Chinese Food
味芳樓
Same location, same management, and same fine foods for 14 years.
Open Daily, 11 A. M.-1 A. M.
Phone Kenmore 9494
MAI FONG LOW
337 Massachusetts Avenue • Boston
Near Symphony Hall

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Five Minutes' Walk from Flower Show
222 NEWBURY ST., Near Exeter St.

OLA Norwegian Restaurant
BEHIND THE IRON GATE
Luncheons
Dinners
Smörgasbord
14 Carver St. Dev. 6816
105 Charles Cap. 0265

BALTIMORE, MD.
Do You Want to Start the Day Off RIGHT!
You should by all means have breakfast with us. Meet your friends and get started with a smile.
ORIOLE CAFETERIAS
22 Light Street
308 N. Howard Street
11 and 13 E. North Avenue

GERMANTOWN, PA.
Harkinson
5323 Germantown Ave.
Announcement
DINNERS
Now served on SUNDAYS
12:30 to 1:30

YORK, PA.
WEST YORK INN
(On the Lincoln Highway)
Good Food and Restful Beds
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

PINKHAM NOTCH
SNOW TRAIN
SUNDAY, MARCH 20th
Lv. Boston ..... 8:15 a. m.
Lv. Reading ..... 8:36 a. m.
Rt. Lv. N. Conway .. 6:30 p. m.
$2.75
Round Trip to North Conway by Rail
DINING CAR SERVICE
TRAIN LIMITED TO 500 PASSENGERS
BUY TICKETS TODAY
The North Conway Chamber of Commerce has arranged transportation at a nominal fee from North Conway to the Notch and other points in the Mt. Washington skiing area.
BOSTON AND MAINE

Use
VEG-E-LAY
Lucky Tiger's New
DE LUXE
HAIR DRESSING
Keeps your hair youthfully well-groomed. Never sticky or greasy. Only a few drops needed.
NO MORE dry, unruly hair. Veg-E-Lay checks all of that. Its pure vegetable oils keep the hair handsome and well groomed. A bottle costs little at druggists or barbers, or we will send you a 35c trial size FREE if you will send 12c for postage and packing. Give us your dealer's name.
FREE
LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO.
Dept. 42, Kansas City, Mo.

Commerce and Finance

$100,000,000 Utility Securities' Decline Is Laid to TVA

Business and Industry

Tariff Cuts Seen By Trade Council Benefiting U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Foreign Trade Council has made public a study of benefits received by "third nations" as a result of reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and other countries, and said "the admission of imports from 'third nations' benefitting from our tariff reductions seems to have been a modest price indeed for the substantial advantages of the program as a whole."

Opponents of the reciprocal trade acts program, the council said, "frequently express the fear that the reduction of our tariff rates may benefit other nations to a disproportionately greater degree than the nation with which we negotiated a given trade agreement, due to the generalization of these benefits to all other nations under the conditional most-favored nations principle."

Does Japan Benefit

Japan, particularly, "has been reputedly gaining new access to our market by reason of lowering the tariff rates in agreements between the United States and other nations," it continued.

The council had prepared a study of American imports from Japan in the year 1936 of all products on which duties have been reduced under the reciprocal pacts, showing they amounted to $1,818,340.

This is 1.8 per cent of the value of these products imported from all countries and 3.2 per cent of our total dutiable imports from Japan during the year, the council said.

"In other words," the council said, "the generalization of these benefits has been a strikingly minor benefit to Japan, and there is no reason to believe that this proportion has been substantially altered at the present time."

American exports to Japan in 1937 amounted to $288,378,000, a gain of about $84,000,000 over 1936, and also an excess of exports over imports of $84,000,000.

Effect of Trade Pacts

"If and when our Government decides to negotiate a trade agreement with Japan, more than 96 per cent of the scope of the trade between the two countries, in spite of 17 groups of benefits already generalized in preceding agreements, will still remain as an area of effective negotiation," the council said.

A related study, as applied to all trade agreement nations, the council continued, "further shows that the benefits accorded to them in our lowered duties have not been shared to any important degree with other nations. Of the total importation of products which were granted lowered duties under these agreements, amounting to close to $200,000,000 in 1936, some 67 per cent originated from individual countries with which the agreement was made and about 80 per cent came from the whole group of trade agreement countries."

This excludes a special reduction of whisky granted to Canada and largely shared in by the United Kingdom.

Lower Manhattan Pays 15 to 20 P. C. Larger Income Tax

NEW YORK (AP)—The financial district of lower Manhattan, is paying from 15 to 20 per cent more income tax than last year.

Assistant Collector John B. McNamara estimated that Federal payments for the first quarter of 1938 would run that much ahead of those of a year ago, although he said the total number of returns was about the same.

He reported, among other items, that:

Two winners of $75,000 sweepstakes prizes paid a total of about $35,000 in taxes.

One financial firm paid with a certified check the first quarterly installment of $2,000,000 on an $8,000,000 total 1937 tax.

Another concern, which paid no tax the previous year, checked in with $500,000 as its first quarterly installment this year.

Approximately 100,000 returns were filed during the last day.

Many of the last-minute filers appeared with large blocks of returns running from a dozen or more to several hundred, sent in by banks, trust companies and accounting firms on behalf of estates and other clients.

Joseph T. Higgins, collector for the upper Manhattan district, reported an indicated increase of from 20 to 25 per cent in this year's collections.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 196

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 2, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 11, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, March 15, 1938

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 155

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the Capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on April 15, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1938.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

Sound Insurance Is Assurance

FIELD & COWLES

40 Broad Street, Boston

Insurance covering all needs

OBrien Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street, Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700

115 Broadway, New York
Barclay 7-6540

On Bank Board

Lewis H. Brown

President of the Johns-Manville Corporation, Elected a Director of Bankers Trust Company, New York. Mr. Brown is a Director of the New York Telephone Company and Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

Steel Operations Beginning to Show Seasonal Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel production in the United States during the past week increased 2 points to 32 per cent of mill capacity, according to Iron Age.

The improvement came mostly from miscellaneous sources, being partly seasonal in character and partly due to depletion of inventories.

Disappointed as to the net amount of the freight rate increases granted last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads have made no concerted move toward the resumption of buying of even the routine requirements that have been accumulating during recent months of inaction.

March, often the best month of the year for the steel industry, has brought moderate improvement over February sales, variously estimated at from 8 to 20 per cent, depending upon the company and the product. At Chicago, the ingot production rate is the highest since last November. One Chicago producer has had the best sales since the week of Jan. 14 and another the best week of the year thus far.

Among general industrial groups, the farm implement and tractor industry is one of the most active buyers of steel. Orders show increasing diversification. It is significant that pig iron shipments by Chicago merchant furnaces have increased thus far in March 40 per cent over the February rate.

Even at this early date the automotive industry is turning its attention 1939 models, plans for which will require the purchase of about $65,000,000 worth of new machine tools within the next few months. Meanwhile, production and sales of 1938 models are gaining slowly, but steel buying continues on a hand-to-mouth basis awaiting further results.

Steel ingot production is up three points at Pittsburgh to 29 per cent; up two and a half points at Chicago to 30 per cent; down three points in the Valleys to 29 per cent; up one point in eastern Pennsylvania to 29 per cent; up five points in the Cleveland-Lorain area to 26 per cent; up seven points in the Wheeling-Weirton district to 57 per cent; up four and a half points in the South to 45 per cent, and in the southern Ohio area has gained 15 points to 23 per cent.

Excess of Imports Rises in England

LONDON (AP)—Board of Trade figures for February, just made public are as follows: Total imports, £75,730,000; exports of British products, £37,520,000; re-exports, £5,320,000; total exports, £42,840,000; excess of imports, £32,890,000.

Trade for February, 1938, compared with February, 1937, and February, 1936, as follows:

	1938	1937	1936
Exports, British goods—	£37,520,000	£38,572,000	£35,110,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	5,320,000	6,928,000	5,651,000
Total exp.	£42,840,000	£45,500,000	£40,761,000
Total imp.	75,730,000	71,653,000	62,289,000
Excess of imports	£32,890,000	£26,153,000	£21,508,000

The excess of imports is the largest of any February since 1932.

Investment Firm Bonds Sell at 9 P. C. Discount

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bonds of 16 investment companies were selling on Dec. 31, 1937, at an average discount of 9 per cent from par value, a study made by Distributors Group, Incorporated, reveals. Individual issues were selling from premiums as high as 8 per cent to discounts as high as 44 per cent.

The average current return at Dec. 31, 1937, prices was 5.82 per cent compared with 4.86 per cent on Dec. 31, 1936.

A year ago, these issues were selling at an average premium of 2½ per cent.

San Francisco Port Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Foreign trade through the San Francisco Harbor last year totaled $137,095,683 in exports and $87,885,643 in imports, showing increases of 20 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, over the corresponding 1936 totals, which were affected by waterfront strikes in the latter part of that year, the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, reports.

TVA Negotiates For Purchase Of Private Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

sion was used as an argument against proposed change in Government's relationship to the business world.

"What uncertainty would be created?" asked Mr. Emery. "Who would make commitments with any confidence against such an uncertain future? What scheme could be more thoroughly calculated to intensify rather than lessen the economic anxieties and fears which haunt the present?"

Flat Capital Gains Tax

It is in the tax field that the widest business interest centers. Encouraged by the defeat of the "soak-the-rich" drive in the House, whose members substituted a consumers' tax on distilled spirits for the "Section 1-B," which would have fallen only upon about 600 big, family-held corporations, the Senate Finance Committee moved further toward a flat tax of 15 per cent, on capital gains on assets held for two years. Again the chief beneficiaries would be the big corporations.

As the tax bill came over from the House it is believed to be about $22,000,000 short of the revenue goal of this year.

"Of course we must get the needed revenue," Chairman Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, explained, "especially if the Government is going to keep on with its spending program. But to my mind a tax bill that would contain a little encouragement to business would be as fine a gesture as it would be possible for the Government to make at this time."

One of the avenues being explored, in keeping with the "little encouragement to business," is a reduction of highest surtaxes from 75 per cent to 60 per cent. Since, of course, it is the biggest corporation which comes under the high surtaxes under the current system of graduated income taxes, such a reduction would be of primary benefit to the biggest industrial units.

Senator Harrison's Problem

Senator Harrison undoubtedly has a majority of his Committee in favor of throwing out the remnants of the undistributed profits tax, boot and baggage. The question is whether the Committee majority will also prevail on the floor.

Here there are two financial philosophies, diametrically opposed and the revival of the dispute is one of the most interesting phases of the moment.

The old Mellon-Mills-Hoover belief that business revival is achieved "from the top down," and that encouragement should be given to big corporations with the idea that benefits would trickle down ultimately to the country at large.

The Roosevelt - Oliphant - Magill theory of working from "the bottom up"; namely, increasing mass purchasing power, so as to start the wheels of industry moving by consumer demand.

These two theories are involved at several points in the pending tax bill, although only occasionally does the conflict become specific.

In addition, Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin seeks to extend the scope of income taxes, and proposes an amendment cutting exemptions of single persons from $1000 to $800; of persons with one dependent from $2500 to $2000; and to extend exemptions to include dependents up to 20 years of age.

New Life Insurance Drops in February

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance for February was 17.2 per cent under the corresponding month last year, while the total for the first two months of this year was 14.7 per cent under the same period of 1937, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The report covers new paid-for business of 40 compahies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For February, the total new business of these companies was $589,407,000 against $711,478,000 in February, 1937. For the first two months, the total was $1,178,572,000 against $1,381,868,000 the same period last year.

Pacific Banking School To Hold Summer Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—In keeping with the University of Washington policy of encouraging educational endeavors by use of its facilities, the first resident session of the Pacific Northwest Banking School will be held on the campus this summer.

Enrollment for the session, which will be held from Aug. 22 to Sept. 3, inclusive, will be limited to 100 men chosen from applicants who are employees of banks that are members of the Bankers Association of Washington, Idaho, Montana, or Oregon.

The faculty will include: Carl S. Dakan, professor of corporation and finance investments, University of Washington; J. Franklin Ebersole, professor of finance, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Donald M. Erb, president of the University of Oregon; Ralph H. Farmer, dean of the school of business administration, University of Idaho; Richard B. Heflebower, director of the school of business administration, Washington State College; Howard H. Preston, professor of money and banking, University of Washington; George H. Rigler, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; A. R. Truax, Seattle First National Bank; Charles R. Whittlesey, associate professor of economics, Princeton University.

Scrap Iron Cartel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — International Scrap Iron Cartel, de Telegraaf learns, met at The Hague and decided for the present to maintain prices, but will shortly announce a 10 per cent cut.

Security Values of Utilities In TVA Area Show Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The selling price of bonds and preferred stocks of the seven companies most vitally affected by the TVA program is $100,000,000 less than their value based upon the market prices of similar securities in the group of companies free from Federal competition, according to M. G. Robinson, of Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc. in the current issue of the company's Bulletin. The loss in market value, Mr. Robinson points out, amounts to about 50 cents for every dollar already expended by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"Analysis of the financial statements of the seven utilities principally affected by the TVA program shows that their combined fixed charges—interest, amortization, etc.—are being earned about 1.9 times," the article states. "However, their bonds are selling in the open market at prices averaging about 23 per cent under the average price for the bonds of a group of nine other utility companies of similar size, reporting about the same earnings coverage for fixed charges, but operating in areas free from Federal competition. In 1930, prior to the threat of this competition, the average price of the bonds of both groups was close to par. Today this is true of the bonds of only that group which is free of Federal competition.

At Same Level in 1930

The preferred stocks of the companies in the two groups were selling in 1930 at substantially the same price level, the analysis shows. "Today," the report continues, "the average selling price of the preferred stocks of the group threatened by the TVA program is about 36 per cent below that of the other group. Recent earnings coverage for fixed charges and preferred stock dividends of the two groups is approximately equal as it was in 1930. Hence the drastic fall in the prices of the securities of those companies operating in the TVA area has not been due to changes which have occurred in earnings coverage."

Whereas up to now the private utilities operating in the Tennessee Valley have lost only a small portion of their customers, under the TVA plans, the article points out, the municipal systems, in order to succeed, must take from the private utilities many of their present customers and much of their present business.

"In the calendar year 1936," the article continues, "these private utility companies sold about 3,732 million kilowatt hours, exclusive of sales to other companies for resale. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the Tennessee Valley Authority generated approximately 787 million kilowatt hours, or an amount equal to about 21 per cent of the sales of the private utility companies. Only part of this power was available for sale, however, since some of it was lost in transmission and some was used by the Tennessee Valley Authority itself.

Estimates 1940 TVA Output

"In a public discussion of the affairs of the Authority, Mr. Lilienthal estimated that the firm output of power by the TVA in 1940 would amount to 2,550 million kilowatt hours. If this figure is reduced by 15 per cent for transmission losses, etc., there is still left 2,167 million kilowatt hours for sale. The sale of this much power by the TVA would represent about 2¾ times as much as was generated in its fiscal year 1937, and would amount to over 58 per cent of the amount of power sold by the seven private utility companies in 1936. It has become evident to investors that if these private utility companies are to lose a large percentage of their business, earnings and the coverage of fixed charges will be impaired and their securities lose much of their value."

In conclusion the article states that the great losses to investors in the bonds and preferred stocks of the utilities affected are the result of this fear of the future effect of the TVA program.

Small Businessmen's Organizations Now Number About 50

WASHINGTON (AP)—At least 50 organizations of small businessmen have sprung up since the February "little business" conference, Commerce Department officials estimated.

Literature received here indicated that the more active groups have platforms opposing chain stores and monopolies, and seeking tax revision and more liberal credit.

Commerce Department officials said they had recognized no one group as an official spokesman, but regarded most of them as bona fide. Some are being investigated by better business bureaus, however, and at least one person has been arrested (in Columbus, Ohio) for soliciting funds for a bogus organization.

One offshoot of the national meeting here was the American Small Business Council, composed of a dozen men who talked to President Roosevelt.

Leslie E. Sanders of Orlando, Fla., a member of this group, has charged the Commerce Department with trying to squelch further activity. He said the committee would meet, nevertheless, in Washington Friday to prepare for nation-wide organization on a permanent basis.

Then there's a federation headed by W. P. Ames of Arlington, Va., which asserts its non-partisan character while its rivals charge Democratic sponsorship.

Another of the organizations is headed by Dewitt Emery of Akron, Ohio. New England is represented in still another, headed by Alfred C. Gaunt of Methuen, Mass.

There are other groups in New York City, Rochester, N. Y., Toledo, Ohio, and Princeton, W. Va.

Each of the organizations contends it has a mission that has been neglected by other business associations, which Commerce Department files show total at least 11,000.

Power Output Off 9 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended March 12 totaled 2,014,729,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 1 per cent from 2,035,673,000 in the preceding week and a loss of 9 per cent from 2,212,897,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage decreases compared with a year ago according to major geographic areas: New England 12.4, middle Atlantic 3.6, central industrial 12.6, west central 4.4, southern states 5.0, Rocky Mountain 17.2, Pacific coast 0.9.

Government Begins Buying Eggs to Support Market

CHICAGO (AP)—The government began buying eggs on Monday, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange reported.

Federal agents bought 6,000 dozens grading "firsts" at New York at 18 cents a dozen, the exchange said, and 3,090 donzes at 17¾. No egg purchases were reported in Chicago.

Traders have been expecting government purchases to support the market. Last week the trade was informed the Surplus Commodities Corporation would begin buying eggs if prices did not rise.

The government has been buying butter since the middle of February and has accumulated more than a million pounds for relief distribution. The only butter buying reported was at New York where agents took 308 tubs of butter grading "extras" at 30½ cents a pound, the same price paid for previous commitments.

Winter Wheat May Sell at the Lowest Prices in 5 Years

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—Chalk quotations above the Chicago wheat pit today indicated farmers may sell their 1938 winter crop at the lowest prices in five years unless some development forces a sharp upturn within the next few months.

The market on which the price of wheat is established is largely dominated by improved crop prospects in the United States. European political developments interrupted, but did not halt, a downturn in wheat quotations of almost 10 cents a bushel since late February when heavy snows clogged the Southwest.

Wheat now is within less than a cent of the lowest level since May, 1935. The July contract, which represents the new crop, is the lowest for this time of year since 1933.

A year ago, with wheat quoted from $1.19 to $1.36, farmers envisioned a summer harvest worth more than $800,000,000 at market. Domestic stocks were small and the country was on an importing basis. Present price levels ranging from 82 to 86 cents put the market value of the expected winter crop at about $500,000,000.

Larger domestic supplies and improved crop prospects, together with the change in general business conditions since a year ago, were largely responsible for the price difference, traders said. The country now is on an exporting basis, and recently export demand has been disappointing, although a large volume of grain is moving from American shores.

In April last year July wheat reached an eight-year peak of $1.30. Now it is at 82½ cents, compared with $1.21 a year ago, 91 cents two years ago, 83 three years ago, and 89 four years ago.

Westinghouse Income Up 33 P. C. in 1937

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports net income of $20,126,407 for 1937, compared with $15,099,291 in 1936, an increase of 33 per cent.

Chairman A. W Robertson declared the company had one of its best years despite widely varying business activity.

The report stated that 1937 taxes, in terms of employees, represented $269 each, based on the average for the year. In 1936, the company said the annual tax bill represented $215 for each employee. Chairman Robertson recently reported the increase in taxes over 1935 would pay the wages of 6,500 workers at average Westinghouse rates.

Unfilled orders at the end of 1937 amounted to $60,298,087, compared with $48,490,919 at Dec. 31, 1936.

Fire, Casualty Companies Show Earnings Gain in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The year 1937 was a profitable one from the standpoint of underwriting and investment earnings for practically all fire and casualty companies, according to a report by Allen & Co. on the financial status of leading companies in this field.

"Supplemented by reduced fire losses," the report stated, "which were approximately 3 per cent below 1936 and in most cases increased volume of premiums written, underwriting results were substantially better than in the previous year. Although we are in the midst of a severe recession, yet due to the nature of the fire insurance business and its present stabilized condition, we feel that the volume of new business for the ensuing year will show only a moderate reduction."

Republic Steel's $15,000,000 Mill Formally Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—What is said to be the world's largest continuous strip steel mill, built by Republic Steel Corporation at a cost of $15,000,000, was formally opened here Tuesday in the presence of steel officials and guests.

The new mill can roll sheets of hot steel up to 94 inches in width and a quarter of mile in length at the rate of 35 feet a second and steel out of the cold mill at the rate of 14 feet a second, rates reputed to establish a world record for speed. The entire plant has a nominal rated capacity of 70,000 gross tons a month.

Tom Girdler, chairman of the board, speaking at the opening, said:

"The making of steel cannot be handled by small companies, because of the enormous size of the production units required to manufacture steel on an economical basis.

"The number of men required to run the mill itself represents only a small fraction of the employment made possible by the mill.

"Every ton of steel going through this mill means that men are employed back in the ore mines, men are employed in the coal mines, men are employed on the steamships and on the railroads, men are employed in the blast furnaces and the open hearths."

In the company's annual report, just mailed to stockholders, Mr. Girdler expressed optimism "for the long pull" but said "prospects for the immediate future do not appear too hopeful."

"The payment of dividends on common stock as early and substantial as may be possible is recognized as of major importance. Earnings for the first quarter of the year (1937), amounting to more than $5,500,000, gave rise to hope that some dividend on common stock might be made. The later unfavorable developments, however, curtailed earnings for the remainder of the year and made resumption of such dividend payments impossible. The 1937 first quarter earnings . . . suggest the potential earning capacity of the company in normal times."

U. S. Living Cost Again Drops During Month of February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living declined 0.9 per cent from January to February, due primarily to a sharp decline in food prices, as well as reductions in rents and clothing prices, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

In February of this year, continues the survey, the cost of living was 0.6 per cent lower than a year ago, and 13.0 per cent lower than in February, 1929, but 20.9 per cent higher than at the low of 1933.

Food prices declined 2.3 per cent from January to February, bringing them to a level 7.2 per cent below that of a year ago, and 23.3 per cent below that of February, 1929. Since the low point of 1933, food prices have increased 31.1 per cent.

Rents moved downward 0.5 per cent from January to February, but they were in February still 6.0 per cent above the level of a year ago, and 40.0 per cent above that of January, 1934. They are now 4.5 per cent lower than in February, 1929.

Clothing prices were reduced 0.9 per cent since January. In February of this year clothing prices were 1.3 per cent higher than a year ago, 25.2 per cent higher than at the low point of 1933, but 24.0 per cent lower than in February, 1929.

Coal prices in February were slightly 0.1 per cent higher than in January, and 0.2 per cent higher than a year ago, but 7.7 per cent lower than in February, 1929.

The cost of sundries in February was 0.1 per cent lower than in January, 1.5 per cent higher than a year ago, 8.1 per cent higher than at the low of 1933, and 3.0 per cent lower than in February, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 115.3 cents in February, as compared with 114.3 cents in January, 114.7 cents in February, 1937, and 100 cents in 1923.

World Use of Copper Off Slightly in February

NEW YORK, (AP)—Apparent world consumption of copper in February amounted to 137,466 tons, compared with 139,528 tons in January, a drop of 2,062 tons, although domestic consumption showed an increase from 24,881 tons in January to 27,389 tons in February, trade quarters reported.

World production of copper in February, including both primary and customs smelter, amounted to 153,146 tons against 167,381 tons in January. Domestic mine and custom smelter output in February amounted to 51,062 tons against 58,760 tons in January.

World refined copper production in February totaled 161,350 tons against 174,302 tons the previous month. World stocks of refined copper increased 23,884 tons in February, amounting to 529,853 tons at the end of the month, compared with 505,969 tons on hand at the end of January.

North American Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — North American Aviation, Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries report for year ended Dec. 31, 1937, net profit of $496,103 after depreciation, federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed profits, equal to 14 cents a share on 3,435,033 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with net of $4,230, of less than one cent a share in 1936.

Farm Prices Lower By 24 P. C. in '37

By the Associated Press

Washington

Agriculture department economists said the level of prices of farm products declined about 24 per cent in the last year, but retail food prices did not fall correspondingly.

Consumers received the advantage of only 7.3 per cent of the drop in farm prices. Prices of products farmers buy, the economists said, declined only 4.5 per cent.

State Senator Asks Broad Investigation Of Stock Exchange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16—The failure of the Richard Whtiney stock brokerage concern in Wall Street had repercussions in the Legislature here today following the introduction of a resolution by State Senator Thomas F. Burchill (D) of Manhattan, calling for a broad investigation of the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange and the practices of its members. The resolution was referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

Although not naming Mr. Whitney specifically, the Burchill resolution declares that "recent disclosures of corrupt methods and practices" have so shocked the Nation and the State that an inquiry was necessary to restore public confidence, and that if "corruption and fraudulent practices" are permitted to continue, there will result a decrease in business on the floor of the exchange. This, in turn, it declares, would affect other related business activities and aggravate the present business recession.

The resolution asks an appropriation of $25,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation, which would be conducted by three members from each house. They would have power to subpoena witnesses, examine the books and records of members of the exchange and conduct the investigation both within and outside the State. Its final report would be made not later than Feb. 15, 1939, and in it, the committee would be expected to recommend legislation aimed to correcting any abuses it might find.

John J. Dunnigan of New York City, Democratic Senate leader, said the resolution would receive "serious consideration."

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Richard Whitney today pleaded guilty to a second indictment charging grand larceny, for the theft of securities worth $109,384 from the New York Yacht Club, of which he was treasurer. The plea was made before Judge Owen W. Bohan in general sessions.

Wool Business Is Quiet This Week; Prices Are 'Nominal'

With wool growers in the West counting on the Government loan to tide them over the dull period without sacrificing their holdings at a loss, the possibility of eastern buyers picking up any wools at present market prices is more remote than ever. The buyers dare not pay the price demanded by the western growers and the latter are not attempting to force sales by shading quotations.

Relatively little business is passing in the West, therefore, where the situation appears stronger than the market in Boston. Most of the small trading that develops in the West is in the fine and fine mediums wools in the Southwest. Prices are commonly around 60c, clean, for these sales.

In the Boston market there is practically no effort being made to buy wools. Mills and other consumers show little interest. An occasional sale is made, usually with the request for prompt delivery. Most domestic wools are being quoted only "steady to firmer," and wool men frankly say that values are entirely nominal in absence of sufficient trading to establish the market. Some of these "nominal" prices are a trifle lower on slow selling grades.

Production of wool this year, and shearing is already under way, is expected to exceed last year's official estimate of 366,344,000 pounds, which in turn, compares with 360,327,000 pounds in 1936.

Lockheed Completes Two Planes for Foreign Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has announced the completion and delivery of two new transport planes for foreign air lines. Both planes are 10-passenger Electra types, powered with Wasp engines capable of a top speed of over 200 m. p. h.

One of the planes has been shipped to England to British Airways, Ltd., operators of the London, Paris air service, marking the sixth plane of this type delivered to the British air line since February, 1937.

Delivery of the second plane was ordered by the Rumanian air line, Liniile Aerienne Romane Exploatate Cu Statul. This was the second of a $560,000 fleet of Lockheeds ordered by the line.

The two planes were valued at approximately $105,000, the company officials reported.

Southwestern Bell Tel.

OKLAHOMA CITY — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph, has applied to the State Corporation Commission for increased rates in 18 towns in addition to a previous petition in certain other areas, M. J. Stooker, general manager, said 1937 income lacked $75,048 of covering actual expenditures for wages, taxes and other operating charges.

Farm Act Called Most Significant Law Ever Enacted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Declaring that the first real test of the new Federal farm program will be the current referendum among cotton and tobacco farmers for the purpose of obtaining their approval of the marketing quotas recently proclaimed, Standard Statistics states that the crop control measure completely overshadows the old AAA and undoubtedly is the most significant piece of social and economic legislation ever enacted in this country.

"If the quotas are approved," says the service, "the Government will be in a position to swing into action with drastic powers of control over the nation's food and fiber supply and over the fortunes of the farmers. There is not a single member of the country's population who will not be affected in one way or another.

"Broad as the measure may be, however, it represents no new departure in the field of crop control. There is nothing in it that has not been tried before. It is a collection of all of the farmer-aid experiments witnessed over a period of years, broadened and tightened until every phase of agriculture has been covered to some extent.

"Although the act makes specific provision for control of five crops—corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and rice—it will also affect the dairy farmers, livestock raisers, and growers of the lesser crops such as vegetables, fruits, and nuts.

"There is good reason to believe that, in time, the cost of the new program will be heavy—much higher than that in the past. The peculiar quota provisions on cotton may require the Government to take a heavy loss on its present cotton holdings. The provision for parity payments leaves the way open for Congressional 'pork-barrel' generosity.

"It is also conceivable that farmers may encounter a few years of good yields and be forced to store much produce of the farm under federal loans. There is a limit to the extent to which the Government may curtail production without the farmers revolting.

"Not even a tentative estimate of the cost of the program can be made until there is some indication regarding how generous Congress is likely to be with the new bounties. About the only safe conclusion is that it will eventually cost more, perhaps a great deal more, than it has in the past."

General Classified

AGENCIES WANTED

GLASGOW—Young man with knowledge of paper trade desires to get in touch with a mill with a view to represent them in Scotland. Box W-554, BCM/CSM, London.

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources; easy, interesting; socially, historically valuable; thousands consult Hartford Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition One year $1.00 Subscribe

MOTTOES

IS THERE a Biblical verse of value to you? Send your request and original hand-colored 8x10 motto will be mailed postpaid for one dollar. Box X-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

BRAND NEW
4 Unit—Beverly Hills—8 Unit
All leased—unfurnished—fine location
TRADE FOR EASTERN
Vacant or improved Write or call Mr Cox.
O'CONNOR, RICE & BARNES
174 N Canon Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif.
CR 19138 WO 62715

EASTERN FOR LOCAL
Exchanges. We will handle entire deal.
Listings over wide territory. List with
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

HAL C. RITTER REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. 101 E. 3rd Ph. 5590-W

R. KING KAUFMAN
SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA
Real estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bk. Bldg. Main 1210

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage MRS GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Large, comfortable rooms, stone house, 204 Fifth Street, cor. Jefferson Ave.; near the home of the Sixth Wheat MRS HARRY S. JORDAN. Te. 5070.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for booklet information CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 7120 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission AMERICAN MILLS, Dept D-133, Indianapolis

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Brooks, Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 155, Chicago

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED national appliance sales manager desires change; manufacturer's representative reputable quality line; Calif. and Ariz. territories. RYAN, 305 N. La Peer Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Local Classified

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Hotel Victoria

271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston

Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

Every Service Included

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET

Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments Furnished or unfurnished full housekeeping facilities; switchboard for taxi and refrigeration without charge maid service available

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—Lyman Apts.; 2-4-5 rooms modern, heated new New North 1300 or Well 2366-W

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Business man occasionally traveling, desires to share his Fifth Ave., furnished, one-room apartment, kitchenette, bath, $35; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box L-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SEE PAGE 16

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	709,230
1938 volume to date	45,420,850
1937 volume to date	141,837,276

General Decline In Stock Market; Bonds Also Drop

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The stock market listed heavily today.

Losses, at one time ranging from 1 to 5 points throughout the list, were pared a bit before the final hour. But rallying power was feeble. Traders deserted the buying side early after the recovery in the preceding session failed to carry through. Rail shares on the average sold at new lows for the year.

Trading Increases

Trading was the heaviest since the February advance topped off late in the month. Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Nervousness over the European situation again seemed to account in large measure for the unsettlement. Traders here noted European markets mostly were weak, with further liquidation in central European loans. Spanish developments were considered approaching a crisis and rumors of French aid for the Loyalists stirred speculative circles.

Quickly relinquishing the preceding rally gains, metal, steel, farm implement, chemical and other industrial groups led the decline, some particularly to the lowest quotations since early February.

In the forefront of the retreat were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, International Nickel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Santa Fe, New York Central, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Can and Westinghouse.

Profit-Taking

Traders hastened to take profits when the market around the opening showed little inclination to extend the Tuesday recovery. U. S. Rubber preferred, stellar performer in yesterday's upturn, tumbled for a loss of more than 5 points at one time and the common more than 3. Aviations, after an early show of strength, succumbed with the rest of the market to a fresh selling wave toward noon.

Further weakness in foreign exchanges and a crack in railroad bonds contributed to selling in stocks. Liquidation in securities from abroad was reported to have increased somewhat.

The scramble abroad to convert funds into gold and dollars aroused a little speculative interest in gold shares. Homestake at one time was up about a point. But the break in other sections eventually led to moderate selling in gold shares, too.

Aviation shares drew the spotlight on the quickening of armament spending in Europe and possibility the Nazi march in central Europe might lend still more impetus to the race to prepare for war.

Bonds Decline Abruptly

The bond market suffered an abrupt decline under selling which bore most heavily upon foreign obligations and domestic rail loans.

Most European issues were under pressure as a result of a fresh wave of apprehension over the Central European political situation. The decline here was accentuated by weakness of security markets abroad.

Rails led the downward movement in domestic corporate issues. In late trading many favorites were off 1 to 3 points. Some inactives lost as much as 8 points.

Loans of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Belgium dropped 4 to 7 or more. Other foreign groups showed losses ranging from 1 to 3.

Principal losers in the rail group were loans of Southern Pacific, M-K-T, New York Central, Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Great Northern, and Central Pacific.

U. S. Governments were in step with the trend, with Treasuries off 1/32d to 12/32ds, except Treasury 3¾s, which declined more than half a point on light offerings.

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Heavy selling sent the curb market down over a broad range today. Metals and oils bore the brunt of the attack.

Aluminum Co., had dropped more than 3 points by the beginning of the last hour and Newmont and Pacific Tin special showed losses of around 2½. Losers of close to a point included Lake Shore, International Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Jones & Laughlin and American Gas & Electric. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie dropped over 3.

A few specialties resisted the selling wave, including Montgomery Ward "A." up nearly a point, and Venezuelan Petroleum, fractionally higher.

London Stocks Show Further Weakening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The stock market continued weak with a further decline in the gilt-edged market carrying prices of British Government bonds into new low ground for the year.

The 2½ per cent consols broke to the lowest level since 1932. Since last Thursday, the day before the German coup in Austria, this issue has fallen 4¾ points, or 6.1 per cent.

Declines in other issues were less severe, but the War Loan 3½s lost net of 3⅜ points, or 3.3 per cent, the closing quotation of 99⅝ establishing a new low for the year and equaling the low for 1937. The United Kingdom funding 4s and national defense 2½s made new lows for the year, but are above the 1937 lows.

Among foreign bonds, German 7s were £45 and Austrian 7s at £27½ were off 7½.

Domestic rails were weak on disappointing weekly traffic receipt figures. Industrial shares recorded heavy declines.

Kaffirs were reactionary, West Witwatersrand selling at £6⅛. Copper and diamond shares also were weaker. Oil stocks were lower. Rubber issues remained very weak.

Natural Gasoline Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—A January natural gasoline production of 5,875,000 gallons daily was reported by the Bureau of Mines. Daily production during December averaged 5,833,000 gallons.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	44	44	44	Mar16
52	36	Acme Stl (2)	2	38	38	38	Mar15
10⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	3	9	8⅝	8	— ⅜
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	3	20⅛	20	20	Mar16
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	9	21	20½	20½	Mar11
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	10	2	1⅜	2	
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	17	55	52½	54⅛	—1⅜
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	1	1	Mar12
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau(.80a)	18	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
1⅝	1⅛	Alleghany Corp	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	13	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17⅞	11	Alleghany pf130ww	19	11⅝	11	11	—1⅛
17¼	12	Alleghany pf140ww	1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	Mar 7
17⅛	13¼	Alleghany pr pf	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Mar11
21¾	15½	Allegheny Steel	8	16⅝	15½	15½	—1⅛
9¼	7½	Allen Industries	5	7¾	7	7	— ⅜
176½	154⅛	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	162	160½	161	—4
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8¾	8¼	Mar14
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	1	12	12	12	Mar15
9⅜	6½	Allied Strs	14	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	2	48½	48	48½	— ⅝
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	48	47½	45½	46¼	—2⅜
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	Mar15
3⅜	2	Amal Leather	12	2	2	2	
24	14	Amal Leath pf	3	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	65½	65½	65½	—2¼
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (1¾e)	1	62	62	62	Mar14
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (1½e)	7	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ¾
42½	30½	Am Bk Shoe (1¼e)	8	34	33⅝	33⅝	—1
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	10	86¾	84½	86¼	—1¼
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	164½	164	164½	+1½
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(¼g)	4	20¾	19¾	20½	—1½
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	41	41	41	Mar15
17⅜	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¼e)	24	14⅜	13¼	13⅞	—1
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
108½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	3	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	—1⅜
8½	6	Am Colortype	6	7¼	6½	6½	— ¾
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	4	11¼	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	11½	Am Crystal S (⅝e)	3	12	12	12	Mar15
4¾	3¼	Am Encaus Tiling	12	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ¼
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅝	3	Am & Foreign Pow	11	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	— ⅛
19¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	16	16	—3⅛
25¼	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	9	22	19½	19½	—3
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	9⅛	8¼	8¼	—1⅝
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Mar15
4⅝	3	Am Hide&Leather	21	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	18½	18½	18½	—1½
37¾	33½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	13	35⅞	35	35¼	— ¾
2½	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
18	15½	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Mar15
7⅞	5¾	Am International	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	11	19¾	18	18½	—1½
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	2	60	60	60	
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	13	13¾	13	13	— ⅞
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4	3¾	3¾	Mar11
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	30	33⅝	31½	32	—1½
105¼	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105⅛	105¼	105¼	Mar 9
7⅛	4	Am Pow & Lt	23	5	4½	4½	— ½
40½	26	Am P&L$5pf(1⅛k)	10	27	27	27	—2⅝
33	22	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	8	25½	23¼	23½	—1¾
14¼	11⅜	Am Rad&St S (.60)	42	12½	11⅜	12	— ¾
22½	17¾	Am Roll Mill	16	19¼	18¼	18¼	—1½
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	70	69	69	— ¼
20⅝	17	Am Safety Raz (3)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Mar15
14⅜	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	59	48⅛	46	47	—3⅛
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	3	125	123½	125	+1½
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	51	51	51	Mar15
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	32	26⅜	24	24⅜	—2
11¾	8	Am Stores	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar15
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
117¼	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	117	116½	116½	Mar15
18½	16⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	131¼	129½	130	—1⅜
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	66½	66	66	—1
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	8	68¼	66⅝	66⅝	—2¾
139⅝	138	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	138	138	Mar15
7⅞	5¼	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	21	9¼	8¾	8½	— ¾
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5¾	4	Am Woolen	8	4⅜	4½	4½	— ¼
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	16	32	31⅝	32	—1⅛
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	25	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
40	30	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	1	30	30	30	
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¼e)	362	32¾	30¼	30⅞	—2⅜
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	
18	15½	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	*1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
19	13½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Mar 7
3½	2¾	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar14
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	26	26	26	—1
100½	92	Armour Del pf (7)	2	92	91½	91½	— ⅞
6⅞	4⅞	Armour Ill	31	5½	5	5	— ⅛
72	39⅝	Arm Ill pr pf	5	40½	39¾	39¾	
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30	Armstrong Crk (⅝e)	23	32	29	29	—2¼
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	2	3⅞	3	3⅞	Mar12
8⅜	5¾	Assd Dry Goods	22	6	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	64⅛	Assd D Gd 2pf(5¼k)	1	68¼	68⅛	68¼	Mar 5
33	31	Associates Inv (3a)	1	30	30	30	—1
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	42	32¼	30½	31	—3⅜
72	56⅛	Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	57¼	56	56	—1
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1¼g)	16	20¾	20	20	—1
7⅜	5⅞	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	Mar 8
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅝
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	14	23¼	21⅝	21⅝	—1
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (6)	1	107	107	107	Mar14
9⅞	6¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅝
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40	40	40	
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ½
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	Mar14
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	2	4	4	4	
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar 9
4⅜	3¼	Aviation Corp	33	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
B							
10⅜	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	26	9¼	8⅜	8½	—1
10⅞	6	Balt & Ohio	44	7⅜	6½	6½	— ⅜
13¾	7¼	Balt & Ohio pf	10	8¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Mar11
19	14¼	Barber Co (1g)	5	17½	16	16	—1½
10½	7½	Barker Bros (¾g)	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
16¾	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	52	15	14	14	— ⅞
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.15¾e)	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	16	15¾	15⅞	—1
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf xw(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	103	103	103	Mar14
8⅝	7¼	Belding-Hem (¾e)	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.37g)	3	82	82	82	Feb 1
14⅞	10½	Bendix Aviat	24	12¾	11⅜	11½	— ½
19	16⅝	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	36½	35⅞	35⅞	+1⅛
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	169	57⅞	54¼	55	—3⅝
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
98⅜	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	6	91	90	90¼	— ¼
28	26¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21	21	21	— ¼
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ½
15⅛	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	25	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅜
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	119	29⅞	27	27¾	—1¾
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	11¾	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	11	11	11	— ⅜
19⅜	17½	Borden Co (1.60)	15	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ¾
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	32	25½	23¾	23⅝	—1⅝
4¾	2⅜	Boston & Maine	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	3	18	18	18	Mar 8
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgeport Brass	15	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	29	22⅞	21	21⅛	—1⅝
30½	22	Briggs & Stras (¾e)	1	28	28	28	—1¼
34	26	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	31	31	31	— ⅜
5	2¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
9¾	8¼	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	6	8½	8¼	8¼	
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	5	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Mar15
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	8	15½	15	15½	
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	3	38	38	38	Mar 9
10	7⅜	Brunswk Balke(1g)	9	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	12	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	10	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
20	15½	Bullard Co (¾e)	3	19	18	18	+ ⅛
32½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	*11	27¾	26½	26½	—1½
9½	7	Burlng Mills (1)	7	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	10	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¾
3½	2	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar17
8⅝	6¾	Butler Bros (.60)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Mar16
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.50g)	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	3	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
19⅝	15¼	Byron Jack (⅝e)	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
C							
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
49¼	46	Calif Pack pf(3½)	1	48	48	48	Mar11
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Mar16
10⅛	6⅝	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	11	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	4	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	41	18	16⅝	17	—1⅝
8½	5½	Canad Pacific	18	6¾	6	6	— ¼
36	20	Cannon Mills (1a)	1	33	33	33	Mar11
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar10
16	15½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4½	3½	Carrier&Cn (.35g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Mar10
97⅛	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	13	88	81½	84½	—2½
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (¾e)	9	42½	41½	41½	—3⅝
107	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅜
18⅞	16	Celanese Corp	31	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	—1⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 13
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	1	18½	18½	18¼	—1
28	26	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	26	26	26	— ⅝
4¾	3¾	Cent Foundry	9	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11	9¼	Cent R R N J	2	9½	9½	9½	— ½
6¼	5⅞	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	1	6	6	6	Mar14
5½	4	CenturyRibbl(.10e)	4	4	4	4	Mar 8
46½	38½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	14	40	38½	39	—3½
8⅝	6	Certain-teed Prod	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
30½	28½	Champ Pap (1e)	1	27	27	27	Mar15
13¾	7¼	Chesapk Corp (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar11
34¾	31½	Chesa & Ohio (1¾e)	43	33½	31½	31½	—2⅝
89	87	Chic & Alt pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Mar 9
48½	37½	Chic Corp (3)	1	40	40	40	—4
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Mar14
3⅜	3⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Mar14
1⅝	1	Chi & N West	5	1	1	1	
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	14	3	3½	3½	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅜	3	Chi Grt W pf	3	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¾e)	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	30	1⅝	1½	1½	
13⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	8	10⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅝
33½	27	Chi Rock Is & Pac	*2	28	27½	27½	— ½
1½	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar15
2⅜	1⅜	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	C R I & Pac 7½ pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
15⅜	9⅝	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Mar 4
19⅝	15⅞	Chick Cos Oil (¾e)	1	14½	14½	14¾	— ⅛
5	3	Childs Co	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅝
63½	46⅝	Chrysler Corp	188	63¾	60	60¾	—3½
13½	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel (2)	14	13	13½	13¾	
3⅝	3⅜	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135	117½	Clark Equip	1	118½	118½	118½	— ⅝
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	7	21	20⅝	21	—1
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	12	38⅛	36¾	37	—1⅝
15½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	15	14	14	14	— ½
135	112	Coca-Cola (4½e)	8	120½	119½	120½	Mar15
59	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	59	59	Mar14
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	11	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	2	92	92	92	—1¼
27⅝	20½	Coll & Alk (⅝e)	3	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	—1¾
20	14½	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	8	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
22½	16⅝	Colm Bdcst A (.60g)	3	18⅞	16½	16½	— ½
21½	16⅝	Colm Bdcst B (.60g)	4	18⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Colum G&El (.40g)	73	7¼	6½	7	— ⅜
79	66	Colum G & E pf A (6)	1	71	71	71	+ ⅜
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	Mar14
34	30	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	12	69½	68	69½	+1
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4)	9	38⅜	33½	33½	—1¾
95	86	Coml Cred pf (4½)	2	95	94½	95	Mar 8
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4)	28	38⅞	36⅝	36⅝	—2⅝
99	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	1	99	99	99	Mar10
10	7⅜	Coml Solvents (.60)	15	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
2	1⅜	Comwlth & South	52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
42¼	30	Com&South pf(1⅛k)	6	35	33½	33½	—2¼
27⅝	22¾	Comwlth Ed (1¼)	8	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Mar 8
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (⅛e)	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅜
9	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
19½	13¾	Consol Airer (½g)	38	16⅜	15¼	15½	— ⅝
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (⅛e)	32	21¼	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
98½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	18	92¼	92	92¼	+ ¼
1⅝	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (¼k)	3	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	1	4	4	4	— ½
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	28	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
101⅜	101⅛	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
7⅛	3⅛	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4½	4½	4½	
⅞	⅜	Consol Textile	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅜	3	Consol'n Coal	5	3	3	3	
22	13	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13	13	13	
86½	83⅜	Consum Pw pf (4½)	*2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅜	13⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	18	14	13⅛	13¼	— ¾
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	12	14¾	12⅝	13	—1⅝
3⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	79⅝	79	79½	— ½
45¾	38⅛	Cont Can (½e)	7	42⅞	41⅜	41¾	— ¼
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	109½	109½	109½	Mar15
9⅝	7¼	Cont Diam Fib	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	24	29½	27¾	27¾	—1¾
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
34¾	27¾	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	28	29	27¾	28	—1½
18½	13½	Cont Steel	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
38	23½	Coppers Assn (2)	20	27⅝	26½	26½	— ¾
16½	12⅛	Corn Products (3)	3	64	63¼	63¾	— ⅛
168½	164	Cornwall pf (7)	2	164¾	164½	164½	Mar11
4¾	3¾	Coty Inc (.10g)	1	3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Nazi Coup Starts European Capital Flowing to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The flight of European capital to the United States, precipitated by the Nazi coup in Austria, enabled New York bankers to arrange Tuesday for a shipment of $2,255,000 of gold from London to New York.

It was the first important engagement of yellow metal for import here from Europe since the gold tide turned last autumn and the U. S. Treasury modified its gold sterilization policy.

A possibility it might signal a new trans-Atlantic gold rush into the U. S. Treasury's storage vaults was seen in exchange circles. Under the recent change in the sterilization policy, the Treasury will permit imports and newly-mined domestic gold up to $400,000,000 annually to go into the credit structure and expand banking reserves instead of being locked up in the "inactive" fund.

In banking quarters, another big gold import movement was expected to exert mild pressure for expansion of bank credit since surplus bank reserves have been mounting.

Capital Flow Reverses

The engagement announced late in the day by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was made possible by a further fall in the British pound against the dollar and the London open market price for gold to a point where bankers could make a small profit on the shipment.

Until the march of German troops into Austria last week startled European countries, foreign funds had been flowing out of New York for weeks. Much of it, exchange men said, had been going to London, Holland and Switzerland.

It was suggested the reversal in the metal tide probably had been much larger than the engagement indicated, for the dollar stabilization fund usually is a substantial buyer and seller of gold before transactions become visible in the ordinary course of movements. The stabilization's funds holdings are not reported.

Profit Now Possible

Until last week, buyers in the London market were bidding well above the U. S. buying price of $35 an ounce for metal offered there. The break in the price dropped the quotation to around $34.77 an ounce today, making it profitable to ship after allowance for shipping charges, insurance and other costs.

When the record-breaking 1934-37 shift of gold across the ocean tapered off last summer and autumn, in wake of the business slump, the United States gave up moderate amounts of metal to facilitate the return flow of European capital.

The treasury, which began to sterilize gold late in 1936 partly to insulate the credit structure against sudden withdrawals of foreign balances, meanwhile has modified the policy in line with other efforts to turn deflationary trends in business and commodity prices by expanding bank reserves and encouraging credit expansion.

Textile Companies Show Losses in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The year 1937 was generally unsatisfactory for textile manufacturers from the standpoint of profits, according to H. E. Hansen in the current issue of The Annalist. A slight loss was reported by 12 companies for the year, compared with a fairly substantial profit in 1936.

For 10 of the 12 companies, sales during the year increased 2.2 per cent to $206,173,000 from $201,768,000 the year before. More than offsetting this gain, however, were increases in costs and substantial inventory losses.

For most companies the exact amount of the inventory loss could not be determined, but figures for three producers are as follows: Pacific Mills, $2,259,443; Cluett-Peabody, $416,950 (exclusive of normal adjustments); Naumkeag Steam Cotton, $220,935.

Despite a poor fourth quarter, total consumption of all textile fibers rose to a record high level because of a substantial increase in cotton consumption.

Business Personals

Francis P. Gallagher has become associated with Kidder, Peabody & Co., as manager of the municipal bond department in their New York office. Mr. Gallagher has been associated for the past 18 years with Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., serving as vice president. He is a member of the Municipal Bond Club of New York and served on the original board of governors.

Hempstead Washburne, Jr., has been elected vice president of McGowen, Cassady & White, Inc., Chicago. Since 1933, Mr. Washburne has been vice president of the First Michigan Corporation, and manager of its Chicago office.

Frank C. Sumner has been appointed general manager of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad, with headquarters at Macon, to succeed the late C. D. Boyd. Since July 1927, he has been superintendent of the Tavares and Gulf Railroad at Tavares, Fla. Mr. Sumner's appointment, effective March), returns him to the road with which he began his successful railroad career 25 years ago.

William, C. Cowling has been elected vice-president of the Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., according to David R. Wilson, president. For the past 23 years, Mr. Cowling has been associated with the Ford Motor Company, and for the past six and one-half years has been general sales manager of that company.

Union Tank Car Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Tank Car Co. reported 1937 net income of $2,016,413, equal to $1.68 a share of capital stock. This compared with $2,112,624, or $1.76 a share, in 1936. Company leases tank cars on rental basis and has repair plants at principal loading points.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 2¾s '43-41 Mch	107.5	107.5	107.5
100 2¼s '41	107.16	107.16	107.16
8 3¼s '47-43	108.27	108.27	108.27
6 3¼s '46-44	108	108	108
1 4s '54-44	113.3	113.3	113.3
2 2½s '67-65	104.31	104.10	104.10
6 3s '48-46	106	106	106
6 2¾s '51-48	102.10	102.10	102.10
58 2½s '53-49	100.9	99.30	100
3 2¾s 48-51	101.20	101.20	101.20
52 3s '55-51	104.20	104.8	104.8
44 2½s '60-55	102.18	102.8	102.8
8 2¾s '59-56	101.15	101.4	101.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

14 3¼s '64-44	104.20	104.20	104.20
14 3s '49-44	104.8	104.4	104.4

Home Owners' Loan

50 2¾s '49-39	102.6	102	102
9 2½s '44-42	102.2	102.2	102.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	92	92	92
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46st	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	97½	97½	97½
2 Alleghany 5s '44	65	65	65
33 Alegh 5s '50 st	31½	30½	31
74 Allis Chalm 4s'52	105¾	104½	104¾
7 Am & For P5s 2030	52	50¼	50¼
1 AmIGChem 5¼s'49	104	104	104
23 Am T&T 3½s'43	113⅝	113½	113½
22 Am T&T 3½s'66	101⅞	101⅝	101¾
28 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102	102	102
24 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	104¾	104½	104¾
9 Arm Del 4s '57	91½	91	91
16 Arm Del 4s '55	91½	90¾	91
14 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅝	106½	106½
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95	90½	90½	90½
4 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	98½	98⅝	98⅝
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-95	98⅜	98¼	98¼
19 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102	101⅞	102
7 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78½	75	75
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	22½	22½	22½
11 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	54½	53½	53½
39 B&O rfg 6s '95	24¼	22	22
48 B&O 1st 5s '48	49¼	47	47
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	22	21	21
32 B&O 5s '96 F	22	19	19½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	20	19	19
73 B&O cv 4½s '60	17½	15½	16
51 B&O 4½s '48	44½	44½	45
6 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	40	39	39
4 B&O 5s S W '50	31	30	31
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	100½	100½	100½
4 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	101	100	100
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
22 Beth Steel 4¼s '60	102¼	102¼	102¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	95¼	94¾	94¾
23 Beth Stl 3½s '52	88¼	87¾	88
26 Boston&Me 5s '67	31	30	30
7 Bost&Me 4⅜s JJ'61	27½	27¾	27½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	48	47¼	47¼
4 Buf Nisg El 3½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Buf R&P 4½s '57	22½	21⅝	21⅝
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120	120	120
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¾	114½	114½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114½	114½	114½
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123½	123⅞
11 Can Pac 5s '54	98¼	98¾	98⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	90	90	90
5 Can Pac 4s perp	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1 Cen C&O 5s '39	102	102	102
5 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	70½	70	70
4 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5⅜	5⅞	5⅞
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	96	95¼	95½
7 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	53	52¾	52¾
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	78	75½	75½
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26	26	26
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	58¾	58½	58⅝
5 ChampionP&F4¾s'50	101½	101½	101½
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 C&O 3½s '96 D	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11¾	11¾	11¾
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	99⅛	98¾	98⅞
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	90½	89½	89½
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¼	99¼	99¼
36 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101⅜	100½	100½
9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12½	12	12
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	12	12	12
14 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17¾	17	17
54 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅝	9	9¼
25 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26½	26	26
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17¾	17¾	17¾
76 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4½	4½	4½
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8¾	8½	8½
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8½	8½	8½
14 Chi&NW 4s '87	15	15	15
5 Chi&NW 3½s '87	13¾	13¾	13¾
21 C R I & P 4s '88	15¾	15	15
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
4 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7	6¾	6¾
22 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	108	107¾	108
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	106	106
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	84	84	84
1 Childs Co 5s '43	80	80	80
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106½	106½	106½
6 COC&St L 4½s '77	56	55½	55
4 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	111	111	111
1 Clev Un Term 3½s '72	84½	84½	84½
14 Clev Un Term 5s '73	77	76	76
3 Col & So 4½s '80	36	36	36
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95	94¼	94¼
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	90¾	90	90
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
7 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
15 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	37	36¼	36¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	40½	40½	40½
27 Ill Cen 4s '66	34¾	33	32
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	48½	48½	48½
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	36½	35½	35½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4s½ '63	35½	35½	35½
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅝
26 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	56	55	55
10 Int Ot Nor aj 6s '52	4	4	4
21 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67½	65	65
2 Int Paper 6s '55	75½	75½	75½
21 Int T & T cv 4½s'39	85	83¾	83¾
20 Int T & T 4½s '52	56½	54½	54½
1 Int T & T 5s '55	59¾	58¾	58¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2½	2½	2½
4 K C South 5s '50	60	59½	59½
6 K C South 4s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
4 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
15 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Kresge Found 4s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58	58	58
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	94	94	94
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	27½	27½	27½
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31½	30½	30½
35 Leh Val 4s 2003	30¾	30¼	30¼
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122¾	122¾	122¾
6 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105½	105¼	105½
8 Loew's 3½s '46	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71½	71½	71½
5 Louis & N 4s 2003 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
25 Louis & N un 4s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	104	103¾	103¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48½	48½	48½
8 Manhat Ry 4s 90	25½	25	25
16 Manhat Ry 4s&6set	23¾	23	23⅜
2 Man Bch So L 4s 39	90	90	90
10 McCrory Strs 5s 51	101¼	101	101
1 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	99½	99½	99½
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	18½	18½	18½
2 MilSt RyAL 5s 61B	100	100	100
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s 71	100	99¾	99¾
1 MilRapids&NW 4s 47	18½	18½	18½
1 M & St L 4s 49	2½	2½	2½
7 MSP&SSM Marie 6s 46	4¾	4½	4½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10½	10½	10½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11	11	11
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39	38¼	39
6 M-K-Tex 5s 62 87	16⅞	16	16
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	27	27	27
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	40	40½
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	34	34	34
32 Mo Pac 3½s 49	4¾	4¼	4¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	20¾	20¾	20¾
14 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20½	19½	19⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	19	19	19
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20	20	20
3 Mo Pac 5s 80H	20	20	20
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	20½	19¾	19¾
1 Mo Pac 4s 75	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Mob & O 4½s 77	11	11	11
1 Mont Pow 3½s 66	91½	91½	91½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	43½	43½	43½
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42½	42½	42½
20 Nat Dist Pr 3¾s'49 ww	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 NEngTel 4½s'61B	121	121	121
1 N O Pub Sr 6s'52B	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 NO Texas 4½s 56A	93	93	93
10 N Pac&Mon 6s 2448	73	73	73
15 NYC rfg 4s 2013 A	84½	84½	84½
15 NYC gn 4s 98	83	81¾	81¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NYC 3¾s 46	72¼	71	71
18 NYC 2¾s '43	63½	61¼	61¼
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	61¼	50	50
4 NYC & HR3¼s 63	86	84	84
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	87½	87½	87¼
14 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	44½	44	44
31 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	39¼	37	37½
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	71	71	71
2 NY Conn RR 5s '53	106½	106½	106½
2 NY Dock Co 5s '38	48	48	48
12 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104¼	104	104¼
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124	124	124
35 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8½	8	8
6 NY S&W gen 5s'40	7½	7½	7½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅛	106	106
4 NY Tel 3¼s '67	106	106	106
12 Niagara FallsP2½s66	106¼	106	106
2 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41	53	53	53
3 Norf Sou 5s 61A	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Nor Am Co 5s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Nor Am Ed 5s 59C	97½	97½	97½
17 Nor Pac 4s 2047	69¾	68	68
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57	57	57
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	84½	84½	84½
22 Nor Pac 3s2047	52¼	52	52
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	104	104	104
1 Ohio Ed 3⅜s 72	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	102	101¾	101¾
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
18 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	100¾	100½	100½
8 Otis Steel 4½s 62	69¾	68	68
16 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	102¼	102	102¼
27 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	106	105¾	105¾
2 Pas Gas&El 4s 64	103¾	103⅛	103⅛
6 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	104½	104¼	104—
1 Panhandle EPL 4s 52	100⅝	100	100
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	58½	58½	58½
1 Para Pict 3½s 47	68½	68½	68½
2 Penn Dix 4s 41 A	83	83	83
48 Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	96¼	95⅝	95¾
1 Pen Co 4s 63	92	92	92
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	116	116	116
20 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	97½	97	97¼
15 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	83½	80	80
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	91½	91	91
30 Pen RR 4s 48	110⅝	110¾	110¾
1 Pen Sta 4½s 70	86	85½	86
16 Pen RR 3¼s 52	78½	78	78
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	66⅛	66½	66⅝
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107	107	107
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	107	107	107
8 Phila Co 5s '67	85	84	84
6 Phil Elec 3½s'67	017¼	107¼	107¼
3 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	5	5	5
19 Philippine Ry 4s'37	14½	14	14
7 Pillsbury F M 6s '43	801½	108½	108½
10 PCC S L 4½s'40A	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
9 Portl Gen 4½s'60	51¾	51	51
80 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12¼	10¾	10¾
1 Ready 4½s '57 A	78	78	78
3 Repub Stl 3½s'54	105¼	104¾	104¾
1 Repub Stl 4¼s'56A	41	41	41
5 Republic Stl 4½s'56	82	82	82
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
10 Saguenay Pow4s'66	101½	101⅜	101½
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	32	32	32
4 St J & Gd I 4s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 StLPeo&NW 5s '48	15	15	15
3 St L S F 5s '50 B	11½	11½	11½
4 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	10	9½	9½
23 St L S F 4½s '78	10⅜	10	10
2 StLSF4½s '78ctf st	9	9	9
1 St L S F 4s '50	11½	11½	11½
1 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	9½	9½	9½
10 St L SW 5s '52	17	16½	16½
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	62	62	62
1 St PaulUnDep 5s '72	116	116	116
1 SAL& Pac 4s '63	56	56	56
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s'52	110	110	110
2 Schuico 6½s '46	19¾	19¾	19¾
30 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7⅞	7½	7½
12 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7¼	7¼
4 Sea A L 4s '50 st	13	13	13
21 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6¼	3¾	4¼
14 Shell Un 3½s '51	101⅜	101½	101½
4 Silesian Am 7s '41	76½	76	76
17 SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	106⅞	106½	106½
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	94	93½	93½
38 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47¾	47	47¾
52 Sou Pac 4½s '81	47½	42	43¼
33 So Pac 4½s '69	46¾	43	43
50 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67¾	66½	66½
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	60½	58¾	58¾
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53½	52	52
4 So Pac SPorr 4s '50	94	94	94
32 South Ry 6½s '56	44	41	41
30 South Ry gen 4s '56	41½	40½	40½
14 South Ry cn 5s '94	56½	54	54½
16 South Ry gen 4s '56	36½	34¼	34½
8 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	108	108	108
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	12½	12½	12½
6 StandOil NJ 3s '61	101½	101¾	101¾
6 Studebaker 6s cv '45	65	63	63
15 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	80½	80½	80½
15 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	106	106
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	110½	109¾	110⅞
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	76	76	76
6 Third Ave aj 5s 60	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Third Ave 4s 60	29	29	29½
5 Tide Wat As O 3½s '52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	96	96	96
5 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	113	112	113
45 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¼	111	111
10 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103½	103½	103½
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	90	90	90
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	90	90	90
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	77¾	77¼	77¼
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	72½	72	72
37 U S Rub 5s '47	106	105⅞	106
15 Utah P & L 5s '44	83⅜	83½	83½
4 Util P & L 5s '59	50	50	50
1 Vanadium 5½s '41	85	85	85
1 Va El & Pow 4s '55 A	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104	103¾	103¾
20 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9½	9¼	9¼
36 Wabash 5s '80 D	8¾	8½	8½
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Wabash Des M 4s '39	20	20	20
1 Wal Ltg 6s '45	71	70½	71
17 Warner Bros 6s'39	68	67¾	68
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	35½	35½	35½
5 Wash Term 3½s'45	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Wash Term 4s'45	107½	107½	107½
3 West Pen Pw 5½s'56	107¼	107¼	107¼
16 West Md 4s'52	85	84¾	84¾
2 West Pac 1st 5s'46	18½	18½	18½
1 Western Un 5s2'51	54	54	54
1 Western Un 5s'60	54	54	54
1 Western Un 5s'75	50	53	53
5 West Shore 4s 2361	58½	58½	58½
22 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	87¾	86¾	86¾
1 Wilson & Co 4s'55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Wis Cen 4s 8&D '36	7	7	7
43 Youngst S&T 4s'61	98⅜	98½	98½

Foreign Bonds

7 Akershus 5s '63	100½	99¼	99¼
2 Antioquia 7s '45 B	7	6⅞	6⅞
3 Antioquia 7s '45 D	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6 Antioquia 1st 7s'57	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Antioquia 2d 7s'57	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Antioquia 3d 7s'57	6¼	6¼	6¼
33 Antwerp 5s '58	99⅜	97½	97½
2 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83¼	83	83
10 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	82½	82½	82⅜
32 Argentine 4½s'71	91¾	91¼	91¼
4 Australia 5s '55	104	103½	103½
3 Australia 5s '57	103¾	103	103
26 Australia 4½s '56	100½	98½	98½
8 Austria 7s '57	28	28	28
12 Belgium 7s '55	113¾	111	111
7 Belgium 6½s '49	101	101	101
31 Belgium 6s '55	102¼	100	100
1 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16½	16½	16½
7 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16	16
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	16	16	16
4 Brisbane 5s '57	100	100	100
4 Brisbane 5s '58	100	99	99
10 BuenA 4¼s&4½s Aur'78	61	61	61
14 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	64¾	64¾	64¾
8 Bulgaria 7½s '68	33¾	32½	32½
46 Bulgaria 7s '67	31½	31¼	31¼
3 Canada 5s '52	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5 Canada 4s '60	109¾	109¼	109¼
2 Canada 3¼s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
46 Canada 3s '67	96½	96	96
5 Canada 2½s '45	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
3 Chile Mtg 6s 42	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Chile 6s '60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
7 Chile 6s '61	16½	16½	16½
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	13¾	13¼	13¾
2 Col Agr Bank 6s '47	23	23	23
14 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	14¼	14	14
10 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14¼	14	14
50 Copenhag 5s '52	99⅝	98	98
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	98½	97¾	97¾
2 Costa Rica 7s-'51	20	20	20
15 Cuba 5½s '45	74¾	74¼	74¼
4 Cuba 5s '51	87	87	87
9 Czecho 8s '52	91	87	87
16 Denmark 6s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
69 Denmark 5½s '55	100½	99	99
87 Denmark 4½s '62	100½	98½	98½
3 Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	61	61	61
3 El Salvador 8s '48 ct	23½	23½	23½
6 Flat 7s '46	94½	84½	84½
1 Finland 6s '45	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 French 7½s '41	104	104	104
2 French 7½s '41 unst	100½	100	100
8 French 7s '49	107⅜	107½	107½
1 French 7s '49 unst	100	100	100
72 Ger Gov 6½s '65 unst	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
26 Ger Govt 7s '49	32½	31¼	31½
2 Greek 6s '68	27	26½	26½
2 Italy 7s 1951	75½	75½	75½
47 Japan 6½s '54	75⅝	74¾	74¾
2 Japan 5½s '65	71½	71½	71½
4 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	44	44	44
35 Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	29	28¾	29
1 Met Water 5½s'50	101½	101½	101½
2 Milan City 6½s '52	60	60	60
3 Minas Ger 6½s '58	8	8	9
3 Minas

Local Classified

(Continued)

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service Yeterian Bros., 276 4th Ave., N. Y. GR 4-4343

RUGS, domestic and oriental, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 263 Boylston St., Boston, Prom'y Com 4048 We do cleaning and repairing too.

CORSETIERES

"A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, experienced (colored), to take work home; highly recommended; alterations, Beatrice Hudgins, 355 W. 145th St., N. Y. C. ED. 4-0283.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel. LOUISE C. HAHN 380 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service ANN E. DUNN Efficient office and technical help. 80 Park Place MA 3-4670 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C. PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell JACKSON CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP 3632.

FOR SALE

NEAR ANNAPOLIS—Beautiful building site on water, near owner's cottage; panoramic view. Box 10, 401 Title Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SALE OR RENT, Old Lyme, Conn.—All year cottage, eight rooms, three baths; oil heat; high ground; river view; two-car, two-story garage. Write Box B-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING reductions on interior decorators' and fine manufacturers' showroom samples and closeouts; beautiful furniture for bedroom, living room or dining room; also authentic reproductions and antiques; contents of fine city and country homes; new Simmons bedding. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston HAN. 8071

HAIRDRESSERS

ROMAN EXPERT BEAUTY CULTURE New—Oil Coloring—New 565 Boylston St., Copley Square. COM. 8146 Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

HEAD counsellor and several assistants for co-ed camp (ages 4-14), 65 miles from N. Y., Long Island Sound; state fully qualifications, experiences, references. Write Box M-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNSELORS—Berkshire boys' camp wishes best general counselors available; must be Christian Scientists; replying give particulars, experience, education, church affiliation, references, salary expected, include snapshot; which will be returned. Write CLARENCE "STRAIGHT" SHAFFER, Director, Indian Hills Camp, Rm. 939, 60 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED March 30th, primary apprentice teacher, recent graduate; cultured young woman, physically strong; interested in outdoor life; Christian Scientist preferred. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Brewster, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 57 Seals St. — Home for those needing rest and care, or elderly people; reasonable. MRS. INEZ A. COLBURN (formerly of 60 Park St.). ASP. 9478.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51 197th St., Hollis L. I. N. Y. Hollis 5-9484

SERENE, comfortable home for those seeking rest and harmony; care if necessary; high altitude; lovely mountain views. 41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y. Phone 310.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—New white colonial home, 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; extra lavatories; oil heat; 2-car garage; lot 80x118; every modern convenience; price $22,000, financed to suit. FREDERICK D. SMITH, 1878 Springfield Ave., Maplewood. SO. 2-6285.

MONTCLAIR, CALDWELL, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., and vicinity, where living is a joy. Beautiful homes with atmosphere and charm, with certainty of profit taking at present low prices. JOSEPH JOINER, 358 Bloomfield Ave., MOntclair 2-0659.

RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, can easily be remodeled for apartments or suitable for a rest home; low price. Inquire G. W. FOX, Penacook, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Duplex home, modern and in good repair; price very reasonable; good investment; both homes rented; owner leaving city. Phone 5275 Manchester.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES renovated, rebuilt like new, $3 up. New cotton mattresses $7; kapok $10; innersprings $12; upholstering, slip covers. BEEKMAN, 120 E. 116 St., N. Y. C. HArlem 7-8090.

MOVING AND STORAGE

RETURN LOAD of household goods wanted from Sarasota, Florida, or other Southern points for New England or points enroute. Noble R. Steves, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. TALbot 2466

LOCAL and long distance moving everywhere; fireproof warehouse; crating; members of Allied Van Lines. HENRY P. TOWNSEND, 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. Westfield 2-1621.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, time available after six; part Saturday. Fisk Bldg, N. Y. C. Write Box W-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, with kindness, low prices; good service Call Pitz Co 13 E 16 St N Y C Alg 4-6167

REAL ESTATE

House in Connecticut FOR SALE

Ten-room house, two baths, in excellent condition; newly painted white; facing small park in Woodbury, Conn.; large dining and living rooms, tiled fireplace for 3 ft. logs; vapor or oil furnace, laundry, toilet, storage in cellar; electricity, brass plumbing, storm windows, hardwood floors, tile roof; large meadow, 4 acres, brook, fine trees. Barn for cars, horse and cow.

Owner, MISS ANNIE B. NARAMORE Cheshire, Conn. Telephone 2180

Alvord Bros., Realtors Newton—Wellesley—Weston Massachusetts

HOMES For Sale or Rent

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 775 Harvard Street Brookline Asp 1500

485 Commonwealth Ave Newton Cen 0232

WESTFIELD, N. J.—Colonial, 9 rooms, 2 baths, built by engineer for own home; oil burner, steam heat; 2 car garage attached. Priced for quick sale. OWNER, 472 Mountain Ave. Westfield 2-1537.

REAL SUMMER HOME $2900

Substantial 7-room house with beautiful view of Winnepesaukee; 98 miles from Boston; renovated 1937, some fruit trees and grapes; Hestilastor fireplace, flush toilet, electricity, about acre land; short walk to fine beach. Box V-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE, Old Lyme, Conn.—Sixty acres, wooded ridges; unsurpassed views Connecticut River, Long Island Sound; accessible boat and road. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SCITUATE, R. I., Route 6—Gentleman's estate, 11-room house, completely modern; 2-car garage, secluded location. WM. A. HOD-GARD, 10 Bellevue Ave., Providence R. I. DE. 0914.

WINCHESTER, MASS., 182 Highland Ave.—Stucco of English type, 12 rooms, 2 baths; oil heat, several fireplaces; substantially built; comfortably arranged for gracious living; two-car garage; splendid location on a hillside site; spacious grounds of 84,000 feet; property abuts Middlesex Fells in rear, with 700 ft. frontage on Highland Avenue; beautiful brook flows through center; price $18,500; about one-half cost. Tel. Win. 1420.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD., 3413 University Pkwy.—Board, attractive room, twin beds, with bath, in private home near church. University 3164.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Pleasant front room; home atmosphere; meals optional. Tel. Aspinwall 7346.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Sunny, comfortably furnished room in private home; meals if desired; also garage space. West Newton 0414.

Local Classified

(Continued)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY—Be in business for yourself; sell guaranteed nursery stock; full or part time; liberal weekly commission on orders for future delivery; no collections. BURR NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE

Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 341 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cosy rooms, quiet, rest and study; near church, $1 daily, special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Newly furnished, light, end rooms in nice home, first floor, near church. Mrs. Breadmore, 262 Mass. Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms, reasonable, home atmosphere; oil heat, parking; permanent guests or tourists. LON. 8775.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st (Apt. 4)—Desirable, quiet, sunny, single; comforts; refinement; inexpensive. Telephone mornings, CAledonia 5-0084.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th) Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $8, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-8242. I. M. NELSON

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 Special weekly rates. Newly renovated

HOTEL HUNTINGTON 307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opposite Y. M. C. A. BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

THE GUEST HOME 240 Chilean Avenue, Palm Beach, Fla. All rooms, baths, showers. Private suites.

N. Y. C., 1050 Amsterdam Ave. (111th St.)—One or two large sunny rooms; quiet home near church, Columbia. MASON (Apt. 64).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG Harvard graduate, reliable, experienced clerical work; tutored Latin, Greek; desires permanent employment; owns car; go anywhere. Box B-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED soda fountain man; can take full charge if desired; capable for any business. SOMerset 3811-M. (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A LADY, past middle-age, good health; can drive; fond of travel, good reader and correspondent; would like to hear from someone who can use any helpful service she can give. MRS. K., 85 Oak Street, Ridgewood, N. J.

EXPERIENCED companion-chauffeur; free to travel; also experienced in personnel work; cashier; go anywhere. M. Culver, 14 Ivy St., Boston. Ken 8265.

HIGH school graduate, literary field, library or book shop preferred; very well read. Box S-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as companion-nurse, also do secretarial work; best local references; willing to travel. Write Box T-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, experienced, desires position, N. Y. C.; capable, responsible. Write Box M-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STUDIOS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 246 Huntington Ave.—Studio to let by hour, day or week; reasonable rates; Steiss piano; hot and cold water. ASP. 9766. Call 12-1 or 5-7.

TAILORING

CHESTER, PA.—Cleaning, repairing, alterations; suits and overcoats to order; fur coats stored, cleaned, glazed; formal clothes rented REHRMAN, 610 Welsh St.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking ALICE E. LAWRENCE New Address 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-7910

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION Irma Williams, 125 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 160 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. Phone BUC. 2-0425

ORAL - INTERPRETATION LITERATURE. Bible Reading, Diction, Voice, Posture. Class and Private Lessons. N. Y. C., Brooklyn. LEAH WHIDDEN, call mornings, evenings. MA. 4-7776.

TRUCKS FOR SALE

TWO 1937 Ford half-ton panel trucks, one all black, 85 horsepower, purchased in April, 1937, only $600; one red with aluminum advertising space, 60 horsepower, registered October, 1937, only $450; both trucks are equipped with double windshield wipers, Stewart Warner Southwind gasoline heaters, and are of the de luxe model type; insulated board, etc. Phone HAN. 5113, Boston.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trip to N. Y. Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel SOMerset 0678-0034-W 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. WIsconsin 7-7969.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C., or Arlington, Va., by two ladies; upper floor or three rooms for housekeeping in private home. A. H. Brooks, Lewesville, Maryland.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Easter Coats and Suits

Coats and Suits designed to make the Boardwalk a veritable Promenade of Fashion.

Styles that range from slim, fitted Reefer Coats and man-tailored Suits to soft, feminine styles that are so flattering to many.

Coats, $16.95 to $115.00
Suits, $16.95 to $29.75
Third Floor

M. E. BLATT CO. Atlantic City's Great Department Store Atlantic at So. Carolina Ave.

KAUFMAN & WEINER The Square Deal Store "NEON SIGN IN WINDOW" Hardware and Furnishings 1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS Dining Room, Illinois and Pacific Ave. Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices. Other Kent Restaurants 1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City Established 1903

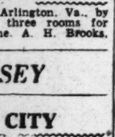
CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 — Fertilizers Hardware

Jack W. Apgar 104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J. Pittsburgh Paint Products House Furnishings

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Keep your hair lovely with our smart, modern permanent Wave. GUILLAUME'S DAINTY DEB SHOPPE 84 NO. WALNUT ST. OR. 5-9750

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions EAST ORANGE CAB CO. Also Storage and Complete Service CROSS GARAGE 4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Chas. J. Hornecker Florist 445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street Phone Or 3-7360—7361 Member F. T. D.

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S dedicated to lovers of Flowers 28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245 Expert Locksmith Bridge Gifts

GREENBERG'S HARDWARE House Furnishings 95 West Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD 3-0820

When in Englewood Visit CAPITAL TEA ROOM 11 WEST PALISADE AVENUE For Tempting Luncheons—Sodas Home Made Candies Englewood 3-7559

HACKENSACK

LAW INCORPORATED CLOTHING 200 MAIN STREET

H. WESTERVELT Shoes for Men, Women, Children 244 Main Street, Hackensack

Model Specialty Shop Lingerie and Foundation Garments Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S Quality Clothes — Moderately Priced Men's Apparel Since 1888 222 WASHINGTON ST.

IRVINGTON

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

E. Horn FREE DELIVERY DELICATESSEN Imported German Specialties OPEN EVENINGS Tel. ES. 3-4593 16 Union Avenue

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily

MARY ROBINSON BEAUTY SALON (Henry Inc.) Assisted by competent operators. Permanent Waves, $5.00 to $7.50 We welcome your patronage 26 Journal Square Labor Building Tel. Jr. Sq. 2-4760 Room 208

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning MOVING STORAGE RUG CLEANING NEW FURNITURE DEPT. GOODMAN'S 830 BERGEN AVENUE BER 3-8100

Enna Jetticks Sold Exclusively in Jersey City Heights by B. Grossman & Co. $5 to $6 342 CENTRAL AVE.

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.

Prudence Products — Corned Beef Hash, Prepared Macaroni, Beef or Lamb Stew, Meat Loaf

177 MAPLEWOOD AVE., SO 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Treyting and Anderson 1910 Florists 4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J. Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

PLUMBING and HEATING Modernization our Specialty Latest Gas and Oil Heating Equipment Ranges, water heaters and refrigerators JERRE R. BLODGETT 58 Glenridge Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. Glen Ridge 2-8458

A GOOD RULE when you need Housekeeping Supplies, tools or paints, visit or telephone Moore's Hardware Store Inc. 223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Always Call HANSEN SALES, Inc. for Your Battery and Radio Needs 4 0 WILLOW ST MO 3-4040

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY Silver Hats Ready Made and to Order Agents for Bobbe Hats 40 CHURCH STREET

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE! When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it. LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING CRESCENT LAUNDRY HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

MURPHY'S "REAL CLEANING" All Work Done in Our Own Plant 226 Lorraine Ave. Ph. MO. 2-6663 Manhattan Shirts Knox Hats New SPRING NECKWEAR now being shown

Wellmont Haberdashers 6 Church Street at Montclair Center Paris Suspenders Interwoven Hose

APPLEGATE FARM Guernsey Milk Ice Cream A Complete Dairy Service 616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

QUALITY FOOD! Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere The Wedgwood Cafeteria 20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

Gifts for Every Day Books — Stationery — Leather Artwares — Pictures — Cameras MADISON'S 427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

HENKE'S INC. Jewelers—Silversmiths We Carry Silver by Kirk Watson Gorham Rogers, Lunt Towle & Bowlen and Others Clairidge Theatre Building MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey" GRIFFITHS is the Home of WORLD-FAMOUS PIANOS STEINWAY CHICKERING KIMBALL MUSETTE AMPICO MINIPIANO GULBRANSEN DUO-ART HAMMOND ORGAN GRIFFITH PIANO CO. Steinway Representatives 605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. 236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J. 238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J. 366 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

For the Quality Minded PHONE MA. 2-3660 S. FELDMAN & SONS Dry Cleaning ● Laundering We Clean Rugs, Furs Upholstered Furniture Fur Storage Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange

TYPEWRITERS Bought—Sold—Serviced Rented, 3 Months for $5 ADDING MACHINES—CHECK WRITERS Central Typewriter Exchange 86 PARK PLACE Phone MArket 3-6788

NUTLEY

HUNTTING'S SERVICE STATION TIRE, BATTERY, ROAD and TOWING SERVICE MARFAK LUBRICATION GAS, OIL, GREASES, ACCESSORIES NUT 2-3886 688 FRANKLIN AVE. Corner Kingsland Rd., Nutley

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORGE Refrigeration Morrell Bros., Inc. Washing Machine Sales and Repair Service on all Electrical Appliances. 40 North Day St. OR. 3-7277

Enna Jetticks Sold exclusively in Orange by B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

Esso Glover's Esso Service Station 66 West So. Orange Ave., SO. 2-9798 FAST DEPENDABLE SERVICE Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories Motorcycle Service

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500 West Orange Motors, Inc. Authorized Ford Agency New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes 85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store 626-628 MAIN AVENUE

PASSAIC (Continued)

JOHN T. MALOOL 69 BROADWAY Cleaners and Dyers Tailoring Passaic 2-6830

Stenchever's Footwear Fitting Specialists for Men, Women and Children 38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J. 96 Main Street Paterson 188 Main Street Hackensack

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC. LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE KOPPERS FUEL Coke Coal Oil PHONE PLFD. 6-1911 303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

For Your Springtime Dress Up Visit TEPPER BROS. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ROSENBAUM'S for Spring Apparel PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc. Cleaners and Dyers Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J. TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK Serving Now in WESTFIELD 306 EAST 5TH ST., OPP. CITY HALL PHONE PLFD. 6-8562

WE CARRY MEN'S and BOY'S sample and cancellation shoes. Nationally known, saving 40 to 50 per cent of reg. price. Our shoe repair service is as near as your phone— PLD. 6-2637 Lightning Shoe Repairing Co. 204 E. Front St. opp. Strand

MORECRAFT COAL CO. COAL—FUEL OILS COKE South Ave., Dunellen, N. J. Out of town call (W.X. 3050) Dun. 2-6543

Strauss Cloak and Dress Shop, Inc. Prices — $6.95-$16.95 No Charge for Alterations 185 E. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5489

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S Paint & Hardware Co. House Furnishings 70 E. Ridgewood Avenue Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

Local Buying Brings Local Prosperity WERNER'S Complete Outfitters to Men 5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

BORSCHNECK & NOTT INCORPORATED "flowers of distinction" Artistic Pottery and Copper Ware for Floral Decorations 96a Park Ave. Ru. 2-1552

SUMMIT

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions THE ROSE SHOP 40 Beechwood Rd. Summit, N. J. Telephone Sum. 6-0209

G. I. McNEIL Fine Upholstering Custom-made Slip-covers and Awnings 55 Union Place Tel. Summit, N. J. Sum. 6-4068

The JUVENILE SHOP Fashions for Children from Infancy to Fourteen Years Apparel of the Better Kind 378 Springfield Avenue Summit

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY 222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411

Delivered in Teaneck Ridgefield Park Bogota Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME WM. LUDEWIG Hardware House Furnishings Paints Glass 319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S Dresses—Sportswear—Millinery 6 East State Street Ora M. Hammond, Mgr. Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

MARTIN'S TOY AND SPORT SHOP An All-Year-Round Toy Store New Toys as they are introduced to the trade 148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS VANCE—Florist 321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station Westfield 2-2525—2526

FUEL HEADQUARTERS Large Stocks of COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE Quality Service J. S. IRVING CO. 239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

BIVONA VARIETY FISH MARKET LOBSTERS OYSTERS CLAMS SCALLOPS SHRIMP CRABMEAT 25-27 East Broad Street Phone WEstfield 2-3042

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER "Outfitters to Men and Boys" 721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER The Store of Famous Shoes 719 Hamilton St., Allentown

Office Equipment Furniture Typewriters and Stationery All Quality Merchandise ROYAL H. ECKERT, Inc. 18 N. Sixth St., Allentown, Penna.

H. LEH & CO. DEPARTMENT STORE ALLENTOWN, PA. Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers Allentown, Pa. "One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

BETHLEHEM

Courteous Service is what you are always assured of at FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE ten-ten North Third Street Over 70 Varieties—Imported and Domestic Cheese

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co. 116-124 West Tenth Street

Very Smart Collection Day Time Dresses Also THE BOLERO Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co. Department Store, Erie, Pa.

Clearance Sale Women's Coats, Dresses and Millinery. ● Annual Sale of Table Linens and Towels. ● Annual January Sale Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc. ● Annual Winter Sale of Furniture.

FOR QUALITY Call Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers 402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON DINNER CANDIES — COOKIES CAKES 926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

And now with those winter sports just around the corner, as well as that less strenuous outdoors—walking CREME LILAS non-greasy Toilet Cream is an ideal cream to baffle those wintry winds. Sold at THE GORGAS STORES 16 N. 3rd Street Uptown 1212 N. 3rd Street

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

THE CHATTER BOX TEA ROOM 839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr Luncheons Evening and Sunday Dinners Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr (Continued)

Flowers for All Occasions JEANNETTE'S BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP 823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

Marie Custom-Made Hats—Remodeling Melrose 1863 Opp. Station

TERRY'S Beauty Salon "A Distinctive Shop for Discriminating Women" 8026 YORK RD. Melrose 4711

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

JENKINTOWN - GLENSIDE Electrical Construction Co., Inc. 220 Old York Road OGONTZ 375

Flowers for every occasion A. S. Farnwald Greenwood Ave., East of York Road OGONTZ 2442

PHILADELPHIA

D. FURMAN Automobile Accessories Firestone Tires Atlantic Gas and Oil Felton Sibley Paints 4164-66 RIDGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA VICTOR 2481

CHAS. W. KAEPPLER Registered PLUMBING and HEATING Waverly 1537 N W COR. 13TH STREET AND NEDRO AVENUE PHILADELPHIA, PA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON AIR CONDITIONED A. SCHWARZ, Prop 209 W CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective Open Wed and Fri Eves Phone Ger. 8812

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

HASSINGER Manor Delicatessen Germantown's Largest Delicatessen Homemade Potato Salad and Soup Domestic and Imported Delicacies 223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH

KATHERINE-K KELLOGG Foundation Garments Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Sold and Serviced by MRS. ANNA TYLER, Mgr. 2122 Jenkins Arcade Grant 4277 Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7943 9:00 to 11:00 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTZESS Coats and Suits Exclusively POMEROY'S

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP 537-545 Penn Street A delightful variety that means "less work for mother." E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY Cleaner Coal Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Manning-Armstrong FOOT-CRAFT SHOES 607 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE Electronort MILK BEST because it's ELECTROPURE Phone 5241

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Quality Clothing Since 1914 WEINER'S MAURICE H. WEINER 759 PENN STREET

SCRANTON

Rent a Safe Deposit Box for your valuable papers and jewelry, at less than 1c per day. THIRD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO. Member F. D. I. C.

Joseph's Millinery Mostert (ANN K. STRAUSS)

A new hat is good for the morale. At this shop it is not hard on the pocketbook. 121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY WOODLAWN MILK ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM Scranton — Pittston — Wilkes-Barre

HENRY KUCK Art Store and Picture Framing A well-dressed window wears a fresh, colorful window shade or Venetian blind. 318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

KNAPP DRUG CO. Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234 BROADWAY PHARMACY Tel. Coraopolis SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

GRUBBS ELECTRIC SERVICE SALES AND SERVICE on Washers, Ironers, Refrigerators, Radios, Westinghouse Refrigerators Easy Washers and Ironers RCA-Victor Radios 508 Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 348

GENERAL ELECTRIC Authorized Refrigerator and Home Laundry Appliances A. C. DRYNAN & SONS 427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58

SEWICKLEY Sales and Service 205 Chestnut Street Tel. Sewickley 542

Bon Ami CAMPNEY'S GROCERY Established 1874 "The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SELECT FRUIT MARKET HEINZ 57 310 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

SWARTHMORE

Insurance GEORGE W. DeFOREST

EATONS The Writing Paper for All Occasions Michael's College Pharmacy

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

Beaty TAILORS CLEANERS DYERS Fine Tailoring for Men DREXEL HILL, PA. 2253 Garrett Rd. Phone Clear. 5269

WAVERLY FRUIT COMPANY 4202 WOODLAND AVENUE Quality Fruits and Produce Sea Foods Friday and Saturday Clearbrook 940 Prompt Deliveries

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO. Baltimore and Melrose Avenues LANSDOWNE, PA. Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631 Saratoga 7700

Sales Ford Service Lincoln Zephyr DELAWARE COUNTY MOTOR SALES CO. 80 EAST BALTIMORE AVE.

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA Famous for Delicious Foods

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Humoresque

Two bits of humor stand out from the background of Herr Hitler's reported Austrian coup.

The first is a story of Sir Robert Vansittart, long so important to the British Foreign Office. He was called on the phone by a Central European diplomat the day after the Berchtesgaden conference, and the diplomat asked Sir Robert: "Where's Mussolini?"

Sir Robert replied, cryptically: "Oh, I hear he's skiing."

And the diplomat then queried: "For how long?" (Hopeful that the Duce would be giving an eye to the Führer's moves at an early date.)

But Sir Robert said with a grin that was quite audible over the telephone: "I believe the ice melts in May!"

The other is a story from Austria, of the former nominal head of the country, Wilhelm Miklas — who did not attend the Berchtesgaden parley. After he had "sworn-in" his new Cabinet, including the Hitler nominee, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, he went home. When he fumbled in his pocket for his keys he found he had

The Key to Austria?

left them at the office. He is reported then to have remarked: "I must put an advertisement in the papers tomorrow: Lost—two sets of keys, the first to President Miklas, and the second to Austria."

♪ ♪ ♪

Chinese Eyes

K. N., at Oxford, tells us that the "eye" painted on the bow of a Chinese junk is an ancient superstition, because the Chinese believe the boats could never see their way without it. K. N. thinks the custom was probably borrowed from the Arabs, who followed the Egyptian custom of drawing the eye of Osiris on the prows of their boats. It is possible, she also tells us, to know the port whence hails a Chinese junk by the color it is painted.

Well, a junk by another color would—but never mind!

♪ ♪ ♪

"With Cheese"

D. B. sends from Geneva the following about cheese:

A Swiss gentleman was recalling with pleasure an extended trip to the United States and was commenting upon some of the habits of the "natives," which struck him as extraordinary. In general, he said, he liked American food but he was unable to get used to luncheons which did not include cheese.

"But I learned how to get cheese whenever I wanted it," he confided. "All I had to do was order apple pie —and the waiters would always bring cheese with that order."

♪ ♪ ♪

For Translation

A member of the Monitor's foreign staff, who formerly taught English to Egyptian students, tells about the startling reply that he received to a simple question in a class of oral composition, when he asked: "And what is the difference between a man and an animal?"

To which one of the bright Egyptian lads replied: "The animal is straight from the behind to the in front; but the man is straight from the below to the up."

♪ ♪ ♪

Effective Uniforms

J. M. offers this:

Now that government officials wear uniforms through most of Europe, bearskin hats ought to be made "regulation" for Cabinet ministers— since they are obviously just the hats for keeping things under.

"I had a radio fitted!"

The same London wit suggests:

"Had you heard of the professional politician who when asked to dinner at the home of a Labor Peer put on a popular front?"

♪ ♪ ♪

Move It to Norway?

M. B. sends this from Paris:

The obelisk that stands in the center of the Place de la Concorde in Paris is soon to be made into a gigantic sundial. The tall granite shaft will cast its shadow along a series of markings set into the wide square. Thus the several thousand years-old Egyptian obelisk will, so the authorities say, get back once again to its original job of telling time.

Perhaps it was a tourist from Norway, land of the midnight sun, who asked the other day whether the proposed sundial would follow the continental system of counting up to 24 hours!

EBH-JAM

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hidden Automobiles

Pin a slip of paper with the name of an automobile written upon it to the back of each guest as he arrives. The slips may be two by three inches, fastened to dress, shirt, or coat with a common pin. Mention that no one is to look at these slips until everyone is present and the game begins.

When all guests have arrived, give them each a sheet of paper and pencil and tell them to find as many automobiles as possible and write them down. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for the game. The one who writes the most names wins a prize, which may be a chocolate automobile, a ten-cent toy car, or an accessory for a real automobile.

Each guest will want to remain seated with his back safely to the wall to prevent others from reading the name of his auto, but necessity to see the other fellow's cars will force them to get into the game. There will be tugs of war, chases through the rooms, and all kinds of maneuvers! It's a laugh-splitting, ice-breaking game with plenty of zip and fun, and whoever wins the prize certainly will be forced to earn it!—Anna E. B., Chicago.

The World as It Is

It's a gay old world when you're gay,
And a glad old world when you're glad,
But whether you play
Or go toiling away,
It's a sad old world when you're sad.

It's a grand old world if you're great
And a mean old world if you're small;
It's a world full of hate
For the foolish who prate
Of the uselessness of it all.

It's a beautiful world to see,
Or it's dismal in every zone;
The thing it must be
In your gloom or your glee
Depends on yourself alone.

—S. E. Kiser

Poised for Swishing Descent

Monitor Camera Club From Leo Rosenberg, Vienna

Spring Skiing in the Italian Alps

Adjusting the Ropes for the Final Climb

Monitor Camera Club From Dr. Franz Stefan, Vienna

Preparing for the Assault on Mt. Bernina, Switzerland

Truth

The highest compact we can make with our fellow is:

Let there be truth between us two forevermore.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Brevities

Humorist: Contributors to an American trade journal have been making much of a new high-speed electric excavator recently tested. To them, of course, it's the scoop of the century.

Detroit News: Flags used at the London coronation are exported to Hungary and there cut up for petticoats. We understood from the Betsy Ross story it was the other way.

Quotation for Today

THE reward is in keeping the commandments, not for keeping them.—Lydia Marie Child.

Rhythm!

Some folks dey's got rhythm in dere feet,
An' some folks dey's got rhythm in dere hearts,
But ma good ole Uncle Si, he's so lively an' so spry,
He's all rhythm when de dancin' music starts.

Oh, a great gran' daddy now is he,
An' a winner in de cake walks long ago,
But he'll whistle an' he'll sing, an' he's right dere when dere's swing,
When dey starts a-truckin' down how he do go!

He 'clars dat he ain't nebbe gwine grow ole.
Dat's 'cause ob all de rhythm in his heart.
Oh, de young 'uns got no chance doin' dat dere rhumba dance,
'Cause ma Uncle Si's all rhythm from de start!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Sidewalk Repairman

Nearly every city block has its share of broken sidewalks, cracked by tree roots, crumbled by the elements, or just worn out. Many property owners will delay such repairs because of the expense involved in purchasing materials and hiring labor for a job that may take a workman only a few minutes to perform.

A man previously inexperienced in any similar work is now providing himself with steady employment as a sidewalk repairman. In his car he carries all the necessary material for such repair work: a sack or two of cement, three or four sacks of sand, and a few inexpensive tools. He travels about the city, stopping wherever he sees a broken sidewalk or curb, and does the repair work for a fraction of what it would cost if the property owner had to purchase his own material and seek a workman to do the job.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

In Lighter Vein

You Know the Kind

Travel Agency Clerk: "We'd appreciate a statement about what you thought of our all-expense tour you took last summer?"

Mr. Detourer: "Hmmm—it was well named!"

It's About Time Department

[From Bennington (Vt.) Paper]

With the thermometer standing at minus 10 degrees this morning, the North Bennington Fire Department was called out at eight o'clock to extinguish a chimney fire at the tenement owned by Will Harrington on West Street and occupied by the Morrison family.

This was the first time this year that the North Bennington department has responded to a fire.—New Yorker.

Undisturbed

The vacuum cleaner salesman who had an appointment found the lady of the house unable to keep it. He suggested tomorrow.

"That's my busy day," she said. "If you call then, you will find me in a whirligig."

"That won't worry me, madam," he said, "my last customer was in a kimono."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Did You Ever Wonder

What and Where the International Date Line Is?

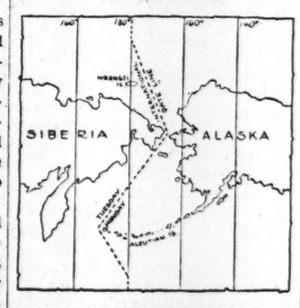
The international date line is an imaginary line from the North to the South Poles, at which dates change.

The necessity for such a line, in these days of general world travel, may be illustrated by the imaginary case of a traveler who leaves a certain point at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, and travels westward round the globe, keeping pace with the sun.

This speedy traveler would arrive at his starting point at noon on Tuesday, with the sun directly overhead the entire 24 hours of the journey. The question would be, where did he leave Monday and enter Tuesday?

The answer would be that the date became later by one day upon his crossing of the international date line. This line is located approximately at the 180th meridian.

The international date line is not straight from pole to pole. It starts down the 180th meridian from the North Pole, jogs east of Wrangel Island, passes between Alaska and Siberia, and thence angles west again past the 180th meridian, returning to the meridian approximately opposite Vladivostok. The date line then drops down the meridian to the equator, where it makes its last eastern jog, rejoining the meridian permanently at the Antipodes Islands.



This jogging of the date line is for the purpose of keeping it at sea so far as possible, where traffic is least likely to be disturbed or confused by the change of date. —W. P. Keasbey.

A British Pun

Cock: "Why did the penny stamp?"

Knee: "Because the thr'penny bit!"

Too Many Guests

Little Willie had stayed to dinner at the neighbor's house.

"You didn't expect to have so many people to dinner, did you?" he asked the host.

"Did a little bird tell you?"

"Yes, the little piece of chicken on my plate."—Railroad Trainman.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Doll Lady

San Diego, Calif.

People who visit the main plant of Good Will Industries of San Diego will see a busy woman with paint cans, glue pots, mending tape, brushes, and other materials with which she repairs broken and dilapidated dolls, which have been given to the Good Will.

She is known there as the "doll lady," and she thoroughly enjoys her work, which she gives gratuitously to the institution.

Very few dolls appear hopeless to her, and she patiently fills cracks, glues on hands and feet, replaces lost wigs, paints new faces and rosy cheeks, then hangs the rehabilitated dolls to dry along with many others in more or less advanced stages of restoration.

When the dolls are repaired, as far as she is able to restore them to their original appearance, she designs and makes suitable clothing for them, including baby dresses, sporting garments, and "lady doll" costumes.

Day after day finds this cultured woman, a retired teacher, in her little work corner with its fascinations which she will not exchange for participation in clubs and other organizations. She has made more than 500 dolls salable. She knows how the mothering instinct of little children yearns for something to cuddle and love, and her own mother love finds satisfaction and joy in giving her time and talent to meet the need of these little ones.

The dolls are sold by the institution at very low prices to people who cannot afford expensive dolls; and the money derived from the sales is paid out in wages to persons more or less handicapped who are employed at the plant. Thus the doll lady's work serves a double need.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Measure or Resolution

Question: A bylaw states: "A two-thirds vote of all members present shall be necessary to pass any measure. . . ." Please define "measure" and its difference from an ordinary "motion," as this has always been a stumbling block at our business meetings.

Answer: On page 33 of Robert's Rules of Order appears the following: "A motion is a proposal that the assembly take certain action, or that it express itself as holding certain views"; and on page 34: "When a main motion is of such importance or length as to be in writing, it is usually written in the form of a resolution."

The omitted words in the bylaw quoted above, indicated by dots, may define "measure" in this case as restricted to certain kinds of action. If they do not, based on the information given, it can only be deduced that the word "measure" is another name for "motion" or "resolution." If so, the rule quoted is an unusual one and restricts to a degree greater than seems necessary the power of the majority. Under fundamental parliamentary law, a two-thirds vote is reserved for exceptional questions (see Robert's, page 204).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's cryptic message—a recipe for world harmony and progress:

LKJJKI HGFKIEJDGFCGB DGF JIDFK IKADJCZGE DYZGB GD-JCZGE DIK KEEKGJCDA JZ JXK KEJDLACEXYKGJ ZU VZIAF XDIYZGS DGF TIZBIKEE.

What Will It Cost?

At 6¼ cents a square yard, what will it cost to kalsomine the walls and ceiling of a room 24 ft. by 18 ft. by 12 ft. high, allowing for a door 9 ft. by 4 ft., 2 windows 7 ft. by 4 ft., and a wainscot 3 feet high around the regular surface of the room?

Fun With Synonyms

Here's another list of words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	profitable	flourishing	
2	arrogant	thin	
3	tentative	lucrative	1
4	verbose	assuring	
5	qualified	brisk	
6	right	temporary	
7	rapid	haughty	
8	prosperous	able	
9	sparse	wordy	
10	comforting	proper	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Misplaced Enthusiasm*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN'—I WANT YOU TO GO TO THE STORE FOR ME.....
BENJAMIN...!
YI YIPPEE YIP YIP
WILD WEST
MY—! THAT'S THE FIRST TIME I'VE EVER HEARD YOU SO OVERJOYED AT GOING TO THE STORE !!
STORE ?
YIPPEE !

Animal Town—*The Travelers Meet the Tapir*

By Dummer

BUNNY RABBIT AND I WILL TAKE OUR TURN AT VISITING A SOUTH AMERICAN ANIMAL TODAY
I SUPPOSE THEY CALLED ME A TAPIR, BECAUSE MY HEAD TAPERS OFF SO SUDDENLY
IF YOU ARE A TAPIR AS YOU SAY, WHY DID THEY GIVE YOU A NAME LIKE THAT?
HE'S SO FUNNY LOOKING, I DOUBT IF THERE'S ANY SUCH ANIMAL
I'M MIDWAY BETWEEN AN ELEPHANT AND A HOG. MY FEET ARE LIKE A HOG'S MY TRUNK LIKE AN ELEPHANT'S
TRUNK LIKE AN ELEPHANT'S HA! HA! YOU MAKE ME SNICKER!
WELL, I'M GLAD I DON'T HAVE SO MUCH TO PACK!
YOUR TRUNK IS NOT EVEN A WEEK-END CASE
DUMMER

Odds and Ends

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress at Washington contains almost 5,000,000 books and pamphlets, plus more than 1,000,000 volumes (and pieces) of music.

Longest Eclipse

The longest possible duration of a total eclipse of the sun is 7 minutes, 31 seconds. But so far as modern science knows, a total eclipse of that length has never occurred.

Watch the Drip

A mathematician in the Bureau of Economics in Washington states that a faucet dripping at the rate of one drop per second will waste 2,299 gallons in the course of a year.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Better understanding and trade relations among nations are essential to the establishment of world harmony and progress.

What Will It Cost?: $7.81.

Fun With Synonyms: Profitable—lucrative; arrogant—haughty; tentative—temporary; verbose—wordy; qualified—able, right—proper; rapid—brisk; prosperous—flourishing; sparse—thin; comforting—assuring.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Shifting to Spain

MANCHURIA and Ethiopia were unable to save the League of Nations and now it appears that Loyalist Spain may fail to hold the fort for British-French diplomacy in the Mediterranean. Italian and German tanks and planes are on the verge of giving Generalissimo Franco a smashing victory that may end the Spanish civil war.

If they can drive on through the thirty-five-mile strip of mountains between Raimundo and the eastern coast of Spain the rebel forces will have isolated Barcelona from Valencia and Madrid. Very tardily Paris and London appear much concerned lest a collapse of the Loyalist Government leave Spain as a new base for Fascist diplomacy and arms. Such a result would hardly be for France and Britain a happy ending of a war which many observers believe they could have stopped in a few weeks by following the usual rules of international law and supplying the recognized Government of the Spanish Republic.

Instead they temporized in the hope of preventing a spread of the war to the whole of Europe. They resorted to the non-intervention farce which permitted increasing intervention on the rebel side. There were some who said in 1936 that a general European war of a new type was already under way. Today that description seems largely applicable. And in the mixture of diplomatic blackmail, incitement of internal strife, armed intervention and undeclared hostilities France and Britain have lost power and prestige.

Now they seem to be asking themselves somewhat naïvely whether they have again been bilked by dictatorial diplomacy. They appear to wonder whether the secret of Signor Mussolini's strange complacency about the seizure of Austria is a bargain by which Italy is to have a freer hand in Spain. If they really hold that suspicion seriously, London and Paris must feel that insult has been added to injury.

At the time of Mr. Eden's resignation this newspaper suggested that Italy's conversations with Mr. Chamberlain might be chiefly to gain time for victory in Spain. The military situation in Spain gave every support to such a conclusion. There have been good reasons for thinking that Italy had more to gain from a settlement with Britain than from any such double-crossing game. But at the very time Mr. Chamberlain was preparing to open negotiations in Rome on the basis of Italian withdrawal from Spain there were reports of fresh Italian troops going to Spain.

In this situation there has never appeared to be the atmosphere of truth and trust essential to any solid agreement. It is too early to conclude that Mr. Chamberlain has been duped. But surely if the statesmen in London and Paris are really uncertain now as to whether they have been tricked, the moral basis for stability in Europe is plainly lacking. If that is the sort of quicksand Britain and France are walking on, it is understandable that they look more and more to arms for security.

A Civil Service Administrator

DEFEAT of the Walsh amendment to the administrative reorganization bill in the Senate brings nearer the prospect that civil service in the United States will be placed under the direction of a single official appointed by the President for a 15-year term.

The length of term and the presence of an advisory board capable of making investigations and publicizing its findings are relied upon by the sponsors to maintain a non-political tradition in government career service and even to pave the way for the President to enlarge substantially the field covered by civil service regulations.

Authority would be contained in the measure for President Roosevelt to bring several hundred thousand employees, now outside the classified civil service, under its provisions. This is on the assumption that the bill, whose passage seems probable in the Senate, will be accepted by the House of Representatives before the end of the present term of Congress.

There is some objection, of course, to the "blanketing in" of great numbers of political appointees in this way, giving them the protected status of civil service employees, but historically it is the only way extensions of the merit system have been gained. In practice it makes it much more likely that the President will find it feasible to use the permissive powers that have been granted to him and which he is said to be strongly disposed to use.

As to the effect of one-man direction in the new office of Civil Service Administrator, that will have to be judged in operation. In debate it was acknowledged that the 15-year term would not prevent a President from removing the administrator and replacing him with a candidate of his own choice, but it would raise a moral barrier against arbitrary displacement. The argument that the position is properly an executive one, calling for single-handed action, has been strengthened by setting up a series of appeal boards for the quasi-judicial function of hearing classification or promotion or removal cases.

Probably the first clear indication of the results to be expected from the change will be in the nature of the appointment made by President Roosevelt to the post of administrator.

Boston's Reorganization Bill

THERE is more to the bill Mayor Tobin has introduced into the Legislature in connection with Boston fiscal affairs than immediately meets the eye. At first glance it seems to be a measure to replace with a bond issue some $9,000,000 worth of uncollectible taxes carried on the city's books. Actually, the measure embraces a wide reorganization in city government that would place the finances—and hence largely the control—of the School Committee, Police Department, Finance Commission, Licensing Board and several other municipal offices under the Mayor's office.

The proposed bond issue would doubtless encourage continued bank support for Boston. Much of this $9,000,000 in old taxes is represented by short-term paper held by the banks. Cash from a bond issue would liquidate those notes and in general bolster Boston's credit, resulting in low interest rates on new loans as well as ready cash whenever the city needs it. On the other hand, issuance of a new bond series by a city that is already operating far beyond its income may in the end only complicate the burdensome debt service problem.

The second objective of the bill is in accord with the present generally approved governmental practice of giving the executive more complete control of the budget. It is a fact that the Mayor of Boston now has control over less than half of the city's expenditures. For instance, his best efforts at economy can be offset unless the School Committee voluntarily co-operates, as it is now doing. Executive control of the budget would enable the Mayor to cut costs through centralized purchasing and transfer of city employees from one department to another to meet peak work demands.

It's Still Work Relief

WITH all the respect due to the office of the President of the United States, it should be pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt was begging the question—as defenders of WPA relief administration have widely done—when he ignored the proposed plan of the Community Mobilization for Human Needs in welcoming its representatives to Washington last Friday and launched on a defense of work relief as if WPA were the only way to have employment instead of the dole.

The arguments just don't meet. Publicly provided work for the unemployed would be every bit as possible under the decentralized administration of relief recommended by the people acquainted with local philanthropic and relief problems as it is under the centralized federal plan of work projects. The difference would be that state and local authorities would decide on the proportion of work relief and of cash relief best suited to their community needs, and would carry these out with federal financial assistance and with a great gain in local responsibility and interest.

The doing away with a federal program of direct employment confined to employables on the relief rolls would not preclude at all a program of public works to give employment and buying power to as many as could be hired on a basis of competence and efficiency. It would end the artificiality and inefficiency of employment on a basis of need and would turn relief over to local relief administration, whether for employables or so-called unemployables and whether in the form of cash relief or local work relief.

Incidentally, there would be no longer any occasion then for the artificial and injurious classification as between "employables" and "unemployables." Every practical case worker knows that these distinctions are shadowy and uncertain and that the finest help a so-called unemployable can receive is to discover there is really something he can do. Need would simply be treated as need wherever it might occur, and the fact that a man might be theoretically employable would not then blacklist him from receiving local help.

President Roosevelt admits that, "The national economy does not today permit the Federal Government to give useful work to all the employable needy unemployed." By what reasoning, then, can the discrimination be justified by which the worker for whom WPA has a job receives $53 a month while another equally qualified but for whom it does not have a job must subsist on an average of $22 a month from what is left of local relief funds?

The National Citizens' Committee representing the community chest organizations of the United States recommends a program comprising these points: Federal appropriations apportioned to states by a stipulated formula and matched in fixed proportions; local and state administration by nonpolitical boards; determination of the proportions of work relief and selection of those eligible to receive relief to be a local responsibility; special federal grants to be made for care of transients. This program certainly deserves careful consideration.

ONE ARGUMENT as yet unused in opposition to the train-length bill is that it would take the fun out of counting the cars for motorists stopped at crossings.

Labor in America

Book News of the Day

A SENSE of gratitude may obscure this reviewer's appraisal of the book in hand. Marjorie Clark and S. Fanny Simon in THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA (New York: Norton. $2) have written an unlabored book about labor. For one who has followed many an author through the jungle of verbiage and erudition, the unlabored quality of this book is balm. In clean, workmanlike style, these writers have supplied a working knowledge of the American labor movement. And it is a propitious time to acquire that knowledge as labor yields to bread-and-butter necessity and stands still for a period. Since the book is mainly history and adds nothing essentially new by way of viewpoint or interpretation, its facile method becomes its chief virtue.

Chinked between the streamlined facts, however, are vigorous, unequivocal opinions. And these opinions build boldly toward the conclusions that labor has not yet done enough for itself, nor received enough from the pro-labor Roosevelt Administration. The best efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization have organized a mere 7,000,000 wage earners out of 30,000,000 potential trade union members. The Misses Clark and Simon conclude that this showing hardly constitutes "an all-inclusive labor movement."

As for the Administration, there are laurels for its intentions, for its encouragement of collective bargaining and for its social security program. But it is nettles rather than laurels for the Administration's failure to convert temporary security into permanent safeguards for the future. Relief must end; real income has barely nosed ahead of mounting living costs while profits have surged far ahead; social security is designed to tide the workers over a mere fraction of their unemployment. These authors will sit in the critics' seat so long as the bronco of maldistributed income bucks every reform program into the dust.

The sympathies of the authors are frankly with labor. The citizen who firmly subscribes to the Vandenberg view that current labor legislation must be watered down will be irked by the attitudes expressed: Labor fasted during the prosperity era; it is entitled to special treatment today. Labor sat down in the factories, a possible infraction of the law. But many of the employers were violating either the letter or the spirit of the Wagner Labor Law. Class consciousness is to be regretted, but, since the industrial system created classes, it is to labor's best interest to determine to which class it belongs. Capital initiated conscious class action when it founded employers associations to combat unionization. Of such attitudes, the book is made.

That fundamental changes may be necessary in the American industrial system represents a thought that may not be entirely foreign to these authors. But even the conservatives would find this book a valuable and pleasant introduction to American labor history. After the introduction—well, you'll just have to entertain more laborious and profound writers, if you want to master the labor problem.

R. M. B.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Rules for Cyclists in Holland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent article, "Road Rules Found Next Need in Return of Bike to Favor," emphasizing the need of vehicle law observance by cyclists, is certainly appreciated by many Netherlanders. We, in the Netherlands, may to a certain extent be considered experts in matters of cycling, because nowhere else in the world is the bicycle so widely used and by all classes, from Queen Wilhelmina down to the most humble citizen. The Netherlands has a population of 8,500,000 and we have 3,000,000 bicycles.

The Netherlanders feel that separate cyclists' paths are the only definite solution for any motorist versus cyclist controversy. The Netherlands' Cyclists Club, a touring organization originally founded some fifty years ago, has from the outset advocated and promoted the construction of cyclists' paths and roads. A network of such paths is now spread over the Netherlands. These paths are exclusively for cyclists and have made accessible many beautiful but distant spots. The main arterial roads all have separate tiled cyclists's roads, separated from the motor roads by a wide strip of grass, often planted with shrubs or trees, and dotted with milestones. It is therefore impossible for cyclists to ride on the main roads for fast traffic and vice versa. Moreover, it is prohibited by law.

On secondary roads, if there is no cyclists' path of clay, sand, or gravel bordering immediately on the motor road of concrete or bricks, cyclists have to share the right of way with motorists and other vehicles. But, as in the towns, it is strictly prohibited that more than two cyclists ride side by side. Moreover, the vehicle law in this country prescribes that they have to keep to the extreme right of the road (slow traffic). And just like motorists and all other drivers of vehicles, they are bound to look and give a timely and clearly visible signal, by stretching out the hand, when turning or stopping.

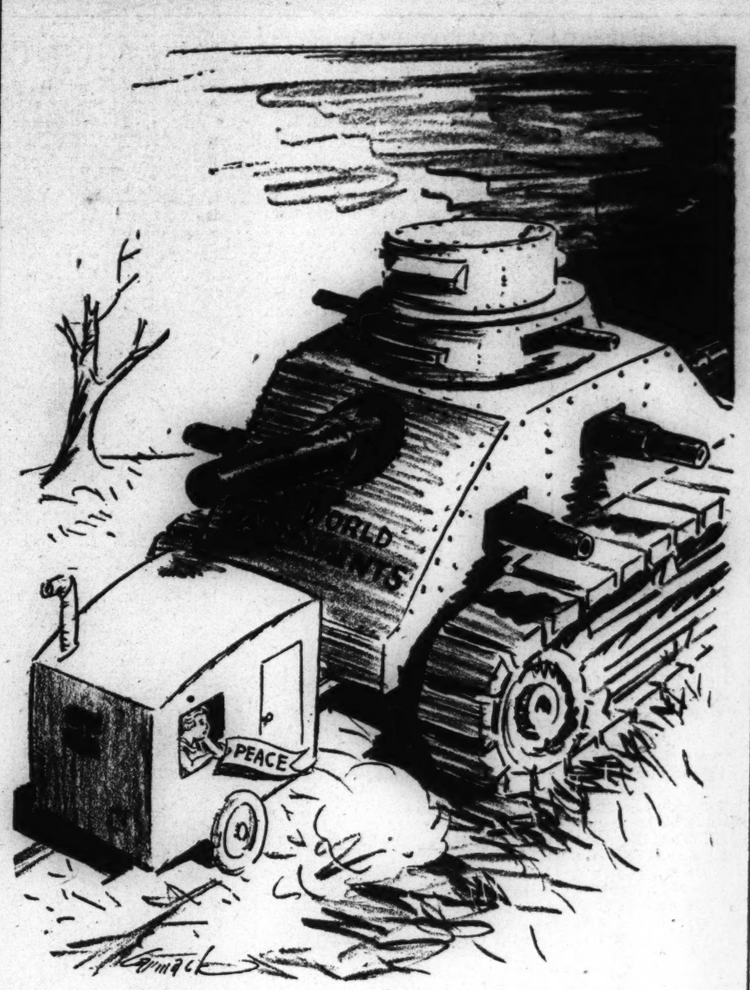
In the towns the cyclists up til recently were quite a problem. But the traffic police are now very strict, and many cyclists got "tickets" for not waiting at the extreme right of the stop-lines.

A most important point for cyclists in any country, in my opinion, is that they should have adequate lighting. Cyclists in this country have to have a headlight as well as a red tail-light on their bicycles.

Even painting the rear fender (mudguard) of the bicycle white and putting a red reflector on it—as was compulsory up to Jan. 1, 1938, when red tail-lights became obligatory—proved absolutely ineffective and failed to give the cyclist the needed protection at night.

F. CANTZ

Amsterdam.



Process of Refinements

ANY failure on my part to appreciate music, art, choreography or other eclectic refinements that lend grace to human existence is certainly not the fault of my mother. On the contrary, she had the keenest desire to provide me with a well-rounded education; and thanks to her I was given the opportunity to become proficient in several forms of cultural expression. Alas, I regret to admit that in spite of being exposed to various kinds of improving courses not one of them seemed to take with me.

When violin lessons terminated I "went in" for dancing in a big way. As I had by then reached the advanced age of eleven my dear mother thought that it was about time something was done to rectify the elephantine inelegance which (I was given to understand) characterized most of my movements. I was told (in the frank manner of one's elders) that my posture, the way in which I sprawled on a chair, the sailorlike roll of my gait and numerous other violations of symmetry and grace all needed correction. And so, to remedy these uncomely defects I was enrolled in a dancing class conducted by three maiden ladies, sisters, which assembled at Queen's Arcade in Bourke Street every Saturday afternoon.

* * *

The mere idea of learning to dance seemed to me something in the nature of a humiliation, a sort of affront to my intrinsic masculinity and I did not like it. A dancing class spelt "girls" to me and at that time if there was any sub-species of humanity I had no wish to be associated with it was "girls." But there was another and even more powerful reason why I disliked the thought of attending the Misses Byrams' class. It convened at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon when every really rational person in Melbourne knew that Saturday afternoon at three was the entrancing hour when Essendon played football against Fitzroy; when Geelong played Carlton or Footscray played Collingwood. Dancing class indeed! What an idea! But my protests were in vain. I went to the Misses Byrams' academy.

My one consolation there was meeting several other young gentlemen who were also victims of the feminine craze for estheticism. It brought a ray of sunshine into my life at the Academy to fraternize with these enlightened individuals whose views on football, dancing and girls coincided nicely with my own.

* * *

The three Misses Byrams were no doubt estimable ladies. They were known to us as Miss Effie, Miss Emily and Miss Drusilla. All three were petite, gentle, mousey of manner and gorgeously Cockney of speech. There wasn't an "H" among them, and to hear them twist the Queen's English into verbal pretzels was a delight. They taught us the waltz, the polka, the schottische, the Highland fling, the mazurka, the Lancers and the quadrille. I disliked them all, but especially the waltz and the polka, because when dancing either of them it was my hideous duty to hold within my unwilling embrace one of those simpering creatures who wore a starched white dress, a huge blue sash around the waist, a bow to match in her hair and a superior smile on her face. There were many things about my starched partners I could not fathom but to me the outstanding proof of their utter queerness was their obvious enjoyment of dancing. I just could not understand that. Incidentally my little gang had a healthy contempt for those pusillanimous members of our own sex who showed any proficiency in the Terpsichorean art.

When I endeavored to glide nonchalantly through the dreamy mazes of the waltz I displayed all the easy gracefulness of a youthful hippopotamus trying to keep a foothold on a greased pole. My feet, to my own goose-fleshy self-consciousness, appeared to be clad in something that resembled a cross between skis and an Eskimo's kayak. And when dancing I always felt as if I had more arms and hands than a Hindu idol. When I cavorted around the room in a fond belief that I was "tripping the light fantastic" there was an expression on Miss Drusilla's face that told me as plainly as words that my performance excited something less than wild enthusiasm in her gentle bosom. And I was right.

* * *

One fateful Saturday afternoon at the conclusion of a fervid attempt to interpret the Highland fling with all the vigorous abandon of a MacDonald clansman, Miss Drusilla beckoned me to follow her into a side room. As she quietly shut the door after us I saw, to my surprise, the five other members of our gang already assembled. I instantly suspected that all was not well in our little world.

"Boys," said Miss Drusilla, "I think for the time bein' we'll 'ave to 'ave a little private instruction in 'ere. And so I'll tyke you boys in twos and threes and show you first 'ow to plyce your 'ands and feet. Then I'll show you the steps." So saying Miss Drusilla modestly raised her voluminous skirt off the floor just enough to disclose two dainty feet enmeshed in elastic-side shoes known for some odd reason as "prunellas." Then she continued: "Now, then, Albert and 'enry and Percy watch my feet and do exactly as I do. Now, then—with a one and a two and a three and a four. Turn. Not that wye, Percy. Let me show you agyne. With a one and a two and a three and a four. Turn. You should watch my feet."

"Miss Drusilla," said a strange voice which surprisingly enough turned out to be mine. "Wouldn't we be likely to learn the steps more easily if we had music?"

"I don't see 'ow we can manage that," she replied." We only 'ave one piano and that's bein' used in the myne classroom. But I'll tell you 'ow we can manage it," she added as a bright thought struck her. "Instead of 'avin' music I'll 'um. That's it, I'll 'um. Now, then, boys, all together this time. 'Old your 'ands on your 'ips and 'op when I 'um." Which we all proceeded to do. But in spite of many hours receiving private instruction from the kindly Miss Drusilla and listening to her 'umming I never did learn to 'op correctly.

PERCY WAXMAN

Mirror of World Opinion

Italy's Financial Problem

ITALY has . . . reached a state which must be almost unprecedented for a modern country even in time of war, in which Government expenditure out of loans is equal to about double the total national savings. This leaves, of course, no savings at all for all private and industrial purposes.

And it means that the excess of £80,000,000 or so of Government loan expenditure over and above the national savings has to be financed by pure inflation, or to a small extent by the sale of what foreign assets remain.

Inflation on this scale is naturally raising the cost of living at a rate which is rapidly impoverishing the mass of the people. . . . The mere maintenance of the present conditions in Spain and Abyssinia means a steady shrinkage in Italy's economic strength, relative to the democratic Powers.—London *Daily Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

Reich Holiday—in Vienna

By R. H. Markham

VIENNA

IN PERFECT spring weather the people of Vienna have devoted a whole day to celebrating the new era beginning under the new Führer. Spring was also in the hearts of those who thronged the streets. But for those Viennese for whom the change means winter rather than spring, there was nothing to do but remain at home and reflect on the suddenness of Austria's change.

Herr Hitler arrived Monday night and received a welcome by uncounted, hysterical multitudes. From the time he entered the outskirts of the city until he reached the Hotel Imperial in the center where he had his quarters, all streets for ten miles were packed with cheering crowds.

Hitler was not inclined to speak, but insistent throngs called him out ten times and finally after making a little talk wherein he pointed out the joy of all Germans in a united Reich from Königsberg to Köln and from Hamburg to Vienna, he begged them to go home so he could work. Tuesday morning again by ten o'clock the streets in the center of Vienna were filled, and when Hitler appeared on a balcony of the chief Hapsburg palace, known as New Hofburg, an enormous throng of followers cheered him.

* * *

The setting was very dramatic. Hitler himself was in the building to which Otto, the Hapsburg pretender, had hoped to come back as King and which was long the seat of one of Europe's most powerful dynasties.

For centuries, emperors from this house had been rivals of kings in Berlin, and two dynasties had kept the Germans divided by their strife. Now both the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs have gone, and the former laborer from the border town of Braunau stood on the Hapsburg terrace overlooking heroic statues of imperial warriors to declare that he had united all German people in an eternal indivisible Reich.

There was irony in the fact that within a single decade in the enormous royal park where crowds gathered to hear Hitler, equally large multitudes of Viennese have assembled in the name of Marxism and again in answer to the command of Chancellor Dollfuss. After ten very turbulent years of uncertainty and humiliation the people of Vienna now wonder if the new regime has come to stay.

Herr Hitler faced the very building in which Dollfuss was slain four years ago. The men executed for that act were eulogized now as martyrs on the front page of the very Viennese newspaper that for a decade has most vociferously attacked National Socialism.

* * *

Hitler capitalized his appeal to humble Austrians by comporting himself as one of them. He stressed the humble station he once occupied and he lives in an ordinary hotel instead of a palace. And this attitude is the chief source of his popularity. People speak over the radio and tell how they once played with him and called him Addie. The adoring crowds are mostly poor people.

In the midst of the complete Gleichschaltung — unification — of Austria which has been going on, it is difficult to determine how much actual suppression and brutality has been carried on. There have been a number of arrests. And even the official announcements indicate extensive repressive actions against the Jews.

There has been some plundering by persons wearing swastika insignias and saying they are SS or SA men, but the authorities have publicly announced that such cases should be immediately reported and strict punishment will be meted out.

It is not without importance that not only Royalists but Clericals are included among those against whom action has been taken.

* * *

Roman Catholic churches are to be subjected to many restrictions and Vienna will cease to be a militant Catholic center, relinquishing the role it has played for three hundred years. However, the clergy have not all succumbed, and despite the official announcements, bells were not rung in most Catholic churches Tuesday. Protestants jubilantly rang theirs and declared themselves united with the German Protestant organization.

A plebiscite campaign already has begun. It is officially announced that Jews will not be allowed to vote. Intensive efforts on a large scale will be made completely to convert the country to National Socialism and will be directed by Hitler's best organizations. No active resistance is expected but only passive opposition from some quarters.

Meanwhile, two thousand poor Austrian children have been invited as guests to East Prussia and it is declared that the German-Austrian customs houses will be turned into recreation homes for Austrian-German children. Barriers at the boundary between the Tyrol and Bavaria were brought to Innsbrück and burnt in the public square.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MARCH 16, 1938

Labor's Quarter-Century of Progress

By Frances Perkins

United States Secretary of Labor

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR turns the quarter-of-a-century mark this month. Profound changes have occurred in the United States during that period, and perhaps in no other place have they been more kaleidoscopic than in the vast field occupied by worker and employer.

As this happens to be an anniversary year so far as the Department of Labor is concerned, attention can be called to the fact that in creating the Department, Congress definitely left the impression that it sought to conserve the interests of the worker without drawing a line beween the unorganized and organized working man, but rather with the fundamental idea of assisting the wage earner and thus improving the general welfare.

* * *

Measured in years, the period is a brief one; measured in the changes in industrial relationships by all the human factors that go to make up our life, the last quarter of a century marks a new period. The advances in recent years have been of great importance.

In a successful democracy there must be a certain minimum unity of purpose and some contribution from the citizens as a whole to the idea and practice of the general welfare. Where the lives of millions of persons are involved, as is true where the wage earners of the United States of America are concerned, there must necessarily be a multitude of complications, sharp differences of opinion, friction at many points. Always, however, there remains the permanent idea that through accommodation, through understanding of the human problems involved, a sane and sensible adjustment can be created. These are the conceptions which guide the Department of Labor.

Fairness to every interest in a democracy is of paramount importance; fairness between wage earner and employer, between employer and employer, between earner and earner. Opportunity, a chance to develop, a chance to grow, a chance to bring up a family under better conditions—these are the desires of the millions of workers in our country. Beyond that they seek security, some assurance that they will have a minimum economic protection when they cease to be producers. Young people, the producers of the future, the graduates of our schools, trained and untrained in the trades, but full of ambition, keenly alert to the problems confronting them, are seeking opportunity also.

In concrete form these desires are expressed as (1) Shorter hours; (2) adequate annual income; (3) safe and healthful working and living conditions; (4) social security; (5) recognition of wage earners as an integral and significant part of the common life with an opportunity to contribute to and play a part in furthering the social and economic welfare.

* * *

All the statistics at our command go to prove that heartening progress has been made along these lines. Under abnormal conditions, economic and financial, the task has not been an easy one; the climb up the hill must always be slower than the descent. The people of this country have learned to appreciate their dependence one on another, the interrelationship of worker and employer, the necessity of a balanced economy if the general standard of American living is to be raised and the country is to be more prosperous.

Such an article as this cannot be complete without attempting to recall some of the outstanding events of the past, the events responsible in greater or lesser degree for the situation of the moment.

Keystone

PICKETING: BY-PRODUCT OF LABOR DIFFICULTIES

Wide World

ON STRIKE: FOOD IS HOISTED FOR SIT-DOWN STRIKERS

One of these is the part played by machinery.

Forty-five years ago, Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labor, wrote:

> We are living at the beginning of an age of mind, as illustrated by the results of inventive genius. It is an age of intellect, of brain; for brain is king, and machinery is king's prime minister.

Since that far-away day, "inventive genius" has given us a thousand and one machines. The automobile and the airplane, employing hundreds of thousands of workers in their manufacture, are illustrations of the development in mechanical devices in the period.

At the Congressional Committee hearing on the Black-Connery wages and hours bill on June 7, 1937, a witness said there had been recently a demonstration of a coal-loading machine that handled in one seven-hour shift more than 1,100 tons; it was operated by 11 men and displaced 99 others.

These inventions have had a vital bearing on the lives of workers, their families, the whole social and industrial structure of the nation. People have, of course, been thrown out of work. Yet employment, the production of goods and per capita income have been increased. This is one of the modern paradoxes. No great degree of imagination is required to foresee many more changes in labor-saving devices. In the movement to shorten the hours of labor, to raise wages, to improve living conditions, the machine has played no small part, especially in the last quarter of a century. To the people involved, some of the individual situations have been tragic. At the same time, general progress has been made.

* * *

With the development of machinery mass production engulfed the individual craftsman, the higher skilled artisan with his natural pride in his product. Membership in a privileged union meant something more to him than belonging to an organization interested solely in his material welfare. The feeling of mutuality moved him also.

As the union gained in strength and influence, through agreements, legislation, and other means, the employee's ambitions rose, and his demands for a better living and more security for himself and his dependents increased. With greater opportunities for education through schools, the press, libraries, public lectures, the radio, the worker's field of interest broadened. In the period under review the World War was fought. Every worker played his part in it, either in this country or abroad, and that struggle gave labor an even larger stake in the Nation.

American labor is not revolutionary; it stands for the ideals of American democracy, asking no special favors, having no desire for the destruction of capital but rather to build up and share in the prosperity of industry.

The growth in numbers and influence of unions has been rapid in recent years, and it has not always been possible to avoid the errors of inexperience. In general, real progress has been made with a minimum of friction. In the midst of sometimes thoughtless but dramatic condemnation of labor unions it is well to re-emphasize that fact.

Every day we show our faith in the skill, honesty, and integrity of the American workman. When we ride on a fast train, in an automobile, in an elevator, we are confident that the workman has been faithful to his trust, built and tested every part of the machine with the same care he would give to it if his children were to use it. They are machines, but they are built by human beings with minds, conscience, and skill.

* * *

Perhaps at this point emphasis should be put on the interdependence of the wage earner and those engaged in agriculture. This relationship is economic and social in character. Unless the farmer receives an adequate profit for his products, he cannot take his share of the products of the industrial areas. The increase in wage earners' income, on the other hand, results in a balanced increase of his consumption of the food products of the farm.

Labor policy in a democracy is not a program conceived by a government but rather a program of action which wage earners and employers must work out together in a society which develops naturally out of the work they do and the life that they lead. The function of government is to serve as a stimulating agent to facilitate the formulation of such a policy, a policy that will be just and fair to all the people and in line with human progress.

The conditions of wage earners in America have advanced since the Department of Labor was created in 1913. The recent years have seen many gains through legislation and by custom. The Department has continued to promote and assist in developing a program of—

1. Reasonably short hours of labor;
2. Adequate annual income from wages;
3. Safe and healthful conditions of work;
4. Practical industrial relations based on—
   a. Collective bargaining;
   b. Conciliation, mediation, and arbitration through government agencies.
5. Elimination of child labor.

Various definitions of adequate annual income prevail. But in the United States there is general acceptance of adequacy as the sum necessary to support an individual or a family in health, efficiency, and comfort. In 1929, nearly 16,400,000 American families had incomes of less than $2,000 and of this number nearly 6,000,000 had incomes less than $1,000 a year.

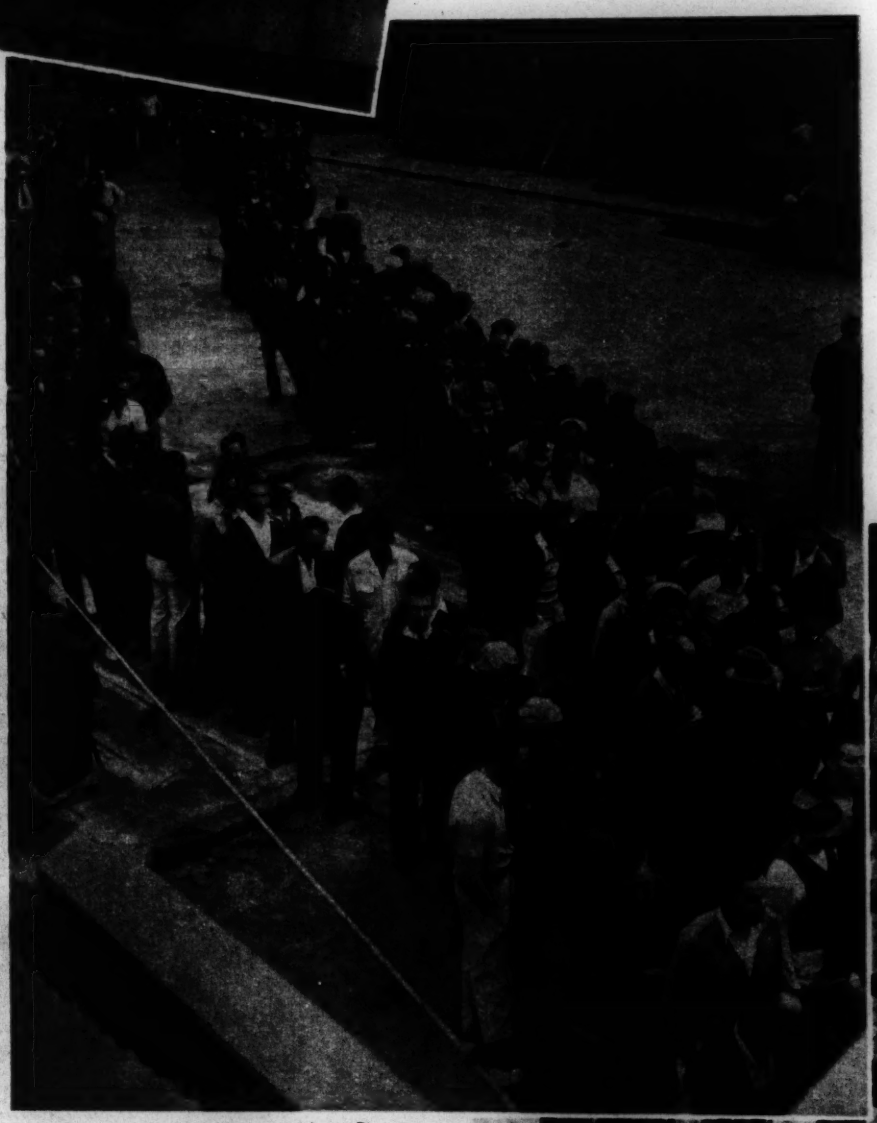
Through the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor much valuable data on family earnings have been gathered. Investigations have been made in all sections of the nation not only as to earnings but as to the way these earnings are expended. In New York City, it was found that approximately 20 per cent of all the wage-earner families had less than $1,250 a year; in Philadelphia, 29 per cent had less than $1,200 a year; in Los Angeles, approximately 20 per cent had less than $1,200 a year; in St. Louis, 25 per cent had less than $1,200 a year; in a New Hampshire city, 63 per cent had less than $1,200.

Investigation brought out that the wage earner with an income of from $1,200 to $1,500 pays about $20 a month for rent and $15 for fuel, light, and other household supplies. He usually lives in a flat or half of a double house or a four- or five-room frame house. In some large cities, as many as 5 per cent of the families are without those conveniences regarded as essential. In some cities, only two thirds of the families have hot running water inside the house. About one third of the income is spent on food, or approximately $8 a week, while about 12 cents out of every dollar goes into clothes. In general, the Bureau's study shows that about one third of the wage earners' families find their incomes insufficient to meet the minimum requirements of their standard of living.

* * *

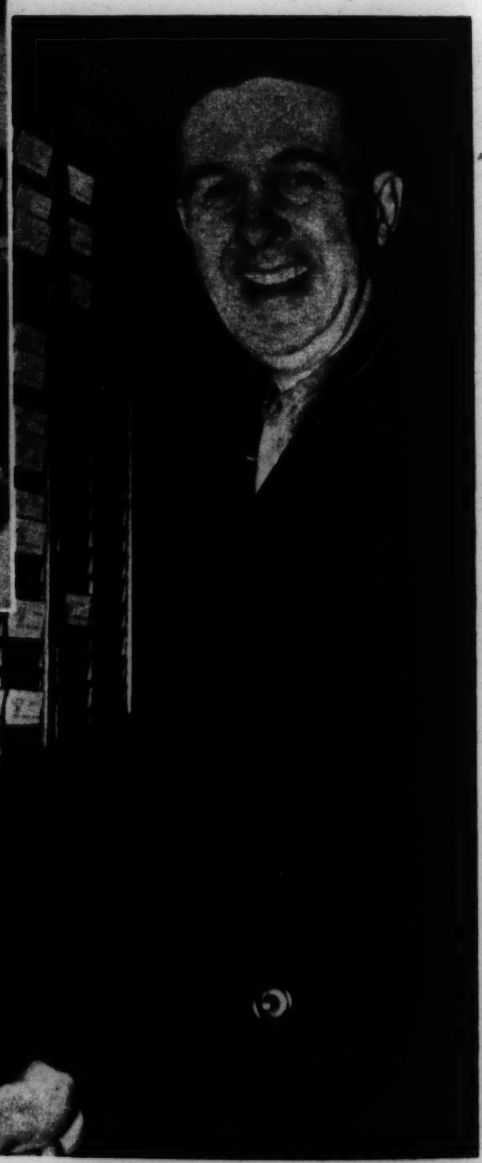
Families in the lower level of income had no telephones, no running hot water, no refrigerators, no automobiles, although transportation is of major importance to most workers. No more than 20 per cent of the American workers have telephones in their homes. Food and rent claims so much of the family income that there is relatively little left for clothing, medical care, and house furnishings.

Much State and Federal legislation has been passed in the interest of the nation's wage earners since the United States Department of Labor was established. The Department has urged that a maximum of 40 hours a week be accepted by industry as practicable, and in the last few years there have been significant trends in maximum hours legislation in the states. It is hoped that Federal legislation may be passed soon to put a bottom to wages and a ceiling to hours so as not to penalize employers who want fair conditions to prevail. That, in the opinion of wage earners, will be one of the greatest gains they have achieved in the past 25 years.



Acme Photo

BACK TO WORK WE GO: APPLICANTS FOR JOBS WAIT IN LINE



Keystone

THE BELLS RING OUT: AS WORKERS PUNCH THE TIMECLOCK TO TAKE UP THEIR JOBS AGAIN

Humor's Family Tree

The Bicentenary of Joe Miller, London Comedian After Whom Joke Books Are Named, Reminds Us That Humor Changes With Time and Place, but the Best Japes Survive Forever

By E. C. Sherburne

FOR TWO CENTURIES, apparently, an injustice has been done. That is a long life, even for an injustice. Since 1739, millions of English-speaking people have been groaning whenever they heard a bad pun, feeble jest, or decrepit wheeze: "Ah, out of Joe Miller's Jokebook, I suppose." For all we know, there have been French, German, and Russian versions, all ascribing a collection of dull nifties to Joe Miller, long a popular London stage comedian.

American versions have appeared in which the original 247 "witticisms"—pardon the quotes, they were never better deserved—had been expanded to exactly 1,286 by the time the 1865 edition appeared in New York. Even an encyclopedia published in 1935 fails to mention the fact that the collection of jests assembled a year after his passing in 1738, just 200 years ago, could not be blamed upon him by any discoverable evidence. On the other hand, it was commonly understood at the time that Joe Miller's well-known name was appropriated as a means of selling a book compiled by a not-at-all well-known opportunist of letters, John Mottley.

Joe was so good in comic parts—ranging in "Hamlet" alone from the foppish Osric to the earthy First Grave Digger—that he held a leading place among the comedians of his time, and usually was in engagement at Drury Lane. He even played women's parts in the knockabout afterpieces that helped lengthen entertainments in those days to four hours or longer.

* * *

Joe played Marplot in Mrs. Centlivre's "Busybody," Trinculo in Shakespeare's "The Tempest," Roderigo in "Othello," Sir Apish Simple in Fielding's "Love in Several Masques," John Moody in Vanbrugh and Cibber's "The Provoked Husband," Brush in Farquhar's "The Constant Couple," and many other first-line comic parts, the list running to three columns in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Then comes another column relating the hoax that was played upon the estimable Miller by the expedient Mottley. Mottley, who could turn his hand at many sorts of writing, had a good deal to do with the theater, and evidently decided that the name of a famous comedian offered a chance for a bit of coin.

So Mottley tacked Joe's honest name on to a collection of sorry anecdotes of the day, briefly entitled, "Joe Miller's Jests; or the Wits Vade-Mecum. Being a collection of the most Brilliant Jests; the Politest Repartees; the most elegant Bon-Mots, and most pleasant short Stories in the English language. First carefully collected in the company, and many of them transcribed from, the mouth of the Facetious Gentleman whose name they bear; and now set forth and published by his lamentable friend and former companion, Elijah Jenkins, Esq. . . ."

* * *

The Dictionary of National Biography remarks staidly that "The jests are of a homely tone, often lack point, and rarely excite merriment in the modern reader. . . . Joe Miller's name has long been a synonym for a jest or witty anecdote of ancient flavour."

This whole collection is an enigma so far as any modern notion of humor is concerned. If such things were considered funny in their day, times have changed. We have a notion that, since Congreve is still generally considered to be a wit, Mottley's collection represented the efforts of a man who had no sense of humor. However, since Mottley wrote comedies that had a moderate stage success, perhaps his "Joe Miller's Jests" represented a notion of what the collector thought the shilling-book public might think was funny. It is all very difficult.

One cannot believe that Joe, working nightly with an audience which would tell him through response, or lack of it, whether or not he was funny, would ever have thought a joke to be good that presumably could not amuse more than a small number among the spectators.

Hazlitt, after explaining the collection's origin in his "Studies of Jocular Literature," wonders if the reason for the success of "Joe Miller's Jests" might not be found in the fashion of the times to discard drolleries of the Stuart era that the Government of the Georges might have "fresh literary appointments throughout," and that Mottley's collection "happened to be the first in the field though by no means the best."

Here are some samples of Mottley's selection:

A certain reverend clergyman in the country was complaining to another, that it was a great fatigue to preach twice a day. "Oh!" said the other, "I preach every Sunday and make nothing of it."

One Mr. Daniel was asked to make a pun extemporaneously. "On what subject?" "The King." "The King is no subject," retorted Mr. Daniel.

Are you laughing? Well, try this one:

A gentleman, eating some mutton that was very tough, said it put him in mind of an old English poet; being asked who that was, "Chau-cer," replied he. Most of the Mottley jokes that are not puns are downright bad manners.

* * *

Stephen Leacock's new "introduction to the study of humor" (*), published on March 2, seeks to show "how humor has gradually moved upwards from rude beginnings to higher and kindlier forms." To him the essence of humor is "the kindly contemplation of the incongruities of life, and the artistic expression thereof."

Certainly in the theater today it is the humor without a sting that causes the entire audience to laugh. It is easy to amuse groups within groups, but to cause the whole house to set up a shout of fun—that calls for something close to genius. Tom Wise told the writer that the best sort of laughter in the theater arises out of a character that satirizes itself. Certainly such humor does not harm others; and the spectators may take to themselves individually as much of the satire as they choose without that loss of the self-esteem which always follows when one is the public butt of a joke.

* * *

Mr. Leacock doesn't mention "Joe Miller's Jests," but he might well have had the book in mind when he wrote: "With honorable exceptions, books on humor are written by people who haven't any." No Mottley is Mr. Leacock. Among his many humorous essays and stories is the burlesque novelette called "Spoof" in "Moonbeams From the Larger Lunacy," which had this introduction:

"This novel represents the last word in up-to-date fiction. It is well known that the modern novel has got far beyond the point of mere story-telling. The childish attempt to interest the reader has long since been abandoned by all the best writers. They refuse to do it. The modern novel must convey a message, or else it must paint a picture, or remove a veil, or open up a new chapter in human psychology. Otherwise it is no good. 'Spoof' does all of these things. The reader rises from its perusal perplexed, troubled, and yet so filled with information that rising itself is a difficulty."

Mr. Leacock is against fine-spun analysis of humor. To him ludicrous, ridiculous, absurd, funny, comical are all words that "run so closely together, with shades of meaning at once so obvious and impalpable, like the blending colors of the rainbow, that it is as unprofitable as it is futile to try to reduce their meanings to a contrasted scheme of gradations."

* * *

Mr. Leacock is genial about puns. They are harmless, usually. Shakespeare used puns sparingly, and his repute is not damaged even by their appearance in one of John o' Gaunt's speeches in "Richard II" and in Mercutio's final sally in "Romeo and Juliet." Thomas Hood so overdid puns that some of his serious work, such as "The Song of the Shirt," received something less than the large respect that was its due. Still much quoted is Hood's "He went and told the sexton and the sexton tolled the bell."

Radio comedians are hard put to it because their medium uses up material so fast. Most of their possible audience of 10,000,000 hears them at a single sitting, so there is no getting through a season with the same joke as a stage comedian can by the simple process of changing the audience.

Widely enjoyed, probably, is such a play on words as this from the Punch Coronation number, under a picture of a mother and child in conversation:

"Where's Auntie?"

"She's upstairs, waving her hair, dear."

"Hasn't she got a flag to wave?"

One who has read much about Bernhardt's jollity could well believe that she laughed aloud over this remark, made by Eugene Field in his Denver newspaper columning days, when she was at her slenderest: "An

(Continued on page 15)

"You Don't Even Know His Name!"
"Yes, I Do, It Was on His Cap: S. S. Wyoming."
Clerk for a Dealer in Jokes, After Reading This Witticism, Remarks as She Files It Away With 100,000 Others: "The Last Time That Came In It Was S. S. Pennsylvania."

Courtesy of March of Time
© RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.
Jack Benny, Center, Working With His Gag Men, Recutting Old Saws, Right Up to Within a Few Seconds of Going on the Air

(*) **Humor and Humanity**, by Stephen Leacock. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

"Earth Laughs in Flowers"—*Emerson*

Which Makes Holland a Jolly Land, With Tulips, Hyacinths, and Other Blooms in Phalanxes, Washing the Fields With Colors, Perfuming the Air, and Enriching the World's Gardens

By Floris Canté

© Vereenigde Fotobureaux, Amsterdam

WHEN IT'S HYACINTH TIME IN HOLLAND—OR TULIP TIME
Tulips Above, Hyacinths at the Top. In the Bulb Regions the Flowers Are Thrown Away, the Bulbs Being Left in the Ground to Multiply

IF ALL THE FLOWERS which first saw the light in Holland could speak for themselves, or those whose ancestors came from there, a tremendous roar of sound would go up from the gardens of the world. Tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, and crocuses, an immense variety of evergreens, rhododendrons, and roses are only a few of the better-known flowers that flourish in the Netherlands.

Aalsmeer, a little village dating back to the twelfth century, in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, is said to be the largest production center of cut flowers in Europe. From there blooms grown in hothouses by an army of 1,000 flower growers are sent in the winter months, from October to April, by train and airplane to Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Poland, Finland, Norway, Yugoslavia, England, France, even to distant Cairo, Jerusalem, and Palestine, while lilacs go by airplane to Hamburg or Hâvre and from there in the cold storage rooms of fast ocean steamers to the United States, where they arrive in splendid condition.

* * *

Nature in her way gave compensation for the somewhat liberal supply of water in the Netherlands—which the Dutch have tried hard to get rid of during centuries past through the reclamation of the land—by giving them a soil which by virtue of its composition is especially suited for growing certain bulbs, flowers, and plants. To this are added an experience and a professional knowledge developed through centuries and handed down from father to son.

Nearly 400 years ago, Busbecq, the Ambassador of the Emperor Ferdinand I (successor to Charles V) at the Court of Sultan Soliman the Brilliant of Turkey, brought the first tulip seeds to western Europe from Turkey, where he had found them growing in the vicinity of Adrianople. From that time to the present, thousands of varieties of tulips have been developed, with colors ranging over the entire visible part of the sun's spectrum.

No such variety exists among the hyacinths, which can be conveniently divided into only a few groups, the single and double flowering, the miniature or Cynthella, the multiflora, and the Roman hyacinths. The number of colors is more limited than with the tulips.

That strip of sandy soil—called the "geest gronden"—which lies at the foot of the sand dunes lining the Netherlands coast, presents the conditions necessary for the cultivation of tulips and hyacinths on a large scale in an ideal combination. Nothing to equal it has been discovered anywhere else. But even here the area is limited and good bulb ground now commands prices normally associated only with the business centers of the largest cities.

The climate, the consistency and chemical composition of the soil, the distribution and the limits of temperature throughout the year, a suitable ground-water level—maintained, by agreement with the authorities, at a certain ideal depth below the roots—all seem to have contributed toward providing an area where man was challenged to get out of "bulbs" all he could and to prepare them for their task elsewhere.

Again it is the comparatively rare combination of black, loose, peaty soil, moist climate and abundance of water in the endless network of drainage canals, which at the same time provide the cheapest and most effective kind of transportation, that has made the Boskoop region in the province of South Holland a world center for the growing of flowering trees and shrubs.

The total area under cultivation for bulb growing in about 1850 was not more than 750 acres. By 1880, this area had doubled and from that year onwards it continued to increase rapidly, so that at present bulbs are cultivated over some 15,000 acres, north and south of Haarlem, even as far down as the southern province of Zeeland. Hyacinth growing is limited, however, to the classic bulb district near Haarlem, where the right soil is to be found. In recent years, it has been almost impossible to obtain ground which fulfills all the requisites at less than $7,000 per acre.

Bulbs have been an important item in the Netherlands balance of trade. In 1930, the exports of bulbs amounted to more than 45,000 tons, representing a value of more than 46,000,000 florins ($25,000,000), but although exports were maintained all through the years of the depression, and even somewhat increased, prices dropped so heavily that in 1932 47,000 tons of bulbs were exported at only 19,000,000 fl. In 1936, 43,714 tons were exported at 23,131,000 fl. Exports of bulbs to the United States in 1936 were 5,115 tons at 2,866,365 fl.

Aalsmeer, the center of horticulture, is a puzzle to the layman. There seems to be more water than land there, and every house seems to be built on an island and own its separate little bridge, across a canal, connecting it with the main road. Thousands of hothouses dot the lowlands for miles and miles. There are some 1,000 flower growers, cultivating an area of 750 acres, of which 350 acres are used for production of flowers and plants in hothouses, while 312½ acres are used for the growing of roses exclusively. The hothouses of Aalsmeer use 40,000 tons of coal and coke every year and 3,500,000 flowerpots are needed for potted plants. Seventy-five acres are still given over to growing trees and Buxus and Taxus form trees, some of which are more than 80 years old.

The condition of the soil again is the chief secret of Aalsmeer's success as a flower supplier to Europe and even to America. The people of Aalsmeer for many generations have grown vegetables and plants. But during the last 30 years cut flowers and potted plants have become the chief interest of the Aalsmeer growers. Since 1897, Aalsmeer has possessed a horticultural winter school, which has trained hundreds of growers, while there are also evening courses for advanced flower growers.

* * *

The daily flower auctions of this largest flower center of the Netherlands comprise a great variety of flowers and plants. But cut lilacs have been the promoters of the flower "industry" of the last decades. These lilacs were forced into bloom under glass in winter (October to April). Then came roses. Annually, 12,000,000 branches of lilac are sold at Aalsmeer auctions and 125,000,000 cut roses. American carnations were then taken up, and turned out to be a great success. In early spring, sweet peas, lilies, lilies of the valley, and so on, delight the eye. In autumn, chrysanthemums abound.

Then there are snowballs (Guelder-roses), Japanese cherries, iris, gladioli, millions of pelargonium (geranium) plants, cyclamens, begonias, ferns, azaleas, violets, primulas, hortensias, which altogether yielded 6,700,000 fl. at the Aalsmeer auctions in 1930 and 4,400,000 fl. even in 1936, while the total exports of cut flowers only, of the Netherlands in 1931 amounted to 7,800,000 fl. and in 1936 to 2,500,000 fl. Before the depression, 80 per cent of the cut flowers were sent abroad and 20 per cent were sold in the Netherlands. Today, it is just about the other way round: 80 per cent are sold on the home market and 20 per cent are exported.

Crisis in British Films

The Nation's Cinema Production Faces Need of Attaining More Often the Level of Its Documentary and Better Feature Pictures

By Harold Hobson

BRITISH FILMS HAVE DONE much fine work, for which they have often received little credit. As long ago as 1916, the Hepworth Company, with stars like Henry Edwards, Chrissie White, Stewart Rome and Alma Taylor, was making pictures that breathed the true spirit of the English countryside, with its lovely winding lanes and its sun-enveloped cottages.

Never since then has the British industry failed, from time to time, to turn out films of quality. There was a grand swashbuckling "Prisoner of Zenda," with Henry Ainley and Gerald Ames. One remembers the scene in Alfred Hitchcock's "Enter Sir John," in which montage found its way to the sound screen, when Herbert Marshall shaved uneasily in front of a small mirror, whilst agitated thoughts buzzed through his head. One recalls—but what is the use of recalling? Our business is with the present; and at present the British film trade is in a state of confusion.

* * *

The first warning notes were heard some time ago, when it became known that all was not well with the position of Gaumont-British—one of the biggest and most reputable of English producing companies. After that, rumors multiplied. Half the companies in the kingdom were said to be going into the hands of the official receiver. Those companies able to survive were alleged to be on the point of drastically curtailing their pay roll and output. Executives went about with anxious faces, expecting dismissal at any moment. The dreams of actors about big contracts faded into the air.

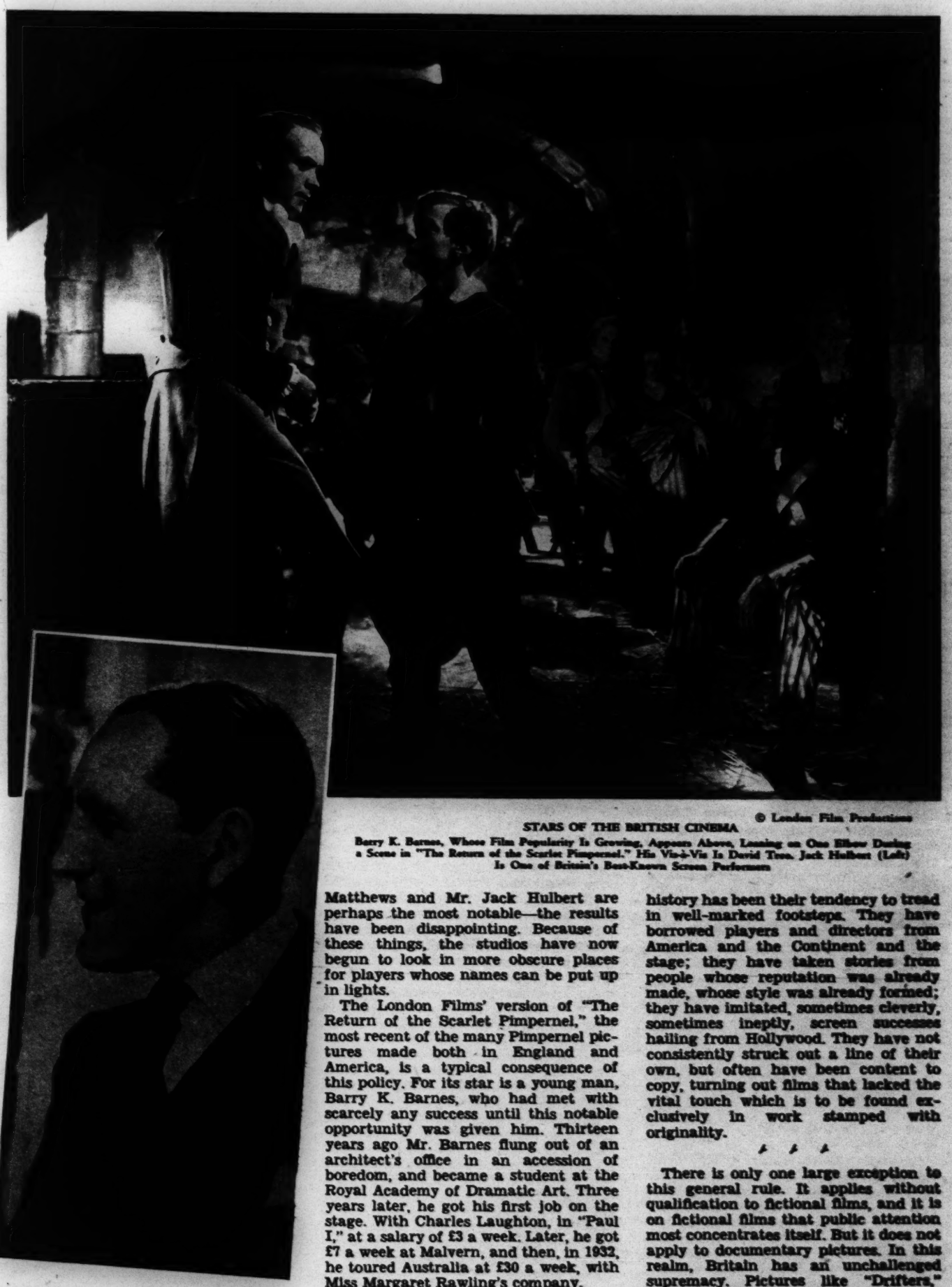
But in a little while things began to calm down. Gaumont-British continued to produce films—good films, too. Miss Marlene Dietrich visited England to appear in a much-advertised picture. Miss Flora Robson gave a magnificent performance in "Fire Over England." Mr. Morten Selten gained golden notices for his old judge in "Action for Slander." Altogether the future distinctly brightened.

Then the new-found peace of the industry was once more shattered, this time by something that happened outside itself. The Cinematograph Films Act of 1927, which guaranteed that a certain proportion of every program shown in British cinemas should consist of English films, came to an end. It had to be renewed. But not on the old terms, for these had proved unsatisfactory. They had in particular encouraged the production of a cheap kind of film, known as a "quota quickie," which did great damage to the reputation of English films generally. Moreover, the British film industry failed to receive the economic stability which was the chief object of the Quota Act.

* * *

The British film trade now became clamorous with recommendations, demands, policies, and protests. The quota proportion ought to be increased, it ought to be diminished, it ought to be abolished; there should be a financial test to outlaw cheap films; there ought not to be a financial test, but a quality test instead; there ought to be two tests; there ought not to be a test at all; there ought to be a Film Committee; there ought to be a Film Commission. British films ought to be protected, because they kept a lot of money in the country; they ought not to be protected, because they failed to bring a lot of money into the cinemas; they were preservers of the national temper; they were deservers of the national ill-temper. Producers, exhibitors, and renters vied with each other in making proposals and counter-proposals. The only point of universal agreement was that British films were financially in the doldrums. They still are.

There is no convenient explanation of this. Once the English companies could say that they lacked money; but since 1930 investors' wealth has been poured into their coffers on a princely scale. They have had a long time in which to get over the handicap of the war. For ten years they have enjoyed generous protection. Trade has been booming. It seems obvious, therefore, that in some vital respect their policy has been wrong.



© London Film Productions

STARS OF THE BRITISH CINEMA

Barry K. Barnes, Whose Film Popularity Is Growing, Appears Above, Leaning on One Elbow During a Scene in "The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel." His Vis-à-Vis Is David Tree. Jack Hulbert (Left) Is One of Britain's Best-Known Screen Performers

It is widely held that the mistake British films have made is that they have failed to develop stars of world-wide fame. The American cinema is built up on great names—Charlie Chaplin, Norma Shearer, Greta Garbo, Ronald Colman, Eddie Cantor, Shirley Temple, and a score of others. English studios are now making great efforts to produce stars of their own.

* * *

They have for some time past been in the habit of borrowing from the United States actors and actresses of established celebrity and popularity. But somehow these stars, when transplanted into alien British skies, have failed to twinkle quite so attractively as in the Hollywood empyrean. They have also combed the ranks of London's leading stage players, but again—except in a few cases, of which Miss Jessie Matthews and Mr. Jack Hulbert are perhaps the most notable—the results have been disappointing. Because of these things, the studios have now begun to look in more obscure places for players whose names can be put up in lights.

The London Films' version of "The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel," the most recent of the many Pimpernel pictures made both in England and America, is a typical consequence of this policy. For its star is a young man, Barry K. Barnes, who had met with scarcely any success until this notable opportunity was given him. Thirteen years ago Mr. Barnes flung out of an architect's office in an accession of boredom, and became a student at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. Three years later, he got his first job on the stage. With Charles Laughton, in "Paul I," at a salary of £3 a week. Later, he got £7 a week at Malvern, and then, in 1932, he toured Australia at £30 a week, with Miss Margaret Rawling's company.

* * *

On his return to England, however, he earned only £40 in the whole of 1934, and he did little better in 1935. He got a few odd jobs as a news-reel commentator, and then, in the summer of 1937, took up a part in "The Ascent of F.6," by H. W. Auden and Christopher Isherwood. This play, one of the best things ever seen on the London stage, was hardly a commercial proposition, and Mr. Barnes was paid only £3 a week. But his performance was so vivid and amusing, that he received offers of film work, and is now said to be receiving something like £150 a week.

This venture of London Films in putting into stardom a young and unknown player may not turn out to be a success. But, in any case, it is a welcome sign of enterprise and originality; it shows a readiness to take risks, to embark on new activities, that is to be praised. For one of the principal defects of English films throughout their history has been their tendency to tread in well-marked footsteps. They have borrowed players and directors from America and the Continent and the stage; they have taken stories from people whose reputation was already made, whose style was already formed; they have imitated, sometimes cleverly, sometimes ineptly, screen successes hailing from Hollywood. They have not consistently struck out a line of their own, but often have been content to copy, turning out films that lacked the vital touch which is to be found exclusively in work stamped with originality.

* * *

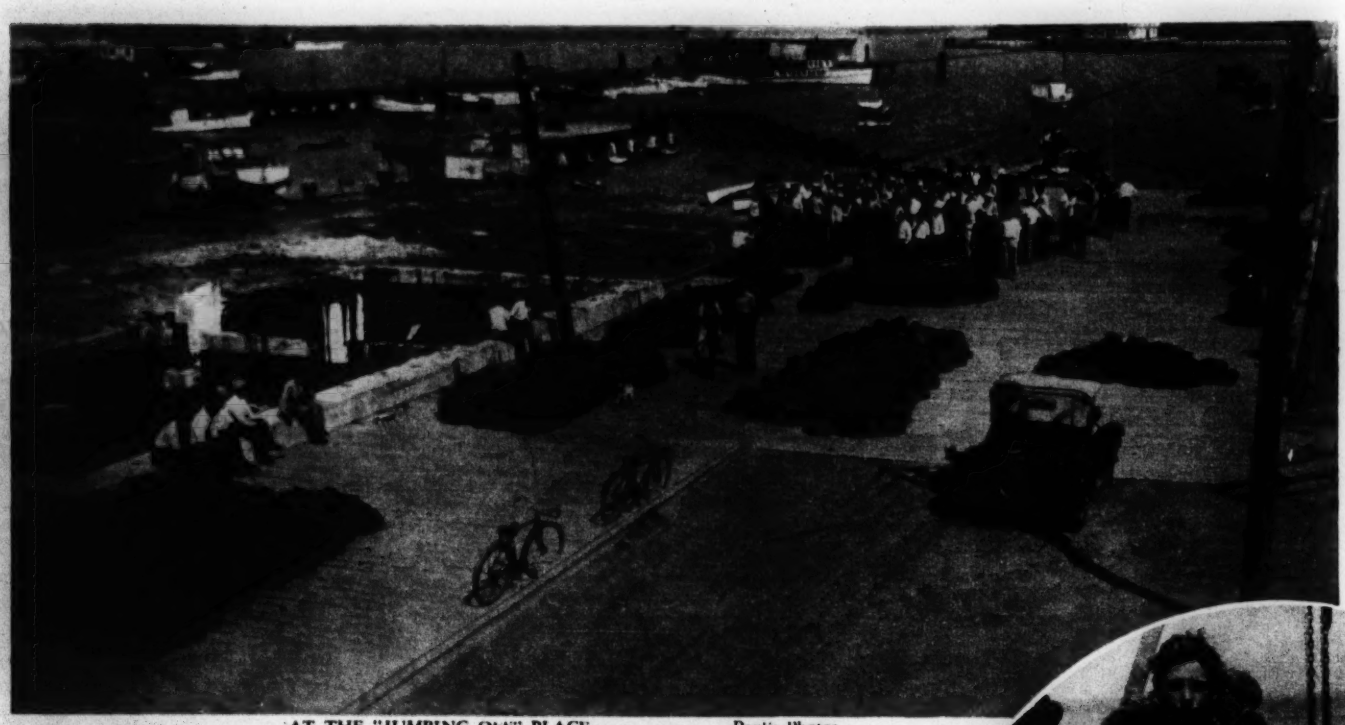
There is only one large exception to this general rule. It applies without qualification to fictional films, and it is on fictional films that public attention most concentrates itself. But it does not apply to documentary pictures. In this realm, Britain has an unchallenged supremacy. Pictures like "Drifters," dealing with the herring fishery; "The Voice of Britain," which is the B. B. C.; "The Song of Ceylon," "The Weather Forecast" (recently acquired by the Film Library of the New York Museum of Modern Art), and "Children at School" (also in the possession of that Library), have received praise from the best judges in many countries.

It is in these documentaries—putting onto the screen the ordinary lives and avocations of working men and women—not in studio-made reproductions of Hollywood successes, that the really valuable achievements of English films have been recorded. A film like "Edge of the World," which extended the scope and aim of documentaries, showed the developments of which this form of art is capable. Here is a line of progress that British films might most profitably explore. Its commercial possibilities, too, are immense. The vogue of biographies and travel books is proof that fiction is not the only thing that the great public is interested in.

South of the Frost-Line

Key West, Most Tropical Point in the United States, Presently Will Become Accessible to Motorists as a New Road Is Completed Linking the Colorful Island to the Mainland

By Bruce Buttles



AT THE "JUMPING OFF" PLACE Paul's Photos

No Point in Continental United States Is Much More Southerly Than the Dock at Key West. Here the Catches of the Sponging Fleet Are Displayed and Sold to the Highest Bidder

"ROBINSON CRUSOE would have felt at home here," I thought, as we bumped off the rickety automobile ferry and sped toward a blazing tropical sunset along one of the flat, coral islands which make the Florida keys a broad scimitar, stretching for 150 miles from the southernmost tip of continental United States.

Exploring south of Miami, we were bound for Key West, with the Gulf of Mexico a shimmering, opalescent sheet on our right and an awareness of booming Atlantic surf on the left. Tangled swamp trees, flocks of strange birds, and lines of wind-tortured cocos palms made us feel we were in a foreign land.

Just as the Keys are different from other sections of Florida, so are they unlike anything elsewhere in the United States. Resembling the West Indies more than the mainland, they are undoubtedly among the Nation's most unusual attractions.

* * *

Cayo Hueso (bone key), the Spaniards called it more than a century ago, and today we refer to it as Key West, presumably an English corruption of the original name. It is a small island in Lat. 24°—33′ N., Long. 81°—48′ W., roughly one mile wide and four miles long, which within a few weeks is to be the western terminus of the Overseas Highway, making it for the first time easily accessible from the mainland.

Extending from Miami to Key West, the 165-mile route has been completed to a degree which leaves only a short gap to be covered by ferry. Most of the roadway runs over the railroad bridges and trestles erected by the Florida East Coast Railway Company, but abandoned several years ago after a storm had demolished long sections. With a loan of $3,500,000 from the Federal Government, a Florida road district has purchased the railroad's right of way and is adapting it to modern motorcar travel.

The Overseas Highway passes from island to island, linking Key Largo, Matecumbe, No Name Key, Pigeon Key and Grassy Key, as well as other points with picturesque names, in a system of hard-surfaced causeways, wide enough for two automobiles.

Havana, Cuba, is only 90 miles from Key West across the Straits of Florida, and for the first time is made really convenient to touring America. Car ferries once used by the Florida East Coast Railway long since have ceased running across the straits, but automobile ferries are soon to link Cuba's growing system of highways with the motor roads of the United States. Cuba, on the other hand, is separated from Mexico only by the relatively narrow Yucatan Channel, which opens possibilities, perhaps not too far distant, for circle automobile tours of the Gulf of Mexico.

For the present, most prospective visitors to the Florida Keys will regard Key West as the end of their trail, and the little city of 13,000 persons is looking toward their arrival with mixed feelings. Revenue from an influx of tourists should write finis to recent years of poverty; but, on the other hand, it will mean, as signs already indicate, the end of more than a century of dreamy isolation.

* * *

Philosophical residents tend to view the prospects of a tourist rush with complacency, anyhow, remembering the numerous ups and downs of their compact island since it was a busy pirate port, before the United States acquired Florida from Spain in 1821. The Federal Government started "interfering" with private business affairs in the early 1820's, when it sent Marines down to chase out buccaneers. Later, the Lighthouse Service ruined a flourishing local industry centering about marine salvage when permanent beacons were set up to keep ships from near-by shoals. Again, the great bustle of activity during the Spanish-American War, and in 1912, when the Overseas Railway was completed, was followed by disappointing lulls in trade.

Regardless of business problems, how the residents of Key West do love their island! Economic forces may require most boys and girls to leave for mainland city employment, but everyone I talked with professed a desire to return to live there upon retirement. Love of birthplace extends as well to pride in being a resident of the Keys, an emotion which, I feel, is as strong as that of a man from Manhattan or California.

Appreciative northerners also seem to like the coral key, which rises nowhere much more than 15 feet above sea level. Recently, more and more of Key West's quaint houses, the architecture of which reminds one of Nantucket, the Bahamas and even of Monterey, California, have been moving into new hands. Purchasers sometimes have to undertake extensive rehabilitation to modernize the salt-stained, whitened structures. Many have discovered their new-bought homes, erected without nails by some unknown ship's carpenter, perhaps, to be of solid mahogany and other tropical woods.

Since the United States Weather Bureau began to record local temperatures, the coldest weather Key West ever experienced was in 1886, when the thermometer got down to 45° F. The normal mean temperature is 76.9°—sufficient explanation why island homes aren't burdened with chimneys. New residents, however, often curiously insist upon artificial heat.

Fronting on narrow lanes, mixed in

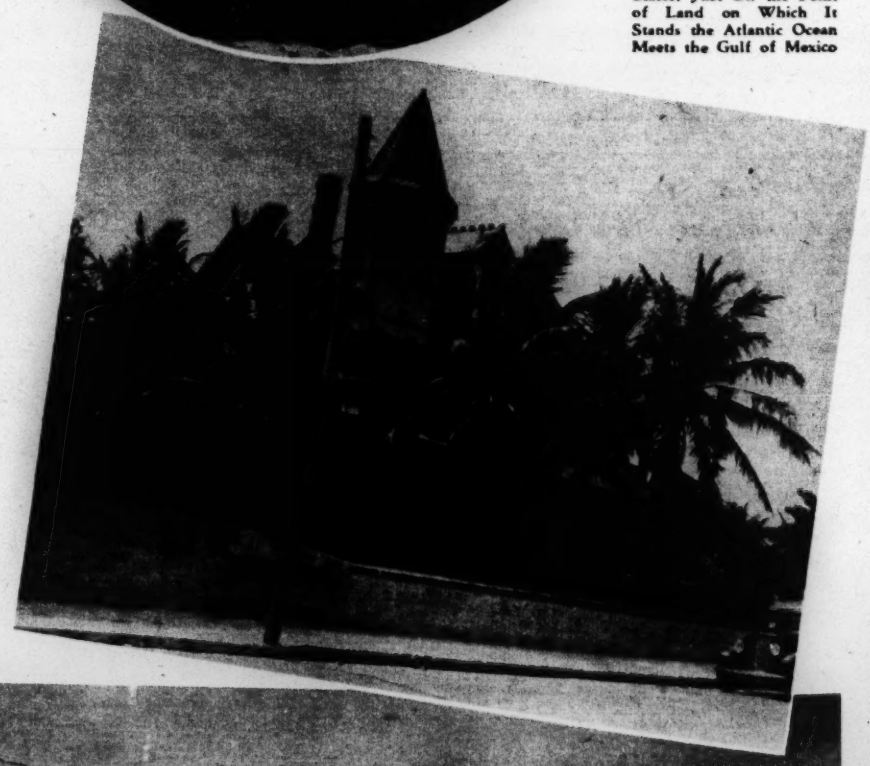
(Continued on Page 14)

ASSORTED SPONGES —AND FRIENDS

Paul's Photos

'WAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE

In Fact, This Is the Southernmost House in the Continental United States. Just Off the Point of Land on Which It Stands the Atlantic Ocean Meets the Gulf of Mexico



THE TIE THAT BINDS THE MAINLAND TO KEY WEST International News Photo

The Bahai-Honda Bridge, Shown Nearing Completion, Is an Important Part of the 170-Mile Overseas Highway Which Traverses Keys and Includes 40 Miles of Viaducts and Bridges Spanning Lagoons and Ocean. It Uses the Old Course of the Railroad, Having Rebuilt and Widened Its Roadbed and Bridges

THINGS OR THOUGHTS?

By Robin England

INCREDIBLE AS IT may seem, there are unmistakable signs in this year of grace, 1938, that the world is worshipping things. Men are looking to things to protect them, things to supply their needs, things to give them health. They cry out for things to eat, things to drink, things to lie on, sit on, live in, ride in, things to look at and listen to, things to possess and disburse, things to make and things to own.

Though we know that most of these things are either necessary or desirable, yet we must also know that it is not in the things themselves to make any real contribution to our general well-being. That we must have food, clothes and homes will be readily admitted, but that they are but the shadow of the real substance of our wealth and happiness is not so easily understood.

Joy, sorrow, jealousy, generosity, love and hate have been expressed since the world began, and whether in terms of bearskins and stone hammers or ermine wraps and torpedoes is of minor importance. It is a matter of grave doubt whether the possessor of the latest de luxe motorcar is a prouder man than the first who owned a bronze-headed hammer, but it is a matter of certainty that it was neither the automobile nor the hammer, but the consciousness of superiority that conferred the pleasure. Similarly it is the exhilaration of skiing, the relaxation of sun bathing, the thrill of racing—always the mental sensations that are so vital, while the things concerned remain mindless and inert, having neither pleasure to give nor boredom with which to afflict.

* * *

Many a Negro slave in Dixie has been a thoroughly happy man, feeling not at all the bonds of slavery, because he desired no different state of living from that which existed for him, whereas a member of a trade union in a free, democratic country may fret himself into misery by dwelling on one little point which he imagines is an attempt to restrict his freedom.

Freedom! This elusive ideal is sought in widely divergent ways, and the disparity of the means employed to obtain it is due to the different meaning which each nation, and indeed, almost each individual, attaches to the word. But whatever the concept may be, it is no thing. Wars cannot win it, for though it may be fought for physically, it cannot be won physically. You cannot defeat a nation and so become possessed of it: you cannot kill a man and take it. It is a state of mind, and the only way to get it is to give it.

One who believes in the all-importance of matter and the consequent futility of mental efforts, while arguing that liberty must be fought for, and that history proves physical force to be essential, once said with finality, "It is useless to oppose machine guns with ideas." This is true. But we do not have to; we have to oppose the ideas that make and use machine guns with the ideas that neither make nor desire to use them. It is not claimed that ideas act directly on material conditions or things, but it is claimed and proved that right ideas, i. e., those in accord with ethics so exalted that they are God-inspired and God-supported, counteract and correct the wrong ideas that are the sole cause of the misuse of material inventions.

* * *

The importance of the mental state of nations is now fully recognized, hence the concentration on propaganda. Before any undertaking can be attempted the national mind has to be manipulated, and this is done cleverly through the press, radio, cinema, public lectures, advertisements, novels, plus the efforts of many and varied personal agents holding some sort of official posts.

From the selling of cosmetics to the waging of war, the necessary preliminaries are now accomplished by advertising or propaganda, and it may therefore be asked, Why not use this means to instill those sorely needed right ideas that are to correct the world? Because propaganda, at any rate, implies, at its best, exaggeration of partial truths, and at its worst, lies. It needs unguarded ears, gullible mentalities, short-sighted enthusiasm, and a willingness to believe plausible statements because thoughtful examination of them is too much trouble.

No. The needful right ideas come not en masse, they fly not on the wings of wild enthusiasm; they are neither heralded by pomp and ceremony, nor urged on by bribery or intimidation. But in the quiet longings of an awakening understanding, the hungering and thirsting of the true man finds its response in those inspirations which make great and noble lives, whose records go down in history as having blessed not blasted, taught not torn, helped not harassed mankind.

All this, and much more, was expressed by Jesus of Nazareth in these words: "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing" (John 6:63).

Freight Must G

The Movement of Goods Is a Key to the American
Shown Great Enterprise in Adding to the Spe

By Jay R. Fit

RAILWAYS OF THE United States faced the greatest challenge in their romantic history a few short years ago. The superiority of steel rails in carrying passenger and freight business cheaply, conveniently, comfortably, was contested by millions of automobiles and motortrucks rolling off mass-production assembly lines.

For a time it appeared, indeed, that the carriers which had so vital a rôle in building up the nation had been put to rout by the rubber-tired competitors that flashed over the public highways. Predictions that the railways were outmoded—might even go the way of the wagon train and the stagecoach—failed signally, however, to make their leaders raise the white flag.

They re-formed their forces, summoned reinforcements from modern research, and have made amazing forward pushes over a wide sector.

* * *

Their strategy in recapturing lost passenger business through glamorous streamlined trains, super-comforts for travelers and lower fares, has won the nation's applause. Yet their progress in accelerating the movement of vast mountains of commerce across a 3,000-mile continent, bringing businessmen closer together, making commercial exchanges easier, safer, and cheaper, is of far greater economic importance—though perhaps less romantic.

Modernized freight trains are moving on what were yesterday's passenger train schedules. Fast merchandise freights often attain a speed of 65 miles per hour, average better than 40 miles on long runs, and maintain schedules with the dependability of sleek passenger trains. Their average speed has stepped up 53.4 per cent since 1920. That is something that old-time railroaders, wise to the ins and outs of freight handling, marvel at.

If you think the railroads are "on the skids," take a little trip to Pennsylvania some fine day. While enjoying the mountain scenery, likely as not you'll see a first-class merchandise freight, a slower heavy duty freight, and a fast passenger train taking Horseshoe Curve, near Altoona, at the same time! It will give you something to think about.

* * *

Or if you want to ship some goods from Chicago or St. Louis to New York, you may be surprised to find that they arrive in time for delivery the third morning, instead of taking six or seven days. Your curiosity about this complex railroad business may lead you to discover that the Great Lakes have been brought 17 to 19 hours nearer to the Gulf of Mexico. Fast freights regularly make the New Orleans to Chicago run in 38 hours, or 41 hours going south.

Bananas unloaded from tropical steamers by dusky stevedores at New Orleans are whisked to Chicago by the Illinois Central in 36 hours in special refrigerator cars, which only six years ago were "traveling fast" at 50 hours for the journey. Six hours have been clipped from the 30-hour running time of the "strawberry specials"—solid trains of succulent fruit—from Louisiana, permitting second-day delivery in the Windy City.

Florida's juicy oranges and grapefruit reach distant Boston 48 hours earlier than in 1930. Eastern freight generally arrives 12 to 36 hours sooner than in former years. The "Speed Witch" operated over the Pennsylvania and New Haven rails regularly does the Baltimore-Boston run in 16 hours. In the speed-up between southern and eastern territories, Potomac Yard at Alexandria, Virginia, marvel of rail classification terminals, plays a vital rôle.

* * *

California's golden fruit reaches eastern destinations 30 hours ahead of 1930 schedules. West Coast traffic moves into Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City terminals 24 hours earlier. Livestock is scheduled non-stop from Denver to Chicago by the Union Pacific for unloading within the 36-hour law. Southern Pacific's new transcontinental and Pacific Coast schedules save at least a day's time. New York Central, which, by the way, moves more freight than all of Great Britain's railways, has clipped a whole day off many of its schedules to the Midwest.

Overnight freight service from points nearly 500 miles distant, right to your door, if you wish, has helped reduce investment in stocks on merchants' shelves and on goods in transit, and enables them to give their customers faster and more flexible service. In many ways the railroads of the United States are re-making business habits.

These are but highlights of the general speed-up of freight. Vast millions expended up to 1930 in a safety and efficiency program have proved of immense benefit in accelerating train schedules. Even during the lean years of 1930-36, the roads boldly spent nearly $2,206,000,000 for betterments, and their spokesmen promise that solution of their current revenue problems will open the door to further large expenditures.

Extraordinary co-ordination of many factors has been required to develop this super-service. More powerful locomotives, lighter-weight cars, reducing of curves and grades, stronger bridges, more efficient signaling apparatus, improved handling at freight terminals, better connection of through schedules, universal free pick-up and delivery—all have contributed.

Obsolete "iron horses" have been replaced by giant locomotives that average half again the pulling power of the 1916 "wonders." The Santa Fé's new freight locomotives exert a tractive effort of 93,000 pounds (nearly double the average), and can haul 6,000-ton trains at 65 miles an hour, compared with 1,200-ton trains at 30 miles per hour at the start of the century. And they can cover 150,000 miles before visiting the repair shop!

* * *

Freight engines can travel 250 miles today without stopping for water. Oil burners on some engines eliminate delays for refueling and cleaning fires. Automatic stokers make for uniform steam pressures. Super-heaters have cut steam consumption nearly 25 per cent, and fuel efficiency has been stepped up 45 per cent since 1920, enabling the roads to haul 8.4 gross tons one mile on a pound of coal in 1936. With the larger engines, the average freight carload reached 36.3 tons in 1936, highest for any year but one since 1920.

Hotbox troubles, once the bane of the railroad man's existence, are ancient history. Better couplings and K-triple valves have reduced breaks-in-two and slack action on long freights. After some $2,000,000 worth of experiments, cars are now being equipped with improved air brakes that take only eight seconds from the time the engineer operates the brake valve to set the brakes in the last car, sometimes a mile and a half behind the engine cab! It all adds up to faster train schedules.

The new light-weight steel alloys are aiding the railroads. The old-fashioned wooden box cars of 40,000 to 60,000 pounds capacity have practically vanished, as steel cars that carry 100,000 pounds are placed into service. A new box car 8,000 pounds lighter than the standard even of four years ago is being tried out. Improved car construction increased the average capacity from 41 tons in 1916 to 48.8 in 1936. Improved springs and "floating" car bodies, incidentally, give the merchandise a smoother ride.

* * *

Passenger train cruising speeds up to 100 miles per hour necessitated flattening out many curves, which has helped the freight movement acceleration as well. Comparatively new lines have been torn up to reduce the curvature from 4 degrees to 1 degree 30 minutes, and even this maximum is already proving restrictive. Block signal systems have been altered for

A LITTLE PROBLEM IN TRANSPORTATION

The Locust Point Marine Terminals and Grain Elevators of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Baltimore, Are Typical of the Great Freight Yards to Be Found in Every Large City

PERISHABLE GOODS

Watermelons From Mississippi, Oranges From Florida, or Vegetables From California —They Are Shipped With Care and Dispatch

st Go Through

American Economic System, and the Railroads Have to the Speed and Certainty of Such Shipments

By Jay R. Fitch

Keystone

"CAR LOADINGS"—LITERALLY!

The Jargon of the Financial Page Takes on Real Meaning for the Men Who Put Ice in the Refrigerator Cars (Above), and for Those Who Operate the Traveling Cranes to Handle Steel Containers Which the Pennsylvania Railroad Sometimes Uses for Less-Than-Carload-Lot Shipments. Five Such Containers Go on One Flatcar.

Photos by Courtesy American Association of Railroads

SHE'LL BE COMIN' ROUND THE MOUNTAIN

Fast Freight Trains Really Move Fast These Days

greater protection of fast trains, with higher masts, longer semaphore blades and lengthening of the blocks.

Terminal improvements have been a major factor in the freight speed-up. Larger and more efficient ones have been built, with longer tracks, improved ladder tracks which permit more than one switch engine to work at the same time, with trains able to arrive and depart without halting yard operations. Diesel switch engines which have replaced many steam switchers, can run a 24-hour day and rarely are laid up for repairs.

* * *

Teletype service at the terminals gives advance information regarding disposition of cars arriving in freight trains, saving delays in the yards, and loudspeakers in operating towers and yard masters' offices also aid. So well organized are the modern yards that a 100-car train can be "put over the hump" and the cars re-classified for many different destinations in 20 minutes.

Let's visit Potomac Yard for a few minutes, an indispensable link in the speed-up of north and south freight. Overlooking Potomac River at Alexandria, Va., just south of the nation's capital, this modernized terminal handles more than 1,000,000 freight cars a year for its five tenant roads—the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Southern, the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac.

The top of the "hump" is a splendid vantage point for us. Here we may see trains of 125 cars or more roll into view for classification. Forty-five-car trains were the limit a few years ago, but trackage was quadrupled to a total of 87 miles and facilities expanded to handle a maximum of 6,800 cars daily. That's a lot of freight cars in any language!

While the train stands on a receiving yard track to have its equipment inspected for possible defects, a clerk checks to see that all cars tally with the way bills. Then a classification guide is routed to the switch tower operators. At this point it seems that invisible hands take charge of the train.

It creeps out to the "hump." As each car is cut loose and pushed over, gravity pulls it down grade as switchmen guide it to the proper classification track for its destination. Electro-pneumatic retarders on the tracks control the car speed in the northbound classification yard. "Retard," of course, implies a slowing up, but actually the 27 retarders speed up the switching process in this "hump" operation, and have reduced the damage to equipment and merchandise that results from excessive impact of the cars as the new train is being "made up."

* * *

Potomac Yard is one of the nation's greatest freight terminals, with 20 receiving tracks and 46 classification tracks for trains arriving from the South for northern destinations. Since hundreds of cars of perishables leave the South with destinations unknown, perhaps due to then existing market conditions, a separate "hold" yard for re-consignment or diversion freight sometimes contains 400 to 600 cars at the season's peak, awaiting orders. Refrigeration and ventilation must be provided in the interim, and a connection is so arranged that switch engines haul the cars back around the "hump" to the icing station.

For southbound freight, 13 receiving tracks and 29 classification tracks are available. The vast network of tracks has a total standing capacity of approximately 16,000 cars.

In the busy season at Potomac Yard—April to August—thousands of cars of peaches, cantaloupes, watermelons, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, etc., pass through this terminal, both north and south. The winter months see a steady stream of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines flowing from southern groves to destinations north and west.

Perishables, however, are only one class of freight handled, for practically every article manufactured, grown, or mined passes through Potomac Yard. The 700 employees have been trained to work in perfect unison, which makes the movement of freight cars proceed with almost machine-like precision.

* * *

Free pick-up-and-delivery service for less-than-carload freight is an important element of the faster service the railroads of the United States are giving their patrons. First used in Baltimore in 1867, this system was adopted on a nation-wide scale in 1936. The carriers say it has helped them recover considerable business they had lost to competitors. Public acceptance of this door-to-door service is revealed by records of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where its growth has been little short of spectacular—5,227,000 shipments in 1936, almost double the 1934 pick-up-and-delivery business.

RUBBER TIRES AUGMENT STEEL RAILS

Some Enterprising Railroads Met Motor Truck Competition in Freight Handling by Instituting a Pick-Up-and-Delivery System of Their Own, Using the Rails for the Longer Hauls Between

The small shipper merely has to phone his freight station and a truck will call for his package. On arriving at destination, another truck will deliver it to the consignee. The handling of small shipments has been immensely facilitated by the development of container cars. The packages are loaded into huge steel containers that resemble nothing so much as an over-size office safe. Then powerful cranes pick them up and swing them onto flat cars, five or six to a car.

Nowhere has the faster freight movement been more striking than in the distribution of over 1,500,000 carloads of perishables yearly. The railroads' "rolling ice boxes" have been enabled to widen greatly the distribution of fresh meats, fruits, vegetables and seafoods, over the entire continent. Even roses and other cut flowers are regularly shipped from Pacific Coast to Atlantic seaboard in refrigerator cars attached to fast passenger trains. These "ice boxes" have three inches or more insulation and some make the transcontinental journey with but a single stop for re-icing.

* * *

The picture grows clearer when one considers that the new superservice has been created by a railway system, divided among many different companies, that operates nearly 2,000,000 freight cars over 19,000,000,000 miles a year. And the location of every car on more than 400,000 miles of track is known and recorded every day!

These cars move in trains which average 47 cars each, though sometimes they consist of 150 cars. The carriers are strenuously opposing the trainmen's demand that Congress limit the length to 70 cars, disputing the contention that it would be a safety measure. The roads claim it would add $125,000,000 annual expense and increase hazards to trainmen, to passengers and at grade crossings, due to the 90,000,000 additional train-miles necessitated.

As the freight service has gone up, freight rates have steadily gone down. In presenting their plea to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 15 per cent freight rate boost, however, the carriers claimed the low rates were about to break the camel's back. The average revenue received for carrying a ton of freight one mile dropped about 23 per cent between 1921 and 1936. This resulted in clipping nearly $1,000,000,000 from the nation's railroad freight bill in 1936, a saving that eventually translates itself into cheaper goods for the American consumer.

Pennsylvania Railroad Photo

A LINK BETWEEN SOME BUSY CITIES

An Overnight Freight Service Is Provided Between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Providence, and Boston by the "Speed Witch," Electrified Most of the Way, and One of the Speediest Goods Trains in the United States, Keeping Some Important Manufacturing, Distributing, and Consuming Areas in Close Touch

Among the New Books

A Conflict of Loyalties in the Spanish Civil War

My House in Málaga, by Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell. London: Faber and Faber. 8s. 6d.

IN THE YEARS preceding the Spanish civil war, the coast around Málaga had become a minor Riviera, where increasingly the comfortably off from Northern Europe and America came to spend their winters. Happy people. In a fine climate, surrounded by lovely fruits of the earth, this leisured class evaded the complexities, the frustrations, the growing cost and gruelling competitiveness of life in the industrialized countries, and lived among a noble, grave, and courteous peasantry and fisher folk.

True, the tourists did not know the language; to them everything was an inexpensive idyl. Occasionally, someone hinted darkly about lurking Reds; what no one noted—and that colossal Spanish sun and that natural luxuriance did not encourage observation—was that the working class population was living then, as it had lived for generations, on the starvation line.

It was to this coast that Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, the eminent natural scientist, came to retire, and this book is an account of the house he took there and how his life changed from the idyllic to the warlike, and how he came, through contact with both the warring factions, to side with the cause of the common people. Since he has been both blamed and vilified for his activities in Málaga—and the most absurd stories have been spread about him—he has put down in simple language what he did.

* * *

Politically, it amounts to little; ethically, if that is how to describe it, he did a very great deal. The book is indeed almost a textbook on how an honorable man should conduct himself when torn between his duties to his friends and his duty to his convictions. For the main concern of Sir Peter's stay in Málaga during the so-called "Red" regime was to protect the property and the lives of his neighbors, the aristocratic Bolin family, whose political opinions were anathema to him. One of their relations was on General Franco's staff and all of them firmly sided with the rebellion.

It has been tardily realized by fair-minded people that most of the stories of "Red" atrocities in Spain and in towns like Málaga have been grossly exaggerated where they have not been invented. Sir Peter has no difficulty in showing this as far as Málaga is concerned. But, as he points out, if the lives of "Fascist" sympathizers were in danger, there were three very natural reasons for it: one, of course, the fact that the ruling classes had overthrown the whole basis of authority and law which normally they held to be their interest to maintain; secondly, their General's broadcast that they had a "secret" army behind the lines of the legal government; thirdly, they bombarded civilian populations from the air for the first time in Spanish history.

* * *

The story is not always of an improving kind. It confirms, however, one or two views which middle-class people — the so-called man in the street—have been reluctant to accept: that class loyalties are the most persistent of social factors and are definitely stronger than patriotism, and that conspiracy by the owning classes is at present the heart of Spanish democracy's peril. No one who reads Sir Peter's book can fail to be impressed by his scrupulousness, even though not all may share to the full his particular indignations.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Introduction to the New Testament

An Introduction to the New Testament, by Edgar J. Goodspeed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $2.50.

ANY NEW VOLUME from the pen of Professor Goodspeed is of special interest to students of the Bible. Known as a stanch supporter of the Greek school, he departs in no degree in this volume from his vigorously held position. And it must be said, in justice to his claims, that the evidence he presents can be controverted, if at all, only by the most intensive exploration of the multiplicity of collateral and contributory details.

Professor Goodspeed discusses a comparatively new department of Biblical study, which he names "Introduction." This relates, for example, to the consideration of the Pauline letters as a whole, and the effect of such interpretation upon this message. Of this he writes: "The individual letters of Paul have absorbed so much attention that their greater and very different value as a collection has been entirely lost sight of in Introduction." He regards the letters as a "corpus," forming an important item in the determination of their significance and their influence upon early Christianity. He would also regard the Four Gospels as a unit, having a significance beyond their accepted contents. Luke and Acts, from the same author, have an importance quite disregarded if they are given separate authorship. Professor Goodspeed is firm in his conviction as to the Lukan authorship of Acts, for the evidence seems to point straight to that conclusion.

The canon is dealt with chronologically, beginning with the first letter to the Thessalonians and ending with the epistle of Jude and the second epistle of Peter. Mark is placed before Matthew in point of time, and the Revelation of John follows the epistle to the Ephesians. The author deduces evidence to support his chronology.

In support of his strong position as to the early use of the Greek language in both the letters of Paul and the Gospels, he discusses the importance usually placed by the supporters of the Aramaic contention upon a certain statement by Papias, quoted from Eusebius: "So then Matthew composed the Sayings in the Aramaic language and each one translated them as (best) he could." Professor Goodspeed declares it impossible that this refers to the Gospel of Matthew, as this conclusion would controvert the whole Jewish procedure of that time. He contends that while the original oral Gospel would almost inevitably have been in Aramaic, the language of Jesus and his apostles, with the beginnings of the Greek mission it must have been translated even orally into the Greek tongue.

Apart from this most illuminating discussion, the volume contains a vast store of information regarding the New Testament canon. And while much of it is not new, in the light of the Introduction method of presentation, unusual conclusions are deduced. The circumstances which caused the writing of an epistle or of a gospel are given careful consideration, also its relation to what precedes and what follows. The background against which the various books were written is also given due prominence, a feature which sheds much light on their significance. While the findings of historians and text critics are made use of, yet these are secondary to Professor Goodspeed's primary purpose—that of interpretation.

Altogether this volume is worthy of its predecessors by the author, and the Bible student will read this with profit and no little pleasure, as its style is lively, rather than pedantic.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

An Astronomer in Russia

Observations in Russia, by Sidney I. Luck. London and New York: Macmillan. 10s. 6d.; $2.50.

SIDNEY I. LUCK had two qualifications for making better use of a few weeks in Soviet Russia than most foreign visitors. First, although an Englishman, he had been born and lived the first 18 years of his life in pre-revolutionary Russia, and knew the language well. Second, he went to Russia as a member of Aberdeen University's expedition to photograph the solar eclipse in 1936, and therefore was enabled to live for some weeks on a state farm at Omsk, in Siberia, well off the tourist track.

Unfortunately, Mr. Luck has not organized his material so as to make the first-rate book he might have done. He kept a diary, and apparently turned it over to the publishers without much change. As a result, we get too much description of the usual tourist places, with the customary tourist reactions, compounded of admiration, indignation, misinformation and imagination. But Mr. Luck's knowledge of the language raises his book above the monotonous level of the dozens of similar books written about Russia.

Mr. Luck found things to condemn in Russia, and things to admire, as all fair-minded visitors do. He particularly enjoyed the farm children who came every day to visit the party of astronomers at their observation post in Omsk. All the country people, as Mr. Luck reports his chats with them, become very human and likable.

D. B.

May I Help You?

Teacher of English Composition
Consultant in
Manuscript Revision

Do not allow a lack of technique to hamper you in the expression of your ideas.

Intelligent, sympathetic instruction and criticism will help to eliminate faults of composition. Why not develop your writing ability?

Graduate of School of Journalism, Columbia University, Master of Arts. Experience in writing for publication.

PERLE MARY HOPSON
B. A., B. Lit., M. A.
20 Chapel St., Brookline, Mass.
Longwood 3200

How do you know you can't write?

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

MORE NEW WRITERS MAKE SATURDAY EVENING POST THAN EVER BEFORE

During 1937, editors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST bought more material from new and unknown writers than ever before in their history, according to TIME (Jan. 10, 1938)—147 in all—33 short stories, 4 serials and 110 non-fiction. Up to this time the average has been 10 to 12 manuscripts a year from new writers. The POST is but one of hundreds of opportunities for talented newcomers in the field of writing if they have learned their craft thoroughly and practically.

LEARN TO WRITE BY WRITING

Newspaper Institute's training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time, continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors. Week by week you receive actual assignments, just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. A group of men, whose combined newspaper experience totals more than 200 years, are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it—and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Wins $150 Prize

"I received a check from the Canfield Oil Company of Cleveland for $150 for first prize in a contest which they conducted. I am perfectly truthful in telling you that the manner in which the N.I.A. course has taught me to assemble my facts and the way of telling them was directly responsible for my success. The $150 paid for many things which I would not otherwise have had."—Mary A. Hauck, 13976 Clifton Blvd., Lakewood, Ohio.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travel, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

WRITE FOR THIS BOOKLET

We have prepared an interesting booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You." It will tell you about the fundamental qualities necessary to successful writing—acute observation, dramatic instinct, creative imagination, etc. You'll enjoy reading it. No obligation. Just mail the coupon and learn more about the copy-desk method. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York.

Free

Newspaper Institute of America
One Park Avenue, New York

Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, March 16.

Mr. }
Mrs. } .....
Miss }

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 69C69A8

Bilhorn Folding Organs

Famous the world over for 50 years. Sweet tone, astonishing volume, inexpensive.

The original and only genuine FOLDING ORGAN

Suitable for Sunday Schools, studios, camps, homes, etc. Write for Catalog.

BILHORN BROS. ORGAN CO.
1420 McLean Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

if you're going to
write a letter . . . submit a report
. . . make a speech

check your English and your facts with

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE
Fifth Edition · A Merriam-Webster

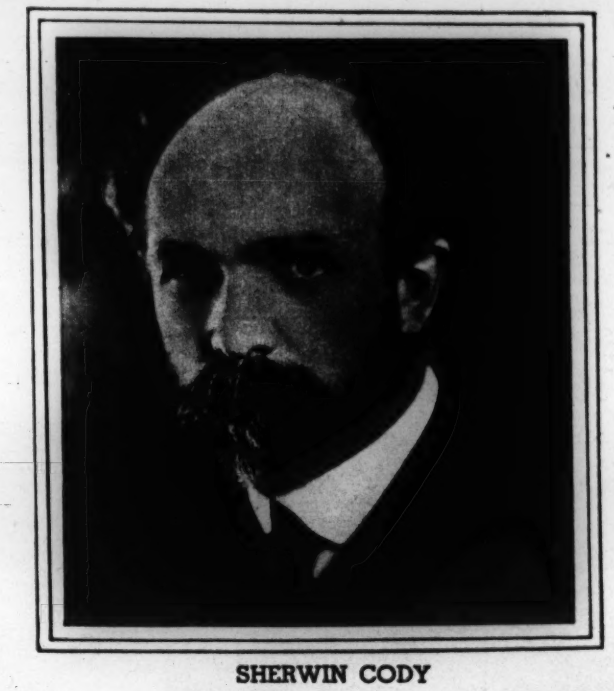
THIS handy, desk-size dictionary, containing *all* the most commonly used words, is not only a quick-reference authority on the spelling, pronunciation, meaning and use of words, but also an invaluable checking source for facts. 110,000 entries; 1,800 illustrations; 1,300 pages; $3.50 to $8.50, depending on bindings. Purchase of your bookdealer, or from the publishers. Write for New Quiz and Picture Game—Free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., 943 Broadway, Springfield, Mass.

The Best Handy-Sized Dictionary

HAVE YOUR
photographs, tintypes, daguerreotypes, faded snapshots, etc., restored or reproduced in
The Copley Prints
CURTIS & CAMERON
221 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON
Send for Free Circular

OLD BIBLES RESTORED
Any Bible, textbook or magazine beautifully rebound. Our NEW METHODS assure reasonable prices and prompt service. Request illustrated booklet M1. Discounts on quantity orders to Reading Rooms and dealers. Missing pages supplied.
THOMPSON BOOKBINDERY
149 Mineola Blvd. Mineola, N. Y.



SHERWIN CODY

The Man Who Simplified English

INEVITABLY every human being is placed in the scale of social success by his English. Even college graduates may slip down the scale if their English grows careless. And those who never had great educational advantages may climb up the scale if their English does not betray them.

Is your grammar a bit shaky? When you write a letter do you casually scatter your commas out of a pepper-shaker? Have you an inferiority complex in regard to spelling? Or pronunciation? Does your conversation have dynamic sparkle? Do you understand the psychology of writing letters that will bring results?

My Scientific Method

I can discover your unconscious errors in a few minutes by my patented self-correcting device. And then I give you a simple way to get rid of these mistakes forever, so that they never again appear in your speaking or writing. All the tediousness of going over a thousand and one things you know already is completely done away with.

Then I go a step farther. I teach you to bring out your hidden personality. You get self-confidence. You begin to talk and write with assurance. You learn to be a successful talker and a good writer. (I don't know how many executives I have taught to get two and three times as much business from their letters as they were getting before.)

How I Simplified English

Before I ever went into teaching English to the 100,000 people who have since taken my course, I made a study of English from the commonsense point of view. I found out how many words are actually used in writing by the average person; how frequently they are used; how many mistakes average educated people make; and what few words are the subjects of mistakes. I found that while you might recognize 25,000 words in reading, you would be unlikely ever to write more than 6000. And only 1000 would give you any particular trouble. In fact, if you could be absolutely sure of 250 words most commonly used and most liable to error, you would be a crack speller and very good in pronunciation.

In grammar there are only 25 principles on which errors are commonly made, and a list of 150 errors would very nearly cover every mistake any ordinary American is likely to make. I have been equally successful in simplifying punctuation. I defy anyone to remember the fifteen rules for using the comma given in most text books. No one can fail to remember and apply my three rules.

A Good Vocabulary Is the Measure of Success

Certain vocabulary tests were recently worked out by the Graduate School of Education of one of our greatest American universities. It was discovered that successful business executives know the meaning of more words than even college professors. They missed only 7 words on the average out of 150 hard words. College professors missed 8. Ordinary high school graduates missed 76. In reporting on this research work the Atlantic Monthly stated: "A large vocabulary is typical not exclusively of executives, but of successful individuals."

But you can't learn new words merely by studying the dictionary, for you forget them as fast as you learn them. I know just one good way of building up a vocabulary, and that is by first learning something about words and how they are built (I teach that in my course), and then observing them in reading. That means you must get the habit of constantly reading good books—you must learn to like to read them. My 12-volume Nutshell Library (which comes with the course) makes it fun to acquire this habit; for each volume introduces you to loving a great author who is a master of words.

Just 15 Minutes a Day —of Genuine Fun

As you know, language is used unconsciously. You can't talk—and think of rules of grammar at the same time. Bad habits can never be removed by studying rules. My patented method substitutes habit-forming practice that is truly more like a fascinating game; and it is concentrated on just your own personal weaknesses.

My method eliminates all the drudgery of useless practice. I don't waste your time practicing on things you either know already or don't need to know. By this method anyone, in only fifteen minutes a day of genuine fun, can easily become a master of good colloquial English—the only English 99% of us ever have occasion to use.

A Free Book for You

The greatest compliment ever paid me was a combination of two testimonials that came to me at the same time. A college president said he was reading my books in bed at three o'clock in the morning "picking up points for himself," and a boy in a grocery store in Kansas said he liked my course because "it was such simple and easy study." Absolutely all kinds, from top to bottom, are numbered among my 100,000 students.

If you will send for my free book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day" you will not only get a fascinating story that cannot help being of immediate practical use to you, but you will also be personally introduced to some scores of my students who have lost their doubts about themselves, learned psychological principles that have been worth hundreds of dollars to them, and have corrected their unconscious bad habits of English. Write today for this free book. No agent will call. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 673 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH
673 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, your new free book, "How You Can Master Good English—in 15 Minutes a Day."

Name .....

Address .....

.....

☐ *If 18 years or under check here for Booklet A*

From Monitor Readers:

For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.

Pleasure—Instead of Task

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retsil, Wash.

Found It Enjoyable

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your course. Any person who has not gone farther than high school in his education needs your instruction on spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, grammar, and business principles." Charlotte M. Chase, 7 Middle St., Farmington, Maine.

Enjoyed the Course

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed."—Mrs. Lulu B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

Helpful in Business

"I have found your Course very beneficial. When I mentioned to my employer that I was taking this course, he immediately looked to me as one upon whom he could depend to know correct English." — Mrs. Martha Ziska, 2460 Fairmount Blvd., Cleveland Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fascinating

"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak Street, Mason, Mich.

A Good Investment

"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachtera, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Method

"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Simple—Clear—Concise

"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 861 Sutter, San Francisco, Calif.

Appreciates the Personal Interest

"Your course is all you claim for it. I have felt a friendliness and a personal interest in my success with the course from the first time I inquired about it and I appreciate it very much." Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Route 4, Box 100, Oshkosh, Wis.

Of the Past, but by No Means Passé

Pre-Classic Dance Forms, by Louis Horst. New York: The Dance Observer. $2.

"JIGGS ARE LIGHT, squibbish things only fit for fantastical, light-headed people," wrote Thomas Mace in 1650.

"The passion or emotion that should be brought out in a Courante is that of sweet hope. For we find in this melody something courageous, something desirous, and also something delightful: all of them parts of which hope is composed." This from the pen of Johann Mattheson ("The Perfect Conductor") in 1739.

Or, "'Hot and hasty like a Scotch Jigge,' wrote Shakespeare, and in one concise statement the poet disclosed the two outstanding characteristics of the Gigue."

Thus Louis Horst, musician, dean of composer-accompanists for the modern American dance, shares the benefits of his erudition in historically placing and describing the court dance forms in use before the arrival of the classic ballet of pointes and five positions at the Court of Louis XIV.

He quotes from old masters of writing and music—the one in Old English or Old French verse or prose, the other in pages of musical script that emphasize the pictorial aspect of minims and crotchets while showing the development of pre-classic forms in music as well as dance. And he quotes from old prints which make charming illustrations.

These are the forms that grew into the suite that became the sonata and finally the symphony, the forms in which Louis and François Couperin, Rameau, Lully, Handel, Bach, and, when it comes to the Passacaglia, even Brahms worked (though Mr. Horst fails to mention him), and which modern musicians and modern dancers, in varying degree, have turned back to.

Some of these old dances came from the countryside and were smoothed out and made more elegant for kings' and courtiers' performance. The rough and hearty Bourrée (like the Gavotte and Rigaudon) is of peasant origin. But when it was introduced to the Court of France during the regency of Catherine de Medici in 1565, it took on more grace while retaining its vigor, although because of its inherent earthiness it never became truly popular there. The light and frivolous Passepied, first danced by Breton peasants, Mr. Horst suggests may have been the precursor of the waltz.

The sentimental Allemande (German source), with its "slow and flowing grace," the solemn, ceremonious Pavane and stately Sarabande ("of Spanish ancestry") were on a nobler plane and lent themselves admirably to the dignity of court dancing. The latter two forms have been brilliantly revived by Angna Enters ("Pavana"), Berta Ochsner ("Study for a Borgia"), Martha Graham, and José Limon—Limon's "Sarabande for the Dead" and "Sarabande for the Living" and Miss Graham's "Immediate Tragedy" in sarabande form being "quite definitely concerned with the contemporary Spanish scene."

The blithe Gaillard, Mr. Horst finds, has been neglected by modern musician and choregrapher alike, though this form has been delightfully adapted in the Boston studio of Pauline Chellis. What real differences there may be between those troublesome twins, the Chaconne and the Passacaglia, is no more clearly elucidated by this writer than it has been by others, not excepting Grove's Dictionary.

In separate chapters devoted to each form, Mr. Horst gives the dance and music structure, the time beat and measure as well as the figuration of assembled couples and solo passages. But more than this, he creates anew the atmosphere of these cherishable old dances as they were played and danced and sung by our forbears in the Old World, and links them with the present by pointing out how they have been used and how they can be used in adaptation. A few well-chosen photographs of modern dancers show this perennial relationship between old and new.

The author knows his subject minutely, for he bases his teaching of dance composition at the Bennington School of the Dance, and other schools and colleges, on the pre-classic forms. He believes that artistic emotion or inspiration must have the restraint of formal design and that the style of the period before ballet (because of ballet's artificial technique) is more akin to modern movement.

Queen Elizabeth Dancing *Lavolta* With the Earl of Leicester; From "Pre-Classic Dance Forms"

These essays first appeared in shorter form in The Dance Observer, the magazine dedicated to the modern dance, now entering its fifth year, of which Mr. Horst was the founder and remains the chief sustainer. In gathering them into the fold of book covers, he has enlarged their discourse and their scope. By this first venture in publishing he has set a valuable precedent for the future publication of dance literature, for it is as pleasing a volume on the dance, in format as well as content, as has come off an American printing press.

MARGARET LLOYD

Portrait of the Artist

An Artist in America, by Thomas Benton. New York: McBride. $3.75.

EVEN IF Thomas Hart Benton did not have the disposition to write, he would still be a literary artist. All his pictures, whether sketches or easel pictures or mural decorations, are most notable for what they communicate in ideas and observation from life. Mr. Benton has come into prominence in recent years for his pronounced abilities as an artist, for his marked courage in portrayal, and for his convictions in social matters. He is, par excellence, the American artist of the middle nineteen thirties, the artist who has severed connections with the cosmopolitan centers of art activity, turned defiantly upon the art-for-art's-sake school and sought relevant material in native surroundings. That he has extraordinary powers of absorption, that he can record with more than reportorial acuity what he has seen in the so-called cross section of American life has been proved.

* * *

Mr. Benton is a force today in American art life, and he is one of the painters who has provided a salutary corrective of studio art. We read commonly about American art, underscored and capitalized, about regional art, indigenous art. Rather hastily, some outspoken critics would wish to lay a finger on a tradition and repertoire which Americans can consider peculiarly their own. Mr. Benton is one of their best examples. And yet, though he is squarely opposed to European ideas and completely absorbed and fascinated by American life, is there not some irony in the fact that Mr. Benton is looked upon as something of a freak and a distorter by the simpler folk for whom his pictures are intended and about whom he is holding forth?

"An Artist in America" is an interesting document. It is written with utter frankness and portrays with that graphic skill, with which a pictorial artist would naturally be endowed, scenes of city life, the mountains, the rivers, the South, the West. There is a fund of anecdotes; there are depictions which are crude, human, cynical, dramatic.

* * *

Mr. Benton happens to be able to convey ideas in the text with the exaggeration of the caricaturist in his pictures. He has known the background of a childhood in Missouri, he has knocked about in travel, has tasted the Bohemian life in New York and Paris, and has, after ostensibly seeing the light, gone back to Missouri.

"An Artist in America" is generously illustrated with two-color reproductions of drawings by the author. They add greatly to the significance of the book and reveal the extraordinary versatility and descriptive talent of the author.

D. A.

Kipling in Vermont

Rudyard Kipling's Vermont Feud, by Frederick F. Van de Water. New York: John Day. $1.25.

MR. VAN DE WATER believes that he has clarified an episode in Rudyard Kipling's American sojourn hitherto shrouded in gossipy cerements, but one wonders if such a resurrection and clarification is worth the painful price. The disclosure certainly does not reflect credit upon any of the principals involved in this family scandal.

Undoubtedly, it would have been better to leave unrepeated the so-called confidences of the protagonist in this family feud—certainly so long as one of the members of the family remains alive, especially since there is not the excuse in Kipling's case of adding in any way to the understanding of his literary work. The ephemeral pages of a magazine seemed last spring an unfitting place for such a disclosure; the subsequent publishing of a limited, signed edition seemed further unwarranted; and now this trade edition!

By his treatment, the author has thrown away one of the most absorbing plots it has been any author's opportunity to devise; what is essentially a universal study of conflicting temperaments has been dwarfed to a gossipy account of the foibles of actual personalities. It has lost the strength and force of an impersonal study, which in the hands of a first-rate novelist would have produced a masterpiece. One might imagine how such different authors as Meredith, or Mrs. Wharton, or Willa Cather might have handled such a theme. As it is, we have just another journalistic scoop, no serious contribution to either letters or biography.

H. A. P.

The Book Window

Death in the Making, by Robert Capa (Covici Friede. $2.50), contains a photographic history of the Spanish civil war, with illustrations by him and Gerda Taro, and an introduction by Jay Allen. This is not a compilation of horror pictures only, for the cameras take us into peasant homes, bread lines, railroad stations, cafés, and theaters as well as into munition factories and the trenches.

Books About Books, by Winslow L. Webber (Hale, Cushman and Flint). An experienced bookman provides for fellow collectors an expert guide to the books and magazine articles dealing with this highly specialized hobby of book collecting.

The Republics of South America, A Report by a Study Group of Members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Oxford University Press. $8.50). A thoroughly documented synthesis, from discovery to the latest social currents, in the 10 South American nations.

The Problem of Peaceful Change in the Pacific Area, by Henry F. Angus (Oxford University Press. $8). Useful compendium and analysis of research work since 1925 by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

India Reveals Herself, by Basil Matthews (Oxford University Press, $2.50). Sympathetic and discerning travel narrative, by one already well known for his writings on religious and racial questions.

American Women Poets, edited by Margery Mansfield (Henry Harrison. $4.50). Anthology representing 1628 women poets in all parts of the United States. Includes many unknown writers and a few who are well known. Interesting and certainly uneven collection. Decorative drawings by Charlot Bowman.

America and the Far Eastern War, by Wm. W. Lockwood, Jr. (American Council Institute of Pacific Relations, 10c), is an objective review of United States foreign policy, which leaves the unmistakable implication that the United States is in a "strategic position to assume leadership in breaking the existing deadlock" in international co-operation.

Lawson's History of North Carolina, edited by Frances Latham Harris (Richmond, Va., Garrett and Massie. $3). A reprinting of an interesting description of early North Carolina, its Indians, its flora and fauna by John Lawson, originally published in London in 1709.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A "Double A" Publication

PARLIAMENTARY RULES *Simplified*

Reprints 10 articles from Monitor. Reduces parliamentary procedure to fundamentals and explains reasons, making rules easier to understand. Invaluable to church officers. From local "Double A" agents or direct: $1, plus 10c postage.
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
222 W. Adams St., Dept. 145, Chicago, Ill.

the finest place to buy—
BIBLES
at this conveniently located store
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield Street Boston, Mass.

HIS TRUTH ENDURETH
by JAMES C. MUIR is a new and important book giving archaeological proof of the Scriptures.
. . . *It is a book that Students of the Bible will read with both joy and satisfaction.*
from a review by Albert F. Gilmore
Over 300 Pages, Illustrated — Price $2.50
NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Readers' Size
King James Version
BIBLES
Corresponding to
Large Type Editions of
SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

01783X. Size 10¾ x 8 x 1⅝ inches; Persian Morocco, limp, leather lined. Oxford India paper, Oxford pica type; uniform in style of binding with large type edition of Science and Health. $17.00.

01780X. Size 10¼ x 7¼ x 1¾ inches; printed from same plates as above; black cloth binding; uniform in style with the Cleartype edition of Science and Health. $7.00.

QUARTERLY
containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. Large size in English only; $1.40 a year, single copy 35c.
Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PROTECT YOUR TEXT BOOKS
3 *covers for* $1

Attractive . . Heavy
TRANSPARENT COVERS
Protects from dirt, wear, rain, etc.! Non-inflammable. Edged in red, brown, green or black leatherette. Metal corners. Money back guaranteed.

ORDER BY MAIL . . . POSTAGE PREPAID

Publication	Size	Quantity
Bible		
Text Book		
Hymnals		
Quarterly		
Journal		
Magazines	Digest Size	

Special Quantity Discount to Reading Rooms
Name .....
Address .....
City .....
MAIL REMITTANCE TO
JOSHUA MEIER, INC.

A story of Oklahoma pioneers as simple and homespun as the lives of those it chronicles
Trumpets Calling
By DORA AYDELOTTE
"Beautifully natural, homely, and readable. And Martha Prawl, possessed of the courage which endures, is a memorable character."—*The Christian Science Monitor.* At all booksellers. $2.00
D. Appleton-Century Company, 35 West 32nd St., New York

PERSONAL STATIONERY
News (WHITE BOND)
Combination Package!
100 DOUBLE-FOLD NOTE SHEETS
100 SINGLE-FOLD NOTE SHEETS
100 MATCHING ENVELOPES
$1.00 $1.10 West of Denver, Colo.
All neatly printed in Rich, Dark Blue, with Name and Address or with Two or Three Letter Monogram.
Smart • Practical • Guaranteed to Please
SENT POSTPAID IF REMITTANCE ACCOMPANIES ORDER.
U. S. ORDERS ONLY.
THE NUART PRESS P.O. BOX 654 EVANSVILLE IND.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

"Shadows in Scandinavia" . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In his interesting article in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 15, 1937, H. B. Elliston leaves an essential side untouched with regard to my native land of Norway, namely the internal situation caused by years of Communist propaganda. This, together with the danger of air attacks in a European war, has cast a shadow over the country.

In 1933, while on a visit to a summering spot near the Larviksfjord, we came across a camp of 25 or 30 Norwegian children. Several Communist posters were nailed to tree trunks. On Saturday evening boats brought Communist party members from a neighboring town. Speeches enlarging upon the subjects of the placards were made. Having a son nearing military age, these events came upon me with a sense of shock. I felt sure that the Liberal government then in power knew nothing about the matter, yet upon inquiry in Oslo later I found that these children's camps were held in many parts of the country and have been continued, with Governmental knowledge. I could find no mention of the subject in newspapers.

This Liberal government under Joh. Ludwig Mowinckel was followed by the present Labor government, which I have reason to believe is a Marxist government based upon the Norwegian Labor Party, once a section of the Moscow Communist International. Several members of this Government, I understand, are Communists who have been in intimate contact with Moscow. An early act of this Government was to invite Leon Trotsky to reside in Norway.

It should be understood that this radical element is a minority in the Norwegian Parliament. If more was said about its activities in the press, the public would be better informed about what is going on. Revolution as practised in Russia and Spain is not justified by conditions in Norway, where the welfare of children as well as their education is looked after without charge from the earliest school age through the university grades.

A leader among those who are trying to expose the effects upon Norwegian people of Russian propaganda is Vidkun Quisling, who had 12 years of Russian military and refugee relief work in the Balkans, in Ukraina and in the Near East. He is opposed to Communism because of what he saw in Russia. In 1931, in Norway, as Secretary of State for Defense in the Kolstad Cabinet of the Peasants' Party, he put before Parliament documentary evidence that certain labor leaders were receiving direct pay from Moscow.

CECILIE SEATON DAHL
Bromley, Kent, England.

* * *

From the City of Perfume . .

(Translated from the French)

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

We have read with pleasure and interest Miss Pearl Strachan's article on our perfumery in the February 2 number of the Weekly Magazine Section and thank her with all our heart for having so well understood the spirit and poetry of our little town.

We are happy and proud to see that the writer has loved Grasse, its little streets, our fountain and the flowers. We send you from Grasse our compliments and thanks. FRANCOIS DE BOUTINY
Grasse, France

Today's Contributors . .

RESPONSIBILITIES and honors have come to FRANCES PERKINS for many years. Appointed Secretary of Labor by President Roosevelt in 1933, she is the first woman member of any Cabinet. Miss Perkins, who is Mrs. Paul Caldwell Wilson in private life, received her A. B. from Mt. Holyoke College in 1902, and an A. M. from Columbia University in 1910. She has served on numerous commissions, committees, and boards concerned with social and industrial matters. Prior to her appointment to the Cabinet, she was Commissioner of the New York State Industrial Commission for four years, under Governor Roosevelt. She is the author of "People at Work," published in 1934, and several other books. In 1933, the American Women's Association awarded her its medal "for eminent achievement."

The bi-centenary of Joe Miller is noted in the article by E. C. SHERBURNE, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section. FLORIS CANTE is the Monitor's correspondent in Amsterdam. HAROLD HOBSON is connected with the London editorial bureau of the Monitor, while BRUCE BUTTLES is attached to the paper's New York news bureau, from which he took a mid-winter vacation in Key West.

The week's Magazine Editorial is by ROBIN ENGLAND, who lives in England and, like some others in this issue, has written for the Magazine before. JAY R. FITCH is a free lance writer who lives in Boston.

A Taste for Sweets

AMERICANS SATISFY their "sweet tooth" by consuming an average of one pound of candy a month. More than 150 establishments in the United States engaged in processing and refining cane and beet sugar turn out products valued at well above $500,000,000 annually.

The art of making sugar came to the Western World from the Orient, after the Crusaders returned from the Holy Wars with tales of finding this luxury along with silks, satins and spices. Soon regular trade was built up, but as recently as a century ago sugar was so expensive that the average American consumed but 10 pounds per year, compared with today's consumption of about 100 pounds.

The first cane sugar produced in America was made before the Revolutionary War, in Louisiana. Today large acreages in Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba are devoted to producing the cane required for this industry, which has grown to be one of the country's greatest.

* * *

In the introduction of beet sugar, which had been produced by German and French chemists early in the nineteenth century, the Mormons, who migrated to the wilderness of Utah in 1847, played an important part. They purchased a complete beet sugar plant abroad and 52 ox teams were required to haul it from New Orleans to their new home in the West.

* * *

While the early efforts of the Mormons to produce beet sugar were not a success, western farmers eventually found that the sugar beet was a paying crop. Production of beet sugar today is concentrated largely in the Rocky Mountain States and California, although considerable production comes from Nebraska, Michigan and other states as far east as Ohio. Sugar beets have been improved so that they may yield 15 to 20 per cent sugar, compared with the 5 or 6 per cent when they were first raised in France.

A Tart Salad Men Will Love

MOLDED SALMON SALAD

(Serves 6)

1 envelope (¼ package) Knox Sparkling Gelatine*
¼ cup cold water
1 cup salmon
½ cup celery, chopped
½ green pepper, finely chopped
2 tablespoons olives, chopped
⅔ cup cooked salad dressing or mayonnaise
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
1 tablespoon mild vinegar
Few grains Cayenne, if desired

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Let soak 5 minutes. Place bowl over boiling water and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Cool and add salad dressing, fish separated into flakes, celery, pepper, olives, salt, vinegar, paprika and Cayenne. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. Remove to bed of lettuce leaves and garnish.

*Use pure, unsweetened gelatine. Gelatine dessert powders won't do.

Hearty molded salad—tart, not sweet—makes a man-pleaser main dish. Use pure gelatine—Knox Gelatine, unflavored and unsweetened. Gelatine dessert powders won't do. They're 85% sugar. Use Knox for fruit desserts and all home dishes. No ready-packaged flavor to compete with your own ingredients.

There are 4 envelopes of gelatine in every Knox package. Each one makes a dish to serve 6 people.

FREE! 2 books of recipes: Man-Pleaser Salads and Mrs. Knox's Recipe Book. Address Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

KNOX GELATINE
is Pure Gelatine—No Sugar

LADIES.. SAVE MONEY ON HOSE!

Why pay high prices . . when you can get full fashioned, pure silk, run stop hose at 40% off. Join the thousands who buy direct from wholesaler! Wear the best . . . but pay less. Your choice of REGENT Sheer RINGLESS with pure silk all over triple heel or REGENT SERVICE made with lisle top for extra wear. State Sheer or Service, color, size. Send cash or money order today. Sold on a money-back guarantee anywhere in U. S. A.

3 PAIR FOR $2.05 Post Paid

FREE Our 1938 Spring color card and other special values sent on request.

Regent Hosiery Co.
116 Suffolk St., Dept. M-12
New York, N. Y.

. . but still running*

This Schick Shaver was put on the execution block August 19th, 1937, to "run to destruction." Day after day, twenty-four hours a day, it has hummed its merry way to the inevitable end. When this photograph was made on December 17th, the motor was still functioning perfectly though it had run continuously for 2,903 hours.* Allowing ten minutes for a shave (an experienced Schick user takes only five), this gives a total of 17,418 shaves, or 47 years of shaves . . . *and the motor is still running.*

*When this advertisement went to press, the motor was still running—an unfinished total of 3,483 hours

• Colonel Schick not only invented a shearing head that would shave quickly and closely without blades and lather, he also made the motor to run it. Then he invented and designed machines and methods to produce the cutter and the motor.

His brains and genius are still guiding and perfecting the Schick Shaver, for we are working on *his* ideas, *his* developments and *his* policies.

In the seventh year

For more than six years men have used Schick Shavers. *They know* the joy of painless, comfortable shaves with no thought of cutting or injuring even the tenderest skin.

Schick spent twenty years studying hair, skin and shaving before he put on the market the shaver that is changing the shaving habits of the world.

Why Schick?

Use a Schick—not so much because Schick was the inventor of dry shaving, but because we have never seen a dry shaver that shaves as quickly and closely as the Schick Shaver *without injuring the skin.*

We can make a Schick Shaver that will shave any man quickly the first time he uses it, but we prefer to give a man a shaver that for many years will shave him so that not a vestige of beard stubble is evident—*and yet his skin is not hurt in the slightest.*

It may take him a week or two to get his skin back to normal, to restore the damage that blade-shaving has caused, but from then on he will be perfectly satisfied.

Let an authorized Schick dealer show you the marvelous, precision work on the patented, flat shearing head. He will demonstrate how quickly and simply you can learn to shave the time-tested Schick way—without blades or lather. Remember that Schick Service Stations throughout the country are ready to give you less than twenty-four hour service on repairs.

110 volts (also made for 6 and 32 volts)

SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC., Stamford, Conn. Western Distributor: Edison, Inc., San Francisco
In Canada: Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., and other leading stores

Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., has no connection with the Magazine Repeating Razor Co., which manufactures and sells the Schick Injector Razor

SCHICK • SHAVER

When Little Things Are Big

DATED BACK TO OUR CHILDHOOD days we remember such expressions as "the importance of small things," "take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves." One man's interest in the value of little things didn't stop there. He began hunting for the smallest things. Jules Charbneau, in consequence, has a famous collection of smallest things in the world. He has exhibited them in several countries and everywhere, he finds, people are interested in seeing and talking about these miniature objects.

Jules Charbneau slips a finger into his vest pocket to show us a picture frame made from a Lincoln penny. He pulls out from the inside of the penny a miniature photograph of himself taken, he tells us, with the smallest camera in the world. Or he lifts the smallest pistol from his coat pocket. It came from Australia and although it isn't two inches long it shoots real bullets with a real bang. He keeps eleven smallest knives in his pockets, too, knives with wooden handles and blades that open and close. They all fit into a cherry pit.

* * *

"I have other smallest knives, too," he explains; "one three fourths of an inch long, made in China 200 years ago. This one has 24 blades. This smallest ring was made by a Detroit jeweler. Under a microscope you can see that it is platinum set with a smallest diamond and delicately engraved.

"But things like this, although rare and interesting, do not interest me as much as this smallest electric motor, for instance, or that vacuum cleaner, sewing machine, electric stove and toaster, clock, electric iron, violin and organ. These interest me because they all work. I want things that work. Now I am looking for the smallest motorcar. I have some parts, such as spark plugs and cam and crankshaft, but I want a complete car, about six inches long, that will run—or stall and freeze up just like my own car. I know of at least two men who could make it.

"Most of these curios are from the Orient. Yes, there's reason for that, I think. There, labor is cheaper. There is more leisure and, too, the people are naturally artistic and have time, away from the hurly-burly, to let such tendencies develop."

We ask, a little hesitantly, "What point is there in spending the better part of a lifetime molding 3,000 gold spoons, so small that they all fit into a hazel nut? Twenty years to make them in Canton, China. Or the exquisitely wrought copper kettles, each from a cent, that took a prisoner in Kingston, Canada, years to hammer out."

"It's all your point of view," Charbneau replied. "From a collector's angle, these are important. Now, here's an Indian basket, made with 23 stitches, but not large enough to hold a drop of water. And here's an achievement—the smallest book in the world, a quarter inch square. Forty of them could be placed in a thimble. This particular book is illustrated with four photographs taken with the smallest camera. The book is written in six languages and has sixteen pages.

"I have exhibited to four and a half million people in four and a half years. To give this collection a home I am planning a museum of my own, probably in Los Angeles. It's a nuisance to tote them around all over the country, although they take up less space than one's wardrobe in a trunk. But it means something to pack and unpack such infinitesimal bits. They're so easily lost. I lost three elephants once. These were of a family of 36 carved ivory elephants all of which fit quite comfortably in a red Willy Willy seed, the size of a pea. I got them in Bombay, India. While showing them to a friend I spilled them all and we had a difficult time in retrieving thirty-three of them. You see, they fell on my friend's thick Persian rug, and the pile was so deep and the elephants so small that somewhere in the jungle of that camel's hair rug three truant elephants are tramping away from the safe confines of their gay red Willy Willy housing."

* * *

Charbneau has the wholehearted chuckle of a small boy, the sensitive hands of an artisan, the alert eyes of a collector and the smile of a kindly gentleman. While some men are stalking the petrified footsteps of dinosaurs or dreaming of colossal bridges or skyscrapers or deep-sea diving for ocean treasures or solo-flying to unexplored lands, Jules Charbneau finds happiness and success in collecting and exhibiting hundreds and hundreds of these curios.

"It all started," he says, "when I was a boy turning up Indian spears and such-like with the plow on my father's farm in Michigan. I never took much time out for school-book education. But I've learned a lot in my travels. And I've had a heap of fun. And, incidentally, my collection gives other people pleasure, too. They tell me so. And now let me sign off as I do on my radio interviews, by playing this miniature organ for you. It was made for some person of the French nobility a hundred and fifty years ago. See, this beautifully plumaged bird sits on the jeweled lid and when I snap a button he sings. Listen."

And the tiny feathered songster not only trilled and warbled with lifelike melody but perked a bright feather and swelled a mottled throat as the golden notes poured from his mechanical perfection.

"It isn't a toy," Charbneau hastens to assure us. "None of my smallest things are toys. They work, and that's a test of their worth."

B. H.

Courtesy Jordan Marsh Company

MR. JULES CHARBNEAU

In the Collector's Hand, Illustrated, Is the Smallest French Almanac in the World; a Seed Containing 33 Carved Elephants; and an Acorn Which Contains 3,000 Gold Spoons

. . South . .

(Continued from Page 6)

among the hibiscus and poinsettias, the palms and crotons, the island bungalows abandon doors for better ventilated shutters. Locks, moreover, often are rusty from disuse, for Key West, which offers no easy avenue of escape from a vigilant police, is reputed to be practically crimeless.

The prevalence of bicycles as against automobiles sets the Key apart from almost any other American community. Unlike Bermuda, no local ordinance favors such means of transportation. It is employed because automobiles are hardly more useful on such a small island. As a result, men and women alike pedal about the city's lanes and find an ocean boulevard lined with magnificent palms to be an ideal cycling course. A circle tour of the island can be made easily within a morning.

A share of the picturesque charm with which the community is endowed undoubtedly arises from the distribution of racial stock, about a third of which is Cuban, some of whom have resided there since the famous flight of patriots from Spanish terrorism in 1869. Since the 2,000 Negroes, more or less, are of West Indian extraction in large part, Spanish is heard as commonly as English. White settlers have arrived from New England, the Carolinas, various parts of the British Empire, and Scandinavia.

Both colored and white populations suffered seriously during the depression, but heavy expenditures by the Works Progress Administration and its predecessors made local skies look brighter. Much of the money was used to improve the town's attractiveness from a tourist standpoint, and dividends, it is expected, soon will be declared on this investment.

Major WPA benefactions have included a badly needed sewer system, and a network of water mains which have remained dry and are likely to stay so until a supply is brought from the mainland. Meanwhile, all showers falling upon Key West roofs are husbanded carefully in reservoirs, to be withdrawn for the most popular local beverage—rain!

French "Peace Belfry"

A belfry of peace, dedicated to international understanding and reconciliation, is to be erected soon in the Mont Blanc chain of the Alps.

Two scriptural quotations: "Love one another," and "Peace on earth, good will toward men," are to be inscribed on the bell tower. A special appeal is being made to the children of France to provide part of the funds for its erection.

The belfrey is to be located in the little Alpine village of Les Ouches, not far from Chamonix.

OLD VIRGINIA FOOD SPECIAL!

1 pound Genuine Smithfield Cured Hickory Smoked Bacon.
3 pounds Old Virginia Waterground Corn Meal.
1 dozen Old Virginia Beaten Biscuits.
1 jar genuine Smithfield Ham Spread.

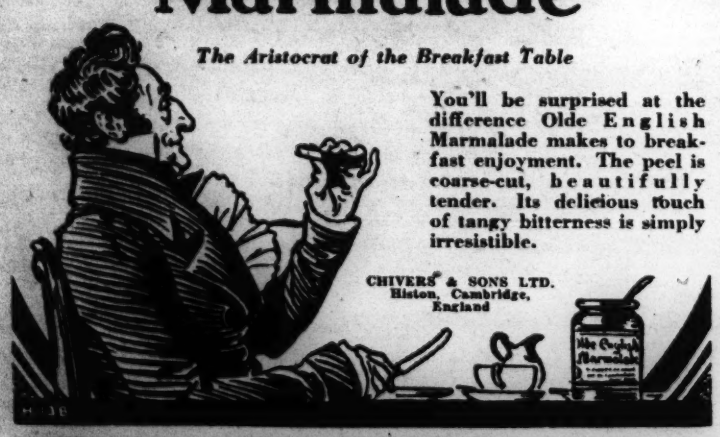
$1.53 POSTPAID

(Add 10% if West of the Mississippi River)

WHITE'S 513 E. GRACE ST. RICHMOND, VA.

Chivers Olde English Marmalade

The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table



You'll be surprised at the difference Olde English Marmalade makes to breakfast enjoyment. The peel is coarse-cut, beautifully tender. Its delicious touch of tangy bitterness is simply irresistible.

CHIVERS & SONS LTD. Histon, Cambridge, England

TENACRE FOUNDATION PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

A Rest Home for Christian Scientists providing two different types of service:

- A department of specially designed buildings and beautiful grounds devoted to the care of cases of mental disorders. A staff of experienced nurses is maintained to provide protection, supervision, occupational interests, etc.
- Also MAIN HOUSE, located in separate grounds, for rest and study, where physical problems may be worked out, with or without nursing care; or where visitors may stay.

Established 1922

SEND FOR BOOKLET

Owned and operated by a Board of Trustees Chartered by the State as a non-profit corporation

"This Girl's a WONDER!"

—say Monitor Readers

Straight from old New England comes Prudence with a magic dish. Four minutes and a square meal is steaming on your table—hale and hearty Lamb Stew, the kind you *wish* you could make in your own kitchen. Just the fine meat cuts and vegetables you'd select. And with meat prices so high—a splendid economy. Order Prudence from your grocer. Beware of cheap substitutes.

PRUDENCE LAMB STEW

FROM AN OLD NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN. Try all the Prudence Home Quality Foods. Corned Beef Hash, Beef Stew, Beef Loaf with Gravy, Macaroni with Beef Sauce. Boston Food Products Co., Boston.

RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

raises batter and dough just right—brings out the full flavor of the blended ingredients—and cannot leave any bitter after-taste.

"White Gold" on Goodnews Bay

IN THE FAR NORTHWEST, close to the Arctic Circle and a few hundred miles south of Nome, Alaska, men are staking their platinum claims on Goodnews Bay and around the mouth of the Kuskokwin River. This bleak country bordering Bering Sea has become a second Klondike.

A little over forty years ago occurred the rush for the gold of the Yukon Valley. This time the rush is the quest of "white gold," the metal found in Ecuador in the remains of civilizations of 2000 years ago.

North of Ecuador, in Colombia, diving girls weighted with stones scoop up the silt of the San Juan River for the bits of this precious metal brought down by erosion from the mountains at the east. Searching here for gold in years past, the natives were accustomed to throw back into the river the white platinum. It was "unripe gold," taken too soon from the river bed, they thought.

* * *

The largest supply of platinum was in the Ural Mountains of Eastern Russia. Production there dates from the reign of Peter the Great. At the beginning of the last century Peter commissioned Ivan Diminoff to make a survey of the mineral deposits of the vicinity of Dakovlov. Unfortunately for the czar, Diminoff's shrewdness exceeded his honesty. Discovering the first of the Russian platinum deposits, he set forth in detail their location but recommended that no effort nor expense be incurred in developing the properties since the venture would unquestionably prove unproductive.

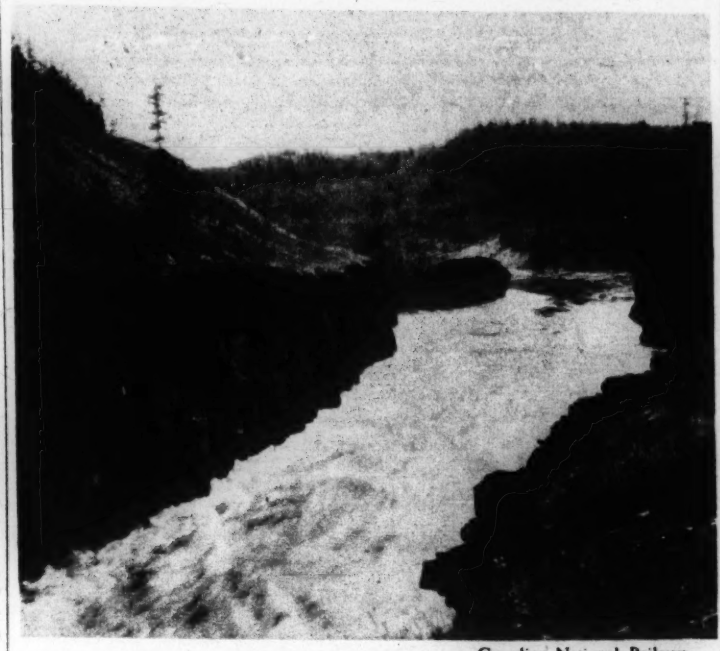
Peter appreciated what he believed to be the disinterested loyalty of his agent. Diminoff was rewarded with the concession of whatever mining properties he might select. He chose the platinum deposits. Within 25 years 20 platinum mines were being worked in the Tagilsk district, with an annual production of approximately 48,000 ounces. As this output, at today's market aggregated between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 a year, the concession was revoked.

This platinum supply in the Ural Mountains suggested to the Russian Government the use of platinum coins in place of gold. An issue of three, six and twelve ruble pieces was coined. The value of the metal used amounted at the market price of that time, to about $3,500,000.

* * *

In 1810 Colombian platinum was worth about 35 cents an ounce. In 1876 the price had increased to approximately $2 and in 1920 it had reached $154.23, the highest price in its history. When Russia substituted platinum for gold coins, platinum was worth less than a fifth the value of gold. By 1916 this platinum issue of Russia was worth five times the value of gold. The Russian monarchy never repeated this economic experiment.

In the early days of platinum, when the metal first began to attract the attention of European scientists, a French chemist named Chabaneau made an effort to discover its characteristics and properties. The metal apparently fused at one temperature at one time and at a different heat another time. Sometimes it would withstand the action of acids and at others it would dissolve.



Canadian National Railway

THE FAMOUS YUKON RIVER
Once the Highway of Many Hundreds of Gold Prospectors, Fur Traders, and Explorers to the Far North

After repeated attempts and failures he solved the problem. He had failed to completely isolate the platinum metal and was experimenting with an alloy of platinum combined with other metals. From different alloys had occurred correspondingly different reactions. Platinum is one of a group of six allied metals; rhodium, that is used on the reflectors of large searchlights; palladium, employed in dentistry and the manufacture of delicate coil springs; osmium, iridium and ruthenium.

* * *

Chabaneau isolated the platinum. One day he called on Pedro Abarca y Boles, Count of Aranda, a Spanish nobleman and scientist and called attention to a small four-inch cube of the shining metal. Aranda attempted to take the block from the table but was unable to lift it. After futile attempts he accused Chabaneau of fastening it down as a joke. The four-inch cube weighed fifty pounds. Platinum is the heaviest of the precious metals, weighing about 10 per cent more than its equivalent volume in gold.

Probably nine tenths of the world's platinum production today is from the alluvial deposits of river beds. In Colombia, South America, these deposits, brought down from the mountains for countless ages, cover more than 5,000 square miles of territory. In the sands of the Iss River, where it flows into the Tura in Eastern Russia, in the rivers of Minas Geraes, Brazil, in Honduras, San Domingo, Mexico, and in the valley of the Slate Creek in British Columbia, lie the tiny particles of this metal. The largest nugget ever found, from the Ural Mountains of Russia, weighed but 25 pounds, less than half the size of Chabaneau's four inch cube.

Recently more particles of this white metal have been discovered in the placer sands of the Kuskokwin and Eek Rivers of western Alaska. There, four years ago, two brothers, Edward and Andrew Olsen, quietly staked their claims and washed their platinum from the sands brought down from the volcanic mountains that rise above Bering Sea. Today this strike is drawing men to the far northwest for the white gold that in the past lured them to the jungles of the tropics and the Cossack country of Eastern Russia.

A. W. G.

.. Humor's Family Tree

(Continued from Page 3)

empty cab drove up to the stage door and Sarah Bernhardt got out."

Dickens is the great exemplar of the humor of character, with Mr. Pickwick rivaled only by Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn, according to Mr. Leacock. He goes on to consider the satirical genius of Gilbert and his verses about the correct English gentlemen castaways, who had such difficulty in introducing themselves on a desert island. Poetry lends itself to silliness better than prose, bearing out Beaumarchais's remark that what is too silly to speak may be sung. But nothing is quite the match for unconscious humor in verse, resulting from the appearance of proper words in improper places, as in the spring poem that began with this line:

The earth with worms is a-brimming.

By contrast, consider the intentional ridiculousness of Gilbert, who strikes only one cut below the lines that come by nature, not art:

Strike the concertina's melancholy string!
Blow the spirit-stirring harp like anything!
Let the piano's martial blast
Rouse the echoes of the past;
Of Aghib Prince of Tartary I sing!"

Who has heard a better absent-minded professor joke than Mr. Leacock's? The professor knocked at his door late at night. A servant spoke from an upper window: "The professor has not yet come home." "Very good, I'll come back later."

Hawaiian Budget

Finances of the Territory of Hawaii have been placed in sound condition by the United States Government, the budget for the biennium 1937-39 being in balance. At the beginning of the 1933-35 biennium, the general fund showed a deficiency of $1,527,944, while at the close of 1937 there was a surplus of $1,315,133.

During the past fiscal year, extensive improvements were made to territorial highways and airports, the Department of Public Works expending $2,378,872. The Federal Government contributed largely to this program.

Population of the islands was estimated at 396,715 at the end of the fiscal year, an increase of 3,438 persons. About 80 per cent of the population are American citizens.

NEW WAY TO REMOVE OLD NAIL POLISH!
Ginnie-Lou
FINGER NAIL CLEANSING PADS
Ready-prepared dainty pads, thoroughly clean nails in a jiffy, leaving them soft and smooth. Two or more complete manicures from each pad. 15 pads in opal jar for your dressing table, only 25c.
If your dealer hasn't stocked yet, send 25¢
STA-RITE CO., Dept. CSM. Shelbyville, Ill.

"My boy will have every advantage"—*but will he?*

COLLEGE?—this boy's dad has a college all picked out for him: "*Yes sir, my boy is going to have every advantage!*"

Ah, but *will* he? Only if his dad is *one father in a hundred*. Only if his dad has come to realize these two facts:

For every parent who will succeed in giving his child "every advantage," ninety-nine will fail. And for virtually every failure there will be one tragic reason—the neglect to provide *now* for the cost of a proper education *later*.

Can you say, right now: "I'll have the money to send my child to college *when the time comes?*"

You *can* say it . . . and have his entire college expenses the day he matriculates . . . by setting aside as little as 33 cents a day. An Investors Syndicate representative can show you *how*.

If you have even a modest earning power—and ten or fifteen earning years before you—you can have the money for a lot of things you've dreamed of having.

Through the Investors Syndicate plan of *Living Protection* you can have $5,000, $10,000, $25,000 or more—merely by setting aside a part of your earnings persistently.

Back of this plan is an institution which, for nearly half a century, has enjoyed the endorsement of authorities in sound finance. An institution which has met every obligation on time, when due.

Let an Investors Syndicate representative explain this plan. Meanwhile, write Investors Syndicate, Dept. CS-83, Minneapolis, Minn., for a copy of the booklet—*A New Plan of Life*.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE
Established 1894
Living Protection...everyman's road to financial security

Investors Syndicate agency offices in 200 leading cities, including:
New York† · New Haven · Pittsburgh · Cleveland
Chicago · Birmingham · Dallas · Detroit
St. Louis · Kansas City · Seattle · San Francisco
Toronto* · Montreal* · Vancouver*
Home Office Minneapolis, Minn.
†Office Investors Syndicate Title and Guaranty Co.
*Office Investors Syndicate, Ltd., Canada
These companies are affiliates of Investors Syndicate

FREE ... to Monitor Readers who want to learn

This Interesting Booklet

Speedwriting
TRADE MARK, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
THE NATURAL SHORTHAND
THIS LITTLE BOOK WILL TELL YOU WHY
Speedwriting can be learned in one-third the time, with one-third the effort, at one-third the cost of older symbol systems;
Speedwriting can save you from the drudgery and discouragement of learning and using a difficult symbol system;
Speedwriting will make it possible for you to turn out finished work with greater speed and accuracy;
Speedwriting can actually be used when you are only half-way through the Course;
Speedwriting is endorsed by employers and schools everywhere for its accuracy, dependability, and convenience;
Speedwriting is the answer to your question, "How can I most quickly become a rapid and accurate writer of shorthand?"
Approved as a Correspondence School Under the laws of the State of New York
School of Speedwriting inc.
200 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

Shorthand in Six Weeks

THIS MODERN SHORTHAND can be completely mastered in one-third the time required by symbol systems and is far easier and more accurate to write and transcribe. Tens of thousands of shorthand writers have been freed from the drudgery of old-fashioned methods of learning and writing shorthand by the marvelous SPEEDWRITING system — the NATURAL SHORTHAND which has no difficult, confusing signs and symbols but uses the familiar letters of the alphabet. For the QUICKEST preparation for any position requiring shorthand, learn SPEEDWRITING.

"You Must Have Spent Years on Shorthand"

"No; I learned it in 6 WEEKS!"

HER employer laughed aloud. *"Six weeks!* You're joking, Miss Baker. No one could learn shorthand in six weeks. You have been with us about a month and you are by far the most competent secretary I ever had. Surely you don't expect me to believe that you gained your present speed and accuracy in only six weeks! Why—a great many of our stenographers have studied shorthand for ten months or a year or more and still they make a great many errors."

"That isn't their fault, Mr. Chapman. Old-fashioned shorthand requires months of hard study and practice, and even when it is mastered it is difficult to read. But Speedwriting is very easy. I——"

"Speedwriting? What's that?"

For answer the girl handed her employer her notebook.

"Why, this is remarkable, Miss Baker. It's in simple A. B. C.'s!"

"Yes, surely. That's how I learned it so quickly. *Any one* can learn Speedwriting. There are only a few easy rules. There are no hooks or curves; every 'character' you use is a letter you already know—one that your hand needs no special training to make."

"Well, that's the most remarkable thing I ever heard of. I could use that myself at board meetings and a dozen other places. You can write it rapidly, too!"

"One boy I know who studied Speedwriting *in his own home*, took dictation at the rate of 106 words a minute after only 15 hours of study."

"Miss Baker, where can I get some literature on Speedwriting? I really believe I'll take it up myself!"

You Can Qualify as a Fast, Accurate Shorthand Writer in 72 Hours of Home Study

Speedwriting
TRADE MARK, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WITH no interference with your present work, with no sacrifice of your hours of recreation, you can master this easy, natural, modern shorthand in six weeks of Home Study. It would be easy for you to take two hours a day from your spare time for six weeks—and that is ample for the average student. Many have learned Speedwriting in less time.

Speedwriting is a scientific system of shorthand using the letters of the alphabet instead of arbitrary signs and symbols. It is, like all other recognized systems, phonetic. It uses the dominant sounds to express the word. But Speedwriting records these sounds in familiar letters rather than unfamiliar symbols. This principle, of course, is only the beginning of Speedwriting but it shows you that Speedwriting is built upon foundation knowledge *that you already have* rather than on a foundation that will take you months to learn and even then will be always difficult and confusing.

Send for the free book, which gives you full information about Speedwriting, the modern shorthand, and tells you how it will enable you to become a fast, accurate shorthand writer in 72 hours of home study. Mail the coupon—no cost or obligation.

School of Speedwriting, Inc., Dept. 144
200 Madison Ave., New York

I am a Monitor reader. Please send me without obligation or expense your new booklet with full information about SPEEDWRITING and SPEEDTYPING for Home Study.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

YOU MAY ALSO BE INTERESTED IN

SPEEDTYPING

an expertly developed system of touch typewriting which you can learn at home in 48 hours of study. It teaches you to typewrite as you think—in terms of words instead of letters—thereby increasing your speed and accuracy as well as making your study far more interesting and enjoyable. The coupon will bring you full information free.

SCHOOL OF SPEEDWRITING, Inc., Offers

Personal Classroom Instruction

Day and evening classes in both Speedwriting and Speedtyping are conducted in our classrooms. If you prefer classroom work, we will welcome a visit or telephone call from you. Or you may write for information. New classes are formed frequently. SCHOOL OF SPEEDWRITING, INC., 200 Madison Ave., New York. Entrances on both 35th and 36th Streets, west of Madison. Telephone AShland 4-7387.

Mail Coupon for Free Booklet